

A
New Description
OF THE
WORLD.

Delineating

EUROPE } And { ASIA.
AFRICA, } AMERICA.

WITH

A Mapp and Tables
of the Empires, Kingdoms,
Provinces & Cities therein.

Together with

A Chronological and Historical
Account of the Emperors,
Kings, Princes, Governments,
Religion, Languages, Customs,
Commodities, Revolutions and
Rarities thereof.

By H. Curson, Gent.

LONDON: Printed for John Nutt,
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New Description

WORLD
OF
ARTS
AND
CRAFTS

Dedicating

ROBERT A. M. H. A. R.
AFRICA, ASIA, AMERICA



A Chronological and Historical
Account of the Empires,
Kings, Princes, Governments,
Religion, Language, Customs,
Constitutions, Revolution and
Ruin thereof

By R. A. M. H. A. R.

LONDON: Printed for John Bask
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THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

MAny Treatises having heretofore been written by Men of great Learning and Experience. It may seem strange that any further Attempt should be made of this kind; but considering that by reason of the Alteration of the Names of Places, and the Revolutions and Changes in the Dominions of Princes, the Omission of the Chronological or Historical Parts, and other necessary Incidents, there is not any Book extant so perfect as to comprehend

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comprehend with certainty all things
necessary to be known. I thought
it might be of use to myself and
others to compose such a compen-
dious Description of the World in
this small and portable Volume,
which might comprehend with
some certainty all that might rea-
sonably be expected in a Work of
this Nature. And hope my wil-
lingness to contribute what I might
towards Publick Good, may Ap-
peal for my exposing it to Pub-
lick View, and your favourable
acceptance of my good Will there-
in compensate the Labour of

Cosmographical Introduction
TO THE
Geographical Description
OF THE
WORLD.

THE WORLD is so called from the German *Wexld, Weldo, & volven-do.* In the Latin *Mundus*, proper *venustatem ejus.* In the Greek *Κόσμος & κόσμος*, i. e. *Ornatus.* Being but one and that Round, is called also in Latin
A 3 *Orbis.*

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Orbis. And is divided into two
Essential Parts.

I. The World Celestial.

Containing 11 Sphaeres of
Heavens, say the Theologians
and Astronomers. But *Dubartas*
and his Commentator say but
10, and some others say but 8
and some say they are as the
Waters, and Fishes swimming
one upon another. These are
called the *Primum Mobile*, the
Christaline Heaven, the Firmament
adorned with the Fixed
Stars, and the Heavens of the
Seven Planets.

The first Mover carries the
Heaven of Fixed Stars, and all
of the Planets, but with diverse
or distinct Motions, for *Saturn*
finiseth his Course in 30 years
Jupiter in 12, *Mars* in 3, the
Sun in one Year, *Venus* in 22
Days

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Days, *Mercury* in 88 Days, and
the Moon in 1 Month.

The Circles imagined in the
Firmament are, the 6 Greater,
which passing through the Cen-
ter of the Firmament, divide the
Circuit thereof into two equal
parts, viz.

1. The *Aequinoctial*, being a
Circle equally distant from the
two Poles, goeth round the
terrestrial Globe from East to
West, and is so called because
when the Sun toucheth this Cir-
cle, it maketh the Days and
Nights equal. And the use of it
is to shew the Latitude of any
place by the Degrees in the Me-
ridian.

2. The *Zodiack* being a slope
Circle with a Circular Line in
the midst thereof, called the E-
cliptick Line, which divideth
the

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the Sphere into two equal parts by crossing the Equinoctial with Oblique Angles, and called the *Zodiack* from *Zoe* in *Greek*, signifying Life, or from the *Greek* *Zedion*, a Beast, because the 12 Signs are formed therein, where of 6 are called Northern, and the other 6 Southern Signs; and this *Zodiack*, as Modern Authors say, is in breadth 8 Degrees on each side of the Ecliptick Line, which breadth it hath that it may contain the 12 Signs, and denote how far the Planets do wander at any time from the Ecliptick, which they all do more or less, the Sun excepted, and therefore all the Planets except the Sun are said to have Longitude and Latitude, and the Declination of the Sun from the Equinoctial is known by the Ecliptick Line; and by this Circle is the Distinction of Times and Seasons, as Years Months

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Months, and the four Quarters
of the Year: And the Obliqui-
ty of this Circle under which
the Sun continually goeth, is
the cause that the Days Natural
and Artificial are unequal, and
finally, this Circle sheweth the
places and times of Eclipses
Solar and Lunar, which are
when the Sun and Moon are
both at one time under the Ec-
lyptick Line; one of them is
most commonly Eclipsed, but
neither of them happens but
when they meet either in the
Head or Tail of the Dragon,
which Dragon signifieth the In-
tersection of two Circles, viz.
the Eclyptick, and the Circle
which carryeth the Moon, call-
ed her Deferent, cutting one
another in two points, where-
of that Intersection which is
Westward when the Moon is
travelling towards the North is called
the Head, and the contrary cal-
led

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led the Tail. And Note, the Moons Deterent is at no time distant from the Eclyptick above 5 Degrees.

3. The Two Colures, so called from *Colas* and *Oura*, signifying Maimed, because they are never seen whole, but in part above the Horizon, and are 2 great Moveable Circles crossing each other in the Poles, and dividing the Sphere into four equal parts; of which Two Colures one is called Colure of the *Æquinoxes*, and the other of the *Solstices*, and the Colure of the *Æquinoxes* divideth the Eclyptick into two equal parts, and sheweth the 6 Signs where in the Days are longer than the Nights, and the 6 other the contrary; and the Colure of the *Solstice* cutteth the Zodiac in the Solstitial points, viz. in the beginning of *Cancer* and

Capri

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Capricorne, when the Days are longest or shortest; but the Sun entred not these Signs always at the same Day of time of the Year, for at our Saviours Incarnation the Sun entred *Aries* 24 Mar. *Cancer* 24 Junii, *Libra* 27 Sept. *Capricorn* 25 Dec. so as that now 13 Days are run out since that time, and therefore unless our Kalendar be reformed as well as the Roman, in process of time, we shall have Spring in Winter, and Winter in Autumn.

5. The *Horizon*, which is an immoveable Circle, dividing the Hemisphere we see, from that we do not see; the Poles of which Circle are that over our Heads called the *Zenith*, and that under us called the *Nadir*; and the distance of the *Zenith* from the *Æquinoctial*, is always equal to the *Altitude* of your Pole,

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Pole, which is your distance betwixt your Horizon and the Pole, and this is called the Latitude of the Place.

6. The *Meridian*, is an immutable Circle passing through the Poles of the Horizon, and it is called *Meridian*, because when the Sun cometh to touch this Line with the Center of his Body, it is then Midday to those whose Zenith that Circle passeth. And divers Cities having divers Latitudes, distant never so far one from another North and South, may have one self Meridian, but if distant East and West never so little, then they have divers Meridians, and the distance of their several Meridians is called Longitude; and it is to be noted it is Noontide sooner with those whose Meridians are more Eastward, and contrary the Eclipse and

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of the Sun or Moon appeareth
sooner to those whose Meridian
is more West. The Longitude
of any Place is the distance of
it East and West from the first
Meridian which passeth thro' the
Islands called *Azores*, and is mea-
sured by the Degrees of the *Æ-*
quator.

The four lesser Circles are,
the 1st Polar Circles called the
Artick, from the Greek *Arctos*,
that is Bear, and *Antartick*, which
are made by turning about the
two Poles of the Zodiack, which
Poles being scituated in the Co-
line of the Solstices, are so far
from the Poles of the World,
as the greatest Declination of
the Sun is from the *Æquinocti-*
al, which is 23 Deg. 2' 8. The
two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Ca-*
ricorn, being Circles imagined
to be between the *Æquinoctial*
and Circles *Artick* and *Antar-*
tick,

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tick, making the Days and Nights longest or shortest ; are called Tropick from *Tropos* in *Greek* signifying turning, because the Sun then returneth. By reason of which four Circles, as well the Firmament as the Earth is divided into five Zones, that is to say two Cold, two Temperate, and one extreamly Hot, called the Torrid or Burning Zone ; of which five Zones, the aforesaid four Circles are the true bounds.

II. The World Terrestrial.

Elemental or Sublimary, consisting of four Parts or Elements, viz. 1. Fire ; 2. Air ; 3. Water ; and 4. Earth, of which the Earth being the lowest is the Center of the World, as *Johannes de Sacro busto* saith, which appears, for that on the superficies of the Earth the Stars appear

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appear of the same Quantity
whether in the middle Heaven,
or Rising or Setting, because
the Earth is equally distant from
them.

The Earth and Water make
a Spherical Body proportionably
composed, and is the Subject of
Geography, and by the best of
Geographers is said to be 21600
in compass, and 'tis con-
jectured that an able Footman
may go round it in 900 Days.
and first

The Earth is divided in re-
spect of us Men, into the Right
Hand and Left Hand; in re-
spect of its self, into Parts Real
and Imaginary. As

Poets, who turn their Faces
towards the Fortunate Islands
situated in the West, have the
North

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North from the Right Hand, South
on the Left.

Astronomers, who turn to the
South, have the East on the Left,
the West on the Right.

Geographers, who turn to the
North Pole, have East Right,
West, Left.

Augures of old, and now
Ministers, who turn to the
East, have South Right, North
Left.

The Real parts of the Earth
are either Continents or
Islands.

The Imaginary parts of the
Earth, are such which not be-
ing at all in the Earth, must
be imagined to be there for
the better knowledge thereof.

These

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These are Circles which are greater or Lesser, in both which are 360 Degrees, which in the Greater Circles are greater than those in the Lesser, and every Degree in the Greater Circles is 60 Miles.

The Greater Circles are immutable as the *Æquator*, or immutable as the *Meridian*, and *Horizon*.

The Lesser Circles noted with some Names, as *Tropicks of Cancer* and *Capricorne*, *Polar* as *Arctic* and *Antarctic*. Or not noted with any Name as the *Parallels*.

The use of the four Lesser Circles is to describe the Zones.

The *Parallels* Circle the Earth from East to West, are commonly

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monly 10 Degrees asunder, and such are set down in Maps and Globes. But another sort of Parallels, two of which go to a Clime, are called Artificial Parallels, because they shew the difference of the Artificial Days, they are of an unequal breadth, and their Use is to shew the Climes.

The Climes are spaces of Earth comprehended between two Parallels, or three lesser in-ominate Circles, and distinguish the length of Days, for under the Equator the Days are just 12 Hours long, but after in every Clime they increase half an Hour, so that there are numbred 48 Parallels and 24 Climates before the Days extend to 24 Hours, which once attained, they increase by Weeks and Months, till they come to the

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the length of half a Year, we therefore are to reckon 24 Climes Northward, and as many Southward.

The second part of the Terrestrial Globe is, the Sea or Water, divided into 1. *Oceanus.* 2. *Mare.* 3. *Fretum.* 4. *Sinus.*

Men which inhabit this Globe of Earth, are divided in respect of their Shadow into

Ambisici, who dwell between the two Tropicks, have Shadows both ways.

Perischi, who dwell beyond the Polar Circles, have their Shadows on all sides.

Hæto.

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Heterosci, who dwell in the two Temperate Zones, have the Shadows but one way.

Or in respect of their Science or Habitation into

Anteci, who dwell under the same Meridian, equally distant from the Equator, have Days of equal length, but ones Summer is the others Winter.

Periaci, who dwell in the same Parallel on the same side of Equator, how distant soever East and West, the Season of the Year and length of Day both alike, but ones Midnight is the others Noon.

Antipodes, who dwell Feet to Feet, so as a right Line drawn from one to the other passeth

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passeth from North to South
through the Center of the
World; These differ in all
things, as Seasons of the Year,
length of Days and the like.
Sci. all which General Præcog-
ta of Geography; See *Heylin*,
Cluverius and others.

The Terrestrial Globe being
600 Miles in Circuit, its
Diameter is 6872 Miles, its Su-
perficie is 148513524 Square
Miles, and its Solid Content
9921796242 Cubical Miles.
And this World Terrestrial
divided into four Parts, viz.
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA,
and **AMERICA**; to which
may be added *Terra Borealis*
incognita, and *Terra Australis*
incognita. And these again are
divided into Empires, Kingdoms,
Countreys, &c. and subdivided
into Provinces, Territories, &c.
herein

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herein after particularly described, which properly appearing to the Science of Geography is the Subject of the following Treatise.

THE
CLAVIS

FOR

*Understanding the Abbrevia-
tions.*

A. or Arch. Archbishop or Archbi-
shoprick.

Ab. Abbotry.

Bar. Barony.

betw. between.

br. broad.

cont. containing.

ch. C. chief City or Cities.

ch. T. chief Town or Towns.

Comp. Compass.

D. Duke, Dukedom or Dut-
chy.

div. divided.

Deg. Degree.

Dio. Diocess.

E. East, Earl or Earldom.

Emp.

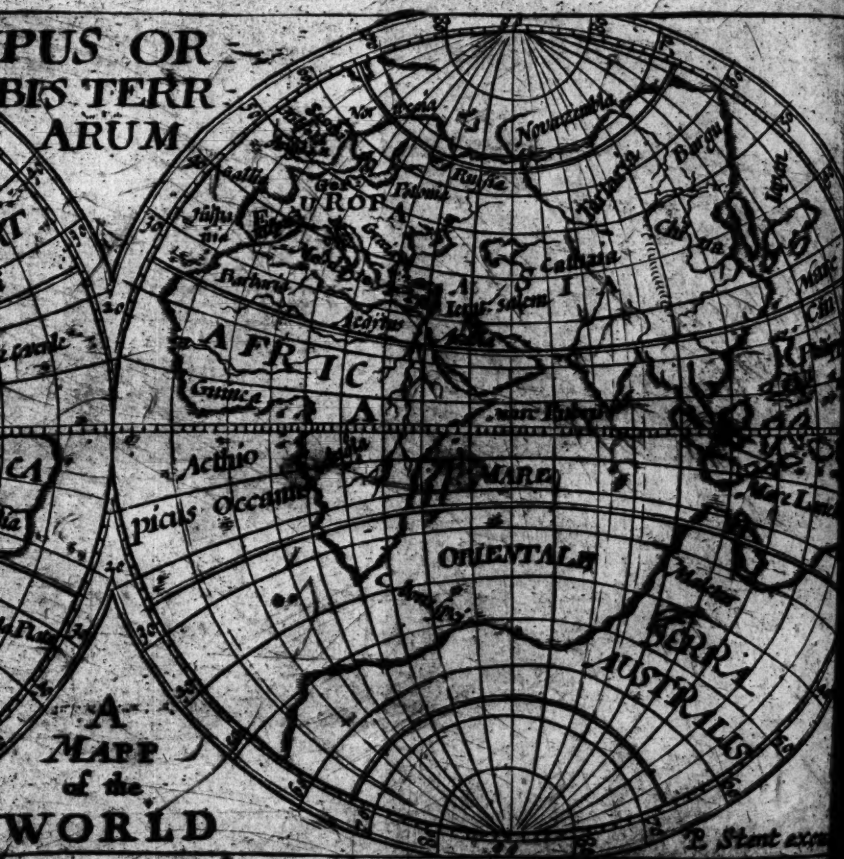
Emp.	Emperor.
Gov.	Government.
K.	King.
Kingd.	Kingdom.
l.	long or length.
Long.	Longitude.
Lat.	Latitude.
Landt.	Landtgravedom.
M. l. or b.	Miles long or broad.
Marq.	Marquisate.
Met.	Metropolis.
M.	Miles.
Min.	Minute.
N.	North.
Princ.	Principality.
Port.	Portuguese.
Prov.	Province.
Riv.	River.
S.	South.
sub.	subject.
T.	Town or Towns.
Ter.	Territory.
Trib.	Tributary.
Univ.	University.
W.	West.



[illegible]

ME
of
WO

**A
MAP
of the
WORLD**



situated between 7 and 100 deg. of Longit. and between 34 and 72 deg. of Lat. being in Length, from Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, to the Mouth of the River Obey, in Russia, about 3300 m.; and in Breadth from Cape Matapan, in Morea, to the N. Cape in Norway, about 2200 m. Called by the French, *l'Europe*; by the Spaniards and Italians, *Europa*; by the Turks, *Rumeli*, and sometimes *Al Franck*; by the Georgians, *Franckoba*; and by the rest of Asia, *Franckistan*.

It is the least Part of the Four; but far the more Noble; being the most Populous and Civiliz'd; adorned with many Large and Glorious Cities, enriched with the most necessary Commodities, and abounding with all the Riches, Pleasures, and Plenty, that the most voluptuous Man can wish for. Famous, 1. For the German and Roman Monarchies. 2. For its Political Governments. 3. For its Temperature and Fertility. 4. For its Arts and Sciences. And 5. For the Purity of the Christian Faith.

The ARTS peculiar to Europe, and there invented, may be reckoned, Painting, Printing, Statuary, and divers Particulars in the Art of Navigation and War, and most especially in Scholastick Sciences. Besides these may be accounted, the Noble Invention of Guns, the Loadstone, and many other Things, too long to be here named. The

EUROPE.

3

The Religions of Europe may be reduced to five Heads; viz. 1. The Reformed or Protestant. 2. The Roman Catholic. 3. That of the Greek Church. 4. The Mahometan. And 5. The Jewish. The Languages are reduced to three Chief Parts; viz. The Teutonic, divided into English, Dutch, and Danish; 2. Latin, corrupted into French, Spanish and Italian; and 3. Slavonian, divided into Russian, Polish, and Turkish. There are several others of less Note, as Welsh, Hungarian, Finnick, Irish, Epirotick, &c. which shall all be spoken of hereafter.

It is under the Government of three Emperors, viz. Turkey, Russia, and Germany; Eight Kings, viz. England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Swedeland Poland, and Prussia; one Pope of Rome, six Dukes (besides Lorrain, and those of the Empire) viz. Tuscany, Savoy, Modena, Mantua, Parma and Courland; four dependent Princes, viz. Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and Crim Tartary; seven Common-Wealths (besides that of St. Marino) viz. the United Provinces, Swisserland, Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, Luca and Geneva, besides many Inferiour Princes, Imperial Cities, &c.

Rivers of chief Note are six, viz. 1. Danube. 2. Wolga. 3. Dwina. 4. Boristhenes. 5. Rhine, and 6. Loyre.

Mountains of greatest Account, are four, viz. 1. The Alps. 2. Pyrenean

Mounts. 3. *Dofrine Hills*, 4. *Carpathan*, or *Crapack Mountains*.

Lakes of Principal Note are reckon'd three, viz. 1. *Ladoga*. 2. *Onega*. and 3. *Wener*.

Europe may be divided into 12 Parts, viz. 1. *Spain*. 2. *Portugal*. 3. *France*. 4. *Italy*. 5. *Low Countries*. 6. *Germany*. 7. *Denmark*. 8. *Swedeland*. 9. *Russia*. 10. *Poland*. 11. *Turky in Europe*, and 12. *British Isles*.

S P A I N.

H *Ispania*, from *Hispanus*, one of the Kings, or from *Panus* an Iberian Captain, is the most Western Continent of Europe; (Compared by *Strabo* to an Ox-hide spread) containing 760 Miles in length, 600 in breadth; situate between the 4th and 6th Climates; the longest day 15 hours.

They are a mixt People, descended from *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Jews*; and as it is said the French are Wiser than they seem; so the Spaniards seem Wiser than they are, *Sapientes cupiunt potius videri et non esse, quam esse et non videri*.

The Language hath Affinity with the *Latin*, and *Mr. Brerewood* Reports he hath seen a Letter very good *Latin* and good *Spanish*. The Country heretofore was abundant in Mines, now in Sacks, Sugars, Oils, Metals, Liquorice, Rice, Silks, Lambskins, Wool, Cork, Rosin, Steel, Oranges, Raisins, and

S P A I N.

and Fruits of like nature, but defective in Corn, Their Cattle not fair, nor many; their Fare most on Salads and Fruits.

Here lived the Giants, Geryon, and Cacus, quell'd by Hercules; and in the Roman Empire, Seneca the Tragedian, and Seneca the Philosopher, who could repeat 2000 Names in the same Order rehearsed; and Quintilian the Orator, Lucian and Martial, excellent Men, Pomponius Mela, the Geographer, and Fulgentius and Isidore, Bishops of Sevil, and in later days Arrias Montanus, Orosius, Tostatus, Masius, &c. The Principal Soldiers, Theodosius the Great, Bernard del Carpio, Cid Ruy Diaz, Sancho the Great of Navarre, Ferdinand the Catholick, Charles the Emperor, &c. The Christian Religion was first Planted here by St. James, An. 37. They have been Constant to the See of Rome; and in the 6th Council of Toledo, it was Enacted, the King should suffer none to live in his Dominions, who profess not that Religion.

This Kingdom is said to be first Inhabited by Tubal, Son of Japhet; from him to Gargarius Melicola, were 25 Kings, who Reign'd 988 Years; and after a Common Wealch 900 Years, Scipio Africanus laid the Foundation of the Roman Government here, which was 200 Years after Finished by Augustus. The Romans about the Year 400 were subdu'd

By *Gundericus* and his *Vandals*. These *Vandals*, when the *Goths* seiz'd the Country, went into *Africa*: Then were 31 *Gothish* Kings, the last being *Rodericke*, who sent *Julian* on an Embassy into *Africa*, and then defloured his Daughter; which the Father took in such indignation, that he procured the *Moors* to Invade the Country, who under Conduct of *Musa* and *Tariffa*, erected their Kingdom in *Spain*. This *Roderick*, hoping to find Treasure, opened a part of the Pallace long prohibited, where he found a Prophecie, and Pictures of the *Moors*, who were to subdue them. The *Moors* and Authority of the *Calyphs* declining, the Christians getting Breath, chose themselves Kings, and *Spain* fell into a 12 Partite Division. It is now divided into these 15 Provinces, viz.

G A L L I C I A.

I. Kingdom of *Gallicia*, the most N. W. of *Spain*, but a part of the old *Gallacia*, 170 Miles in length, and 140 in breadth, divided into 3 Territories or Diocesess, viz. 1. Bishoprick of *Mondonedo*, chief Towns *Mondonedo* and *Terral*. 2. Bishoprick of *Lugo*, chief Town *Lugo*. 3. Archbishoprick of *Compostella*, chief Town *Compostella*, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, so call'd in honour of *St. James*, who lieth here Buried in a Church, where his Reliques are visited with incredible Devotion; which Church, *Charles* the Great made one of the

the three Seats Apostolick; the other being *St. Peter's* in *Rome*, and *St. John's* at *Ephesus*. It is the Metropolis, and an University; here is an Order of Knights of *St. James*. Next *T. Corunna* now called the *Grown*. 4. Bishoprick of *Orense*, ch. *T. Orense*. And 5. Bishoprick of *Tuy*, chief Town *Tuy*; and *Bayona*, at the Mouth of *Minus*. The Arms are Azure Semi of Crosse Croflets Fitchee, a Chalice covered, Or.

A S T U R I A.

II. Principality of *Asturia*, E. of *Gallicia*, part of the old *Gallacia*, giving Name to the eldest Son of *Castile*, yielding the small and swift Horses, which from hence the Romans called *Asturcones*; — It was sometime part of the Kingdom of *Leon*, and is 370 Miles long, and 60 broad; Containing two distinct Provinces, viz. 1st. *Asturia-de-Oviedo*; chief Town *Oviedo*, which gave Title to the Christian Kings, after the Moorish Conquest. And *Aviles*. and *Villa Viciosa*; 2dly, *Asturia-de-santillana*, or *St. Juliana*; chief Town *Santillana*, and *St. Vincent*; In this lies the Territory of *Lievana*; chief Town *Llanes*. *Asturia* is otherwise divided into 7 Tracts. As the Lust of *Roderick* brought the Moors into Spain, so the Lust of *Magnutza*, a Moorish Viceroy, gave check to their Fortune; for *Magnutza* sending *Pelagius*, a Prince of the *Asturia's* on Embassy to *Musa*, Captain General of the

the Moors, then Resident at *Corduba*, in the mean time ravished his Sister, and at his return, died by the Sword of *Pelayus*; for which Noble Act, and hope of greater Exploits, he was by the People made King of *Oviedo*: To him succeeded 30, *Ferdinand* the 3d. seizing on the Castiles, which were never since disjoined from *Leon*.

The Arms are, *Ar.* a Lyon Passant Crowned *Gu.* which (when the Kingdoms of *Castile* were joyned) were quartered with the Arms of those Countries; this being the first time Arms were ever Quartered; and the Device seconded by King *Edward* the 3d. of *England*.

B I S C A I A.

III. Principality or Lordship of *Biscay*, anciently *Cantabria*, East of *Asturia*, part of the old *Gallacia*, 120 Miles long, and 74 broad; it took Name from the *Vascones*, who first named it, *Vascaia*, then *Viscaia*, after *Biscaia*. The Country is Mountainous and Woody, out of which arise 150 Rivers, the chief *Iberus*, and *Duerus*; the Timber excellent to build Ships; and hath such store of Iron, it is called the Armory of *Spain*.

The People use a Language different from the rest; (*viz.* the old *Cantabrian*) reported to have continued since the Confusion of *Babel*; and differ also in Customs, accounting themselves free from
all

all Taxes ; and when the King comes into their Country, he is met by the Lords and Gentlemen, who profer him some few *Maravidis* (600 whereof go to a Crown) in a Leathern Bag, at the end of a Launce, but tell him, he must not take them.

2. They admit no Bishop into their Country. 3. The Women at all Meetings must drink first.

The *Biscaians* were the last submitted to the *Moors*, whom they shortly after drove thence by Valour of *Soria*, a Noble *Scot*, An. 870 ; whose Posterity enjoy'd this Proprietary Lordship, till that Nero of Spain, *Don Pedro*, violently took it from the true Heir *Donna Jane* and her Husband, 1358. It is Divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Biscay*, containing the Territories of *Garnica*, *Bustria*, *Urbe*, *Arratia*, *Bedia*, *Corsona*, *Durango*, *Marquina*, and *Prestamero* ; chief Town, *Bilbon*, abounding in good Wines, much Cattle, best Bread, and *Bilba Blades* ; a Town of great Traffick, and so rich, that some Private Men build Yearly 3 or 4 Ships ; and *Laredo*. 2. *Ipuscao*, or *Guipuscao*, containing the Territories of *Deva*, *Urola*, and *Oria* ; chief Town *Tolosa*, and *Fontarabia*, and 3. *Alava*, chief Towns *Vittoria*, and *Salvatierra*.

NAVARRRE.

IV. Kingdom of *Navarre* is the 2d. Kingdom of Spain, for Antiquity ;

S. E. of *Biscay*, part of the old *Taracō-
neusis*. The old Inhabitants were the
Vascones, who passing the Hills, possessed
the part now called *Gascoigne*; It
took Name from *Navarrin*, a Town
in the Mountains, or *Navors*, signifying
a Champion Country. Is about
96 Miles long, and 88 broad, divided
into 5 Parts, call'd Majorships, viz. 1.
Pampelona, chief City *Pampelune*, the Me-
tropolis. 2. *Olita*, chief Town, *Olite*.
3. *Estella*; chief Town *Estella*, and *Vi-
ana*, Title of the *Navarran* Prince; nigh
which, *Casur Borgia* was slain by an Am-
bush. 4. *Sanguessa*, chief Town *San-
guessa*; And 5. *Tudela*, chief Towns *Tu-
dela*, and *Villa Franca*; In this lies the
Territory of *Bardana Real*, chief Town
Castello de Sancho-Abarco.

This is High *Navarre*, the Lower is
in *France*. From *Garcia*, A. C. 716.
have been 39 Kings, to *Lewis K.* of
France and *Navarre*, A. 1610. with
whom remain'd the Rights, but not
Possession of the Kingdom.

The Arms of *Navarre* are G. a Car-
buncle Nowed Or. Here is the Order
of Knights, call'd the *Lilly*, begun by
Garcia the 6th. Their Blazon is a Pot
of Lillies, on which is Engraven the
Portraiture of our Lady; their Duty
is to defend the Faith, and daily to
Repeat certain *Ave Maria's*.

A R R A-

S P A I N.

11

ARRAGON.

V. Kingdom of *Arragon*, S. E. of *Navarre*, part of the old *Tarraconensis*; Inhabited formerly by the *Jacetani* *Lucenses*, *Celtiberi*, &c. The River *Iberus* runneth thro' the midst of it. It is 180 m. l. and 120 br. divided into 7 Territories or Dioceses; viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaca*, ch. T. *Jaca*. 2. Bish. of *Balbastro*, ch. T. *Balbastro*; in this is the County of *Ribagorça*, ch. T. *Benaveri*; 3. Bish. of *Huesca*, ch. T. *Huesca*, now *Osc.* 4. Archb. of *Saragosa*, ch. City and Metro. *Saragosa*, an University; 'twas Anciently call'd *Cesar Augusta*, from the Founder of it. 5. Bish. of *Taracona*, ch. T. *Taracud*, and *Calatajud*, Birth-place of *Martial*. 6. Bish. of *Albarazin*, ch. T. *Albarazin*; and 7. Bish. of *Tervel*, ch. T. *Tervel*.

Here were 20 Kings, *Ferdinand*, the last Marrying Queen *Isabel*, United *Castile* and *Arragon*, and adding his other Conquests, deserves to be Accounted first Monarch of *Spain*, 1478. The Arms, Or; 8 Pallets *Gules*.

The Principal Order of Knights was of our Saviour, instituted by *Alphon-* so the first, of *Arragon*, An. D. 1118. to Animate Christians against the *Sarazens*.

CATALONIA.

VI. Principality of *Catalonia*, E. of *Arragon*, part of old *Tarraconensis*, 180 m. l. and 130 br. divided into

B 6

1. Old

1. Old Catalonia, cont. the Ter. of Lerida, Balaguer, Tarrega Agramunt, Gardona, Manresa, Villa Franca de Panades, Monblanc, Tarragon, and Tortosa, ch. T. the same.

2. New Catalonia, or the County of Barcellona, (part under the French) cont. the Ter. of Urgel, Cerdanna, Camprodon, Vich, Girona, Title of the Arragonian Prince, and Barcellona, ch. T. the same; Barcellona being the Met. a Town of good strength, standing on the Sea, having a fair Haven. And,

3. County of Roussillon, (Subject to the French) cont. the Ter. of Perpignan, and Villa Franca de Conflent, ch. T. the same: This being an Earldom, was United to the Kingdom. A.D. 1134.

VALENCIA.

VII. Kingdom of Valencia, S. W. of Catalonia, and S. of Arragon, part of the old Carthaginensis, with a little of Tarraconensis; the former Inhabitants Baetiani, Elitani, &c. Its 178 m. l. and 70 br. divided into 3 Parts, viz.

1. Millares, or Migliares, ch. T. Villa Hermosa, and St. Matthew.

2. Xucar, cont. the Ter. of Morviedro, ch. T. Villa Real, and Molinella, ch. T. Valencia, the Met. and an University, in which St. Dominick studied; And,

3. Segura, ch. T. Orivella, and Alicant; whence comes our Alicant Wines, made of Mulberries.

This Kingdom was taken from the Moors, by James I. of Arragon. A. 1238.

Here is the Promontory *Dionium*, the Refuge of *Sertorius*, in his Wars against *Metellus* and *Pompey*.

The Arms were Gules, a Town Embattled, Arg. Purpled or Pennon'd Sable.

MURCIA

VIII. Kingdom of Murcia S. W. of Valencia; part of the old *Carthaginensis*, formerly a profitable Country, stor'd with Fruits, and abounding in Silver Mines; it's 96 m. l. and 70 br. divided into 2 Ter. or Counties, viz. 1. Murcia, ch. T. Murcia, the Met. (call'd by *Proseme*, *Murgis*) and *Calasparte*. 2. Cartagena, ch. T. Cartagena (or *Nova Carthage*) built by *Asdrubal* of Carthage, having so Capacious and safe a Haven, that *Andreas Doria*, Admiral to *Cha. V.* used to say, the Mediterranean had but 3 safe Ports, Cartagena, (July and August,) *Lorca* and *Almacaren*. Besides these two is reckoned the Ter. of *Villena*, in the bounds of Old Castile, and Valencia; ch. T. Villena.

NEW CASTILE.

IX. Province of New Castile, or Kingdom of *Tolledo*, about half the K. of Castile, or *Bardulia*, which was the most prevailing Kingdom of Spain, to which the rest were United by Conquest, or intermarriages; but after divided into the old and new Castile, on the N. W. of Murcia, and W. of Valencia, part of

old *Carthaginensis*, with a little of *Lusitania*; 230 m. l. and 220 br. divided into three Provinces, viz.

1. *Alcaria*; ch. Town, l. *Madrid*, the Metropolis of all *Spain*, and the King's Seat (since *Phillip II.*) which tho' the Country be neither Fruitful nor Pleasant, hath made it of a Village, the most Populous Town of *Spain*; the Houses of Brick, 4 Stories high, all having large Balconies; the Publick Edifices very beautiful, particularly the famous Square for the Bull-Feast; It's as big as *Bristol*, but kept very Nastily, the Filth and Excrements lying in the Streets; they being fearful to sink necessary Conveniencies, least the Well-waters (whereof they drink) should be tainted thereby: Here is a Custom, that except some Composition be made, all the Upper Stories of the Houses belong to the King; 2. *Tolledo*, which City and its Territories had a Kingdom distinct; its situated near the midst of *Spain* on *Tagus*, is about 4 m. in Comp. beautified with rare Architecture, and Fortified with 50 Towers on the Walls; and by reason of its good Situation, is well Inhabited by Noblemen, Merchants and Scholars, besides Officers and Soldiers continually Garrison'd in it. It was taken by the *Moors* in 715; was first under Mahometan Calyphs, after, became a particular Kingdom, and was taken by

by *Alphonfus* I. from the last King, 1083. Next it was the Seat of the *Moorish* Princes, and now the See of an Arch-Bishop, who is the Metropolitan of Spain, and President (for the most part) of the Inquisition; has a Revenue of 300000 Crowns *per An.* and 17 other Towns under his Jurisdiction, both in Spirituals and Temporals. It hath an Univ. famous for Study of Civil and Common Law; and here hath been 18 National Councils held under *Gothish* Kings. 3. *Alcala de Henares*, an Univ. Famous for Study of Divinity.

2. *La Sierra*, ch. T. *Cuenza*, and *Requena*; And 3. *La Mancha*, ch. T. *Ciudad Real*; in this are the Ter. of *Calatrava*, *Alcocer*, and *Alcaraz*, ch. T. the same.

Here is the *Escorial*, or Monastery of St. *Laurence*, built by King *Philip* the 2d. a Place of that Magnificence, no Buildings in times past, or present can compare therewith; (*Quade* spends 3 Pages in its Description) the Front towards the West, hath 3 stately Gates, the middlemost whereof leads into a most Magnificent Temple, a Monastery, wherein are 150 Monks of St. *Rome*, and a College, that on the right-hand openeth into divers Offices belonging to the Monastery; that on the Left into Schools, and Out-houses belonging to the College; the 4 Corners are 4 Turrets, of excellent

cellent Workmanship and Height; towards the North is the King's Pallace; South, divers Sumptuous Galleries; East, sundry Gardens and Walks, very delectable: It hath 11 Quadrangles, 37 Courts and Cloysters, 11000 Windows, and 800 Pillars; there are in it 7 Communities, 7 Priors, and 1 Grand Prior, and a Library with above 18000 Books, many of them Arabian Manuscripts; the Revenue is above 30000 Crowns *per An.* This Place alone deserves a Voyage into Spain to see it.

The Arms of Toledo, *Ar.* a Crown Mitrial, Imperial *Or.* Garnish'd with sundry precious Gemms *proper.*

OLD CASTILE.

X. Province of old Castile, the rest of the Kingdom of Castile, or Bardulia, N. of new Castile, and W. of Arragon; part of old Gallacia. and Tarracoenfis, 190 m. l. and 145 br. divided into 8 Majorships, viz. 1. Burgos, ch. T. Burgos, contending with Toledo for Primatship of Spain and the Metr. 2. Rioja (a distinct Part) ch. T. Logronno. 3. Calahorra, ch. T. Calahorra. 4. Soria, ch. T. Soria or Numantia, where 4000 Soldiers withstood 40000 Romans, 14 Years and at last burnt themselves, with their Armour and Riches. 5. Osma, ch. T. Borgo d'Osma. 6. Valladolid, ch. T. Valladolid, reckoned one of the seven ancient Univ. of Spain, Repaired by Philip the 2d. who Erected a College

for young English Fugitives. 7. Segovia, ch. T. Segovia, Famous for Cloathing. 8. Avila, ch. T. Avila, called formerly *Abule*, of which *Tostatus* was Bishop. There were 20 Kings of Castile; *Isabel* of Castile, and *Ferdinand* of Arragon being last, An. 1475.

Here are in Castile and Leon, 3 Principal Orders of Knighthood, of St. *Jago*, of *Calatrava*, and of *Alacántara*; of which you may read in *Heylin*, *Rosse*, and others.

The Arms of Castile, Gules, a Castle Triple Tower'd, Or.

L E O N.

XI. Kingdom of Leon, or *Legio*, W. of old Castile, and S. of *Asturia*, and usually joyn'd with it; part of the old *Gallacia*, and *Lusitania*, 165 m. l. and 110 br. divided into two Parts by the River *Douro*, viz. 1. *Tralós Douro*, on the North side, ch. T. Leon, the Met. Recovered from the Moors, A. 722.

Astorga and *Zamora*. In this lies *Tirra de Campos*, ch. T. *Palencia*. 2. *Citra Douro*, on the S. side, ch. T. *Salamanca*, the Famous Academy, instituted by Ferd. the 2d. An. 1240, and by Edicts of the Popes, together with *Oxford*, *Paris*, and *Bononia*, Created a General Studium, where should be Professors of Hebrew, Chaldaick, and Arabick Tongues) and *Ciudad Roderigo*; this is often reckoned a part of Castile.

E S T R E

ESTREMADURA.

XII. Province of *Estremadura*, S. of *Leon*, and W. of new *Castile*, part of the old *Lusitania* and *Batica*, and now reckoned a part of new *Castile*, and sometimes of *Leon*, and by Heylin of *Corduba* : It's 194 m. l. and 120 br. divided into 3 Parts by the Rivers *Tajo*, and *Guadiana*, viz.

1. *Tralos-Tajo*, ch. T. *Placentia* and *Coria*.
2. *Entre-Tago-Guadiana*, ch. T. *Merida*, (nigh which was fought the Battle between *Vallia*, K. of *Goths*, and *Attace*, King of *Alani* and *Vandals*, where the *Goths* prevailing, caused the *Vandals* to leave *Spain*) and *Alcantra*.
3. *Tralos-Guadiana*, ch. City *Badajos* the Met. and *Xeres-de-Badajos*.

ANDALUSIA.

XIII. Kingdom of *Andalusia*, call'd by *Pliny*, *Conventus Cordubensis*, S. of *Estremadura*, and new *Castile* ; the West Parts of the old *Batica*, with some of *Cartaginensis* : It's so call'd q. *Vandalusia*, from the *Vandals*, who long time (till their Expulsion into *Africa*) Possessed it, and is the most Fertile of all *Spain*. It's 286 m. l. and 140 br. divided into 4 Territories or *Dioces*, viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaen*, ch. T. *Jaen*, and *Baeza*. 2. Bish. of *Cordova*, ch. T. *Cordova* or *Corduba*, Seat of the Moorish Kings ; from whence come our true *Cordovan* Leather, made of the skin of a *Sardinian* Beast ; in it was born *Lucan*, and both *Seneca's*, and near it is a Wood 30 m. l. having nothing

but Olive-Trees; and not far distant a Village called *Munda*, where *Cesar* fought with *Pompey's* Sons, and ended the Civil Wars, begun that day four Years before, by *Pompey* the Father; but was so hard set, that he said in other Battles he fought for Honour, in this for Life. 3. Archb. of *Sevil*, divided into the 4 Territories of *Axarafe*, *Constantina*, *Campina*, and *Aroche*, the City, *Sevil*, 6 m. in Comp. divided into 2 Parts, by *Betis*, on which 'tis Seated, but joyn'd together with a strong beautiful Bridge; the whole environ'd with fine Walls; It hath a University, with a Library Furnished with 12000 Volumes, in several Languages, by *Diego*, Son of *Christopher Columbus*, the first Founder thereof, and endowed with a fair Revenue: Here studied *Avicene* the Moor, *Pope Silvester* the 2d. and *Leander*; and here were held the two Provincial Councils, *Ann.* 84, and 636; here are 3000 *Germets* kept for the King's Service: Hence come our *Sevil* Oranges, and hence the *Castilians* hoist Sail for the *Indies*, and here *Christopher Columbus* was Buried. This Town is very Famous for Traffick, being the Publick Emporeum of Spain for Commodities, &c. brought from the *Indies*, and other Foreign Parts. The Archbishop is Metropolitan of *Andalusia*, and the Fortunate Isles, his Revenue 100000 Crowns per *Ann.*

The

The other T. *Ecija*, and *Xeres delle Frontera*, whence comes our *Xeres*, or *Sherry-Sack*. 4. Bish. of *Cadix*, or the D. of *Medina Sidonia*. ch. T. *Cadix-Medina Sidonia*, whose Duke was Captain General of the Invincible Armado 1588. and *Gibraltar*, or *Tariffa*, at the end of the Promontory, towards *Africa*, so called from *Tariffa*, the Leader of the Moors into Spain.

GRANADA.

XIV. Kingdom of *Granada*, oft call'd *Upper Andalusia*, the E. parts of the old *Betica*, with a little of *Carthaginensis*, 200 m. l. and 70 br. divided into 4 Territ. or Dioceses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Almeria*, ch. T. *Hulmeria*, a great Haven T. and *Vera*. 2. Bish. of *Guadix*, ch. T. *Guadix* and *Bac*. 3. Arch. of *Granada*, ch. C. *Granada* the Met. built of Free-stone, Fenced with a strong Wall, having 12 Gates, and 130 Turrets, and replenish'd with Pleasant Springs: Here is to be seen yet, the Pallace of the Moorish King, cover'd with Gold; and indented with Mosaic Work; this is the Court of Justice for all the S. part of Spain, as *Valadolid* for the N. *Madrid* being Ch. and receiving Appeals from both: The next T. *Alummar*. 4. Bish. of *Malaga*, ch. T. *Malaga* (sack'd by *Crassus*) from whence come our *Malaga Sacks*, and *Alhama* Famous for Bathes; In this lies *Sierra de Ronda*, ch. T. *Ronda*.

These three last named Provinces made up the Kingdom of Corduba, after 20 of whose Kings, it was ruined by Ferd. K. of Castile, 1236; Corduba then taken, the Moors flew to Granada, and there renew their Strength and Kingdom; the Nation of Moors continued long, most Professing, or seeming to be Christians; but An. 1609. 1000000 of them endeavouring to free themselves from the Inquisition, gave just Occasion to the Kings of Spain, to Banish them out of his Dominions, when this had been their Native Soil 900 Years. There were 20 Moorish Kings, in Granada, Mabomet being the 1st. a Ferdinand being King of Castile, and Mabomet being the last, a Ferdinand being then King of Castile, An. 1478. After decay of their Kingdom, the Inquisition was Ordain'd, consisting of Dominican Fryars, who at first acted Gently, but after, more Violently; which occasioned the People of Arragon and Naples to Rebel, and the Low Countries to Revolt, the Catholicks abhorring such Cruelties; yet it is Establish'd in Spain and Italy, (Naples and Venice excepted). The Inquisitors are called Lords, and are a great Terror to the Neighbouring Peasants.

The Arms of Corduba were Or, a Lyon G. Armed or Crowned of the first, Bordure Az. charg'd with 8 Towers

The

The *Arms of Granada* are Or, a Pomegranat slipped Vert.

M A J O R C A.

XV. Kingdom of *Majorca*, or the *Spanish Isles*, lying in the *Mediterranean Sea*, S. of old *Catalonia*, and E. of *Valencia*; they are, 1. *Majorca*, (to which is joyn'd the *Isle Cabreria*), 2. *Minorca*, 3. *Ivica*, 4. *Formentara*, of all which see the *Baleare's* in the *Mediterranean*.

The House of *Austria* owes its Original to the Earls of *Hapsburgh*, whom a late Writer derives from the Counts of Mount *Aventine*, of the Ancient *Perleonian* Family, which formerly was of greatest Repute and Authority of any in *Rome*; and had its Seat on Mount *Aventine*; *Albertus Dives Anicius Perleonius*, a Person Descended of the said Family, was driven out of *Rome*, An. 1144. by the *Arnaldistick* Hereticks, together with his Brother *Rudolph*, in defence of the *Roman See*, whereupon he Travel'd into *Swisserland*, and there Married the Daughter of *Wernerus*, last Earl of *Hapsburgh* of the *Anician Perleonian* Race. This *Albertus Dives Anicius*, was Great Grandfather to *Rudolph* the 4th. E. of *Hapsburgh*, the 1st. German Emp. of the *Anician Perleonian* Family. This *Rudolph I.* was the Common Father of the *Austrian* Family, Born May 1. 1218; He was Elected Emp. An. 1273. by the Unanimous Consent of the Princes of the

Empire, and Crowned the same Year at *Aix la Chapelle*, and at a Diet held at *Ausberg*, *An.* 1282 ; he had *Austria* settled on his Eldest Son *Albert* (who was first Duke of *Austria*) and *Schwaben*, on *Rudolph* his Youngest Son. *Philip* the 1st. Descended from *Albert*, was born *An.* 1478 ; and *An.* 1496. he Married the Princess *Johanna*, Eldest Daughter and Heiress to his Catholick Majesty, *Ferdinand* of *Spain* ; in whose Right he immediately became Possessed of the Kingdom of *Castile* and *Aragon* ; he had for his Sons, *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand I.* between which two Princes, there was a Division made of the Provinces, when the House of *Austria* became likewise divided into the *Spanish* and *German* Lines.

The Author of the *Spanish* Line was *Charles V.* born at *Ghent* in *Flanders*, *An.* 1500 ; at 14 Years of Age, he had the Government of the *Netherlands* given him ; at 16 he was Crowned King of *Spain* ; at 19 Elected Emperor, and crowned at 20 in *Aix la Chapelle* ; he annexed the *Dutchy* of *Millan* to his House for ever ; he concluded a Peace with the Protestants at *Passau*, *An.* 1552. 3 Years after, he Abdicated the Government, leaving the Empire to his Nephew *Ferdinand*, and the Kingdom of *Spain*, with the Low Countries, and other Dependencies, to his Son *Philip*. Great Grandfather to the late K. of

of Spain, Charles II. born Nov. 6. 1661 and Dec. 21. following, was Christened *Carolus Joachimus, Josephus, Antonius Leonardus*, Succeeded in the Kingdom at the Death of his Father, Philip IV. Anno 1665. and Anno 1675. being in the 15th Year of his Age took on him the Government of his Estates, where as during his Minority, the Supreme Government was under the Regency of the Queen his Mother, Name *Mary Anne*, Daughter of the Emperor Ferd. IV. She was born Oct. 12. 1639 and married to Philip IV. Nov. 1649.

This King, Aug. 30. 1679. espoused the Princess Mary Lovise of Orleans, eldest Daughter to Philip D. of Orleans by the Princess Henrietta Maria, youngest Daughter to our late K. Charles II. The Prince of Conde espoused her in the Chapel of the House of Fontainebleau, in the Name of the K. of Spain and the Marriage was consummated Nov. 19. 1679. near Burgos in Old Castile. She was born March 7. 1662; and this Queen dying without Issue, Anno 1689. he the same Year married *Mary Anna*, Daughter of Philip William D. of Newburg, and Elector Palatine, present Queen Dowager, born Oct. 1667. This King dying; Philip D. of Anjou succeeded him, Oct. 4. 1700. and is now in Possession, by the Name *Philip V.* born Nov. 9. 1683. and married

ried to Maria Lovisa, youngest Daughter to the present Duke of Savoy, born in 1688.

The King's Revenues, which ordinarily arise out of his Estates, are computed at 9000000 of Crowns Yearly, viz. 4 from his Dominions of *Italy*, 3 from the *West-Indies*, and 2 from his Kingdoms of *Spain*: He receives besides yearly, the Revenues of all the Great Masterships of the Great Orders of his Kingdom, which amounts to 150000 l. of yearly Rents, besides the Opportunity of preferring Servants of greatest Merit: Moreover, Free Gifts, Contributions, (besides Casualties, and Extraordinary Ways of raising Money) of his Subjects, supplies him with vast Sums; yet is he not accounted Rich in Treasure, his Expences being very great, keeping Forts, and Garrisons in many parts of his Estates, and maintaining Frontier Places, and an Armada for Conducting his Plate Fleet, &c.

His Arms Quarterly; The first Quarter Counter-quarter'd, in 1st and 4th, G. A Castle Triple-tower'd Or, each with 3 Battlements Bordured Ar. Purpure Sub. for Castile. In the 2d and 3d Ar. a Lyon G. Crown'd, Langu'd and Arm'd Or, for Leon. In the 2d Great Quarter, Or 4 great Pallets G. for Aragon; Party Or, 4 Pallets also G. between 2 Flaumches Ar. charg'd with

as many Eagles *Sab.* Membred, Beak'd, and Crown'd *Az.* for *Arragon* and *Sicily*. These 2 great Quarters Grafted, in Base *Az.* a Pomegranate *Vert*, Stalk'd and Leav'd of the same, Open'd and Seeded *G.* for *Granada*. On the whole, *Az.* 5 Escutcheons *Az.* placed Crosswise, each charged with 5 Beasants placed in Saltier, for *Portugal*. The Shield Bordur'd *G.* with 7 Towers *Or*, 3 in Chief, 2 in Fesse, and 2 toward the Base for *Algarve*. In the third great Quarter, *G.* A Fesse *Az.* for *Austria*, Coupe and Supported by Ancient *Burgundy*, which is Bendy of 6 Pieces *Or*, and *Az.* Bordured *G.* In the fourth great Quarter *Az.* Semi of Flower de Lucis *Or*, with a Bordure Compone *Az.* and *G.* for *Modern Burgundy*. Coupe *Or*, supported *Sa.* a Lyon *Or*, for *Brabant*; these 2 last great Quarters charged with an Escutcheon *Or*, and a Lyon *Sab.* Arm'd and Langu'd *G.* for *Flanders*; Party *Or*, an Eagle *Sab.* for *Anvers* the Capital City of the Holy Empire; For Crest a Crown Trefoiled *Or*, rais'd with 8 Diadems or Semicircles terminating in a Mound *Or*, which is the Crest of *Spain*. The Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece encompasses the Shield, and on the Sides of it stand the 2 Pillars of *Hercules*, viz. on each side one, with this Motto, *Plus Ultra*.

The foresaid Order was refused by
Lewis

Lewis XI. K. of France, because founded by a Duke, who was Vassal to the Crown of France, viz. *Phillip* surnamed the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who Instituted it at *Bruges*, Ann. 1429.

The Ordinary Device of some K's of Spain, has been *Omnes contra nos*, and *Nos contra Omnes*.

The Title of the Most Catholick King, was given by Pope *Alexand. VI.* to *Ferd. V.* and his Successors, for having rooted out of Spain, the Moors, and Sarazens.

The Eldest Sons of the K's of Spain, are called Princes of the *Asturia's*.

Spain hath Archbishopricks 8, Bishopricks 45, Universities 16.

The ch. Rivers are, 1. *Tagus*, 2. *Guadiana*, 3. *Betis*, now *Guadalquivir*, which in Arabick signifies a great River. 4. *Duerus*, the most Violent River of Spain, 5. *Iberus*. Ch. Mountains, *Idubeda*, *Jubalda*, *Aurenteus Salcus*, 2. *Seira Alorena*, 3. *Alpuxaras* or *Seira Nevada*.

P O R T U G A L.

Heretofore accounted 1 of the 12 Provin. of Spain, but since their Revolt, An. 1640, is a distinct Kingd. taking its Name from *Porto*, a Haven-Town, at the Mouth of *Duerus*, where the Gauls landed their Merchandise: It lies along the Western Ocean, on the W. of *Leon*, *Estramadura*, and *Andaluxia*, and S. of *Gallicia*, situate be-

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tween the 7th and 11th deg. and 10 min. of Long. and between 36 and 50 min. and 42 deg. 20 min. Lat. being in length from N. to S. 360 m. l. and in breadth from E. to W. 135 m. in some Places but 80 and 60 m. broad. It contains a great part of the old *Lusitania*, with some of the old *Gallacia* and *Betica*, sometimes called *Portugallo*, in *Latin Portugalia*, but by some of our Modern Linguists falsely called *Lusitania*. The ancient *Incola* were the *Orestani*, *Lubeni*, *Veliones*, &c.

The Air healthful, Country hilly, and bare of Corn, but recompensed with Wine, Honey, Oyl, Allom, Fruits, Fish, Salt, White-Marble, &c.

The People more Plain and Simple than the rest of *Spain*, whom they Naturally hate, for bereaving them of their Glory; are all Roman Catholics, as well as those of *Spain*. Their Language much the same with the old *Castilian*, or *Vulgar Spanish*, only hath somewhat more of the *French* in it.

Portugal was first Conquer'd by the *Romans*; after that, it met with much the same Fortune with the rest of *Spain*, till *An. 1139.* it had its own K^{ings} who were after tributary to *Spain*; but *An. 1640* revolted, and has ever since continued from *Spain*, under its own K^{ings}, who have considerable Dominions in several Parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and

America

America, it contains 6 Provinces, which are,

I. *Entre-Minho-Douro*, the most N. in the Kingd. part of the old *Gallaecia*, 73 m. l. and 34 br. divided into 4 Counties, or Districts, viz. 1. *Viana*, ch. T. *Viana*. 2. *Ponte Lima*, ch. T. *Ponte Lyma*. 3. *Guimaraes*, ch. T. *Braga*, the Metr. an Archiepiscopal See, and a Duke's Honour, and *Guimaraes*. 4. *Porto*, ch. T. *Porto*.

II. *Tralos Montes*, E. of *Entre-Minho-Douro*, part of old *Lusitania*, and *Gallaecia*, 120 m. l. and 100 br. divided into 4 Counties, viz. 1. *Miranda*, ch. T. *Miranda*, and *Eraganza*, 2. *Moncorvo*, ch. T. *Moncorvo*, 3. *Villareal*, ch. T. *Villareal*, and 4. *Pinhel*, ch. T. *Pinhel*.

III. *Beira S.* of *Tralos Montes* and *Entre-Minho-Douro*, part of old *Lusitania*, 130 m. l. and 95 br. divided into 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Lamego*, 2. *Aveiro*, 3. *Viseu*, 4. *Coimbra*, 5. *Guarda*, and 6. *Castel-Branco*, the ch. T's all the same.

IV. *Estramadura*, S. W. of *Beira*, part of old *Lusitania*, 140 m. l. and 80 br. divided into 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Tomar*, ch. T. *Tomar*, 2. *Leira*, ch. T. *Leira*, 3. *Santerrein*, ch. T. *Santerrein*, 4. *Alenquer*, ch. T. *Alenquer*, 5. *Lisbon*, ch. City *Lisbon*, on *Tagus*, 7 m. in comp. contain 20000 Houses, hath Elegant Buildings by Towers on the Walls, 22 Gates towards the Sea, and 16 to the Continent; is famous for Traffick, and

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the Metr. of all Portugal; 'twas taken from the Moors by K. *Alphonso I.* An. 1147, 6. *Setuval*, ch. T. *Setuval*, or *St. Ubes*.

V. *Alen Tajo*, or *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, S. E. of *Estramadura*, part of old *Lusitania*, with some of *Batiza*, 163 m. l. and 98 br. divided into 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Portalegre*, 2. *Estremos*, 3. *Evora*, 4. *Elvas*, and 5 *Beja*, ch. T. all the same.

VI. Kingd. of *Algarve*, called anciently *Regnum Algarbiorum*, S. of *Alen Tajo*, part of *Lusitania*, sometimes reckoned a separate Kingd. from Portugal, 86 m. l. and 30 br. divided into 2 Counties, viz. 1. *Tavira*, ch. T. *Tavira*, and *Faro*; and 2. *Lagos*, ch. T. *Lagos* and *Silves*: The utmost end was anciently called *Promontorium Sacrum*, now *Cape St. Vincent*, his Bons kept there by the Christians, being afterwards burnt and scatter'd by the Moors. That part of Portugal free from the Moors, was given by *Alphonso VI.* of *Leon*, in Dowry with his Base Daughter *Teresa*, to *Henry D.* of *Lorrain*, who reigning fortunately as Earl 12 Years, left it to his Son *Alphonso*, who had the Title of K. conferr'd upon him by the Sovereigns of *Leon*, for his Valiant Demeanour at the Battle of *Obricke*, A. D. 1139, who Reigned as K. 45 Years, and Govern'd 27 before, being in all 72 Years in the Chair of State; After him succeeded

18 Kings, when *Phillip II.* of *Spain*, pretending a Right seized it by force, *An.* 1580.

This Kingdom which began in a *Henry*, then ending in a *Henry*, being forced to stoop to *Spain*, who esteemed it the ch. Flower of the Garland, for *Spain* in Right of this Kingd. possessed *Barbary*, *Æthiopia*, and the *East-Indies*, and commandeth the Sea-Coasts from the Straits of *Gibraltar* unto the *Red-Sea's Mouth*, and thence along the Sea-shore unto the *Isle of Ormus*, and so to *Cape Liampo* in the *Indies*.

The ch. Order is of *Jesus Christ*, Instituted by *Dennis K.* of *Portugal*, and Confirmed by *Pope John*, *An.* 1321 ; their Duty, to Expel the *Saracens* from *Betica*.

They have much enlarged the *Portugal* Dominion in *India*, *Brasil*, *Mauritania* ; their Robe is a Black Cloak under a White Vesture, over which, a Black Cross, &c.

The House of *Portugal*.

Towards the latter end of the 11th Century, *Alphonso VI.* K. of *Castile*, had frequent Wars with the *Moors*, in which a certain Pr. named *Henry*, descended from the House of *Burgundy*, (or as others) from *Lorrain*, was chiefly signaliz'd for Valour and Good Service to the Crown ; K. *Alphonso*, in reward, gave him *Portugal* (then lately recovered from the *Moors*) under the

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Title of an Earldom, with his Daughter *Teresa* to Wife, yet so continue a Vassal to *Castile*: This Prince's Son was *Alphonso I.* who throwing off the Spanish Yoke, and subduing several Petty Kings of the Moors, caused himself to be proclaimed K. of Portugal, An. 1139. His Great Grandson *Alphon. III.* K. of Portugal, had *Algarve* given him in Dowry with the Princess *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Alphonso X.* K. of *Castile*, whence the Eldest Son of Portugal, is called always Pr. of *Algarve*. Of this Family the present K. of Portugal is descended; indeed *Phillip II.* of Spain, seized Portugal by force of Arms, An. 1580, but it was lost again by his Grandson, An. 1640. for the Portuguese actually rejecting the Spanish Yoke, elected *John D. of Braganza* (descended as above) their King; in whose Line the Kingd. continues. What particularly contributed to the Renunciation the Portuguese made to the K. of Spain, An. 1640, was the Permission given to others besides themselves to Trade to the *East-Indies*, and the Tax imposed of a Fifth Penny in all Merchandizes and Revenues. The Deliberation of shaking off the Spanish Yoke, was kept private above a Year betwixt 200 Persons.

Don Pedro of the House of *Braganza*, K. of Portugal and *Algarve*, was Born 1648. His eldest Brother *Don Alph. VI.*

K.

K. of Portugal, &c. An. 1667. Married Mary-Frances-Elizabeth or Isabella, Daughter to Charles Amedeu of Savoy, D. of Nemours, she was born June 21. 1648, and after 16 Months living with Don Alph. obtained a Declaration of Nullity of Marriage with him, and retired to a Cloyster: And An. 1667. Don Alphonso was deposed, and sent 1670 to the Terceira Island, where he died in 1683. The present K. upon his Brother's being deposed, was presently declared Prince Regent, and after his Death K. of Portugal; and by a Dispensation from P. Clement IX. married his Sister-in-Law above mentioned. The Cardinal-Deacon Louis de Vendome, in Quality of Universal Legat à Latere, gave them the Dispensation under the Pope.

The K. by this Qu. had a Daughter named Mary Elizabeth born 1669, and died 1690, and the Qu. her self dying Dec. 27. 1683, the K. 1687, took to Wife the Lady Maria-Sophia-Elizabetha, Dau. of Phillip William Elector Palatine) born Aug. 6. 1666, and Aug. 30. 1688, was brought to Bed of a young Pr. who died Sept. 3. following, and Octob. 1689. she was brought to Bed of another Pr. named John Pr. of Brasl.

The K. of Portugal has but one Sister living, viz. Donna Catherina the Queen-Dowager of England; of whom see more in England.

His Arms is Ar. 3 Escutcheons Az.

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placed cross-wise, each charg'd with as many Beasants, placed in Saltier, and pointed Sab. for Portugal, the Shield Bordur'd G. charg'd with 7 Towers Or, the Crest a Crown Or, the Crest of Portugal under the 2 Flanches, and at the Base of the Shield appear the end of 2 Crosses, the first Flower-de-luc'd Vert, for the Order of Avis, the second Patee G. for the Order of Christ. The 5 Escutcheons were born in Memory of 5 K's Alphonso I. slew at the Battle of Obrique, An. 1139, the Bordure with the Towers or Castles were added by Alphonso III. on his Investiture into the Kingdom of Algarve, by Alphon. X. of Castile, An. 1257.

The chief Rivers (of which it hath great and small near 200) are, 1. Tago or Tagus, 2. Guadiana, 3. Douro, 4. Minis full of Red-Lead, and Navigable 100 miles.

Portugal hath 3 Archbishopricks 10 Bishopricks, 2 Universities.

F R A N C E.

First called Gallicia from Galla Milk because of the white Colour of the Inhabitants and after France, of the Franeones, People of Germany; is a famous Country, lying N. E. of Spain and W. of Germany; in Figure almost Square washed on 2 sides with Sea, situate between 13 and 27 and 10 min. Longitude and between 51 and 6 min. and 42 degrees

15 min. Lat. being in length from Bre-
taigne to Provence, 650 m. (from Calais
to Toulon 560) and the breadth, from
the Borders of Biscay in Spain, to N.E.
parts of Lorrain 550 m. from Brest to
Salem 540; the Country very Popu-
lous, cont. above 25 Millions of Souls,
of Nature Ingenious, Curious, Lux-
urious, and Inconstant; of whom it
hath been anciently said, *Primus impetus
major quam Virorum, secundus minor quam
Feminarum*. The Christian Religion was
first planted here among the Gaules by
Martialis, whom St. Peter sent, but a-
mong the French by St. Remigius in the
time of Clovis the Great.

They are for the most part Roman
Catholicks, the remainder (much fewer
than formerly) are Protestants, and
mostly Calvinists. Their Language the
Vulgar French, a smooth soft Language,
composed of old Gallick, (same with
the Welch) German, and Latin: In some
Parts of Bretaine they use the Welch.
Their chief Commodities Salt, (which
alone is worth to the K. 70000 Crowns
Yearly) Fish, of which is great store,
there being, besides the benefit of the
Seas, 135000 Lakes and Ponds belong-
ing only to the Clergy) Wines, Al-
monds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linen,
Paper, Wood, and Skins, which bring
the King a vast Income, his Revenue
amounting to 11 Millions of Pounds
Sterling.

The Laws of the Kingd. are either Temporary and Alterable at pleasute, or Fundamental, which cannot be altered: The chief of the latter are 2; first the Salique Law, whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Launce to the Distaff, alluding to that Place of St. Matthew, Mark the Lilies (the Arms of France) for they neither labour nor spin. This Law is pretended to be made by Pharamond their first K. and that the word (*si aliqua*) so often mentioned, gave it the Name of the Salique Law. Haillan saith it never was heard of in France, till the time of Philip the Fair 1321; others say, it was framed by Charles the Great, after his Conquests in Germany, where the Incontinent Lives of the Women about the River Sala, in the Country now called Misnia, gave both the Occasion and Name to this Law. The words are *de Terra vero Salica nulla Portio Hereditatis Mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem Sexum tota Terra Hereditas perveniat*. But this Law seems not only to be contrary to the Law of Nations, all Kingdoms else admitting Women to the Regency; yea, even France it self hath most servilely submitted it self twice to the Imperious Command of two Women of the Medices. But is also contrary to the Word of the Most High; for in Numbers, Chap. 27. The Daughters of Zelophehad were adjudged

to possess the Inheritance of their Father.

Secondly, The Law of Appannages, whereby the younger Sons of the K. cannot have Part with the Elder. This Law was made by *Charlemain*, before whose time *France* was dividable into as many Kingdoms as the K. had Sons. By this Law the younger (tho' sometimes they are content with Yearly Pensions) are to be Entitled to some Duchy, and all the Profits and Rights thereunto, Matters of Regality excepted, as Coynage, Levying Taxes, &c. It is derived from the German Word *Abonnage*, which signifieth a Portion.

France is divided into 12 Governments, containing 50000 Parishes) besides the Conquests and Isles.

P I C A R D Y.

I. Government of *Picardy*, most N. of the Kingd. part of old *Belgica secunda*; 130 m. l. and 45 b. divided into 3 Parts, viz. 1. Higher *Picardy*, cont. 3 Counties, viz. *Le Pais Reconquis*, ch. T. *Calais*, distant from *Dover* 30 m. call'd by *Caesar* *Portus Iccius*; taken by E.III. after 11 Months Siege in 1347, and by Qu. *Mary* (after 200 Years Possession) lost in 1557 in less than a Fortnight, and valued at 1000000 *Guines*: 2. *Ardres*, ch. T. *Ardres*: 3. *Boulogne*, ch. T. *Bulloigne*, taken by H.VIII. in 1558, and *Estaple*. 2. Middle or Proper *Picardy*, cont. 2 Counties, viz. *Ponthieu*, ch.

ch. T. Abbeville, and Amienots, ch. T. Amiens and Doulens. 3. Lower Picardy, cont. 3 Counties, viz. Santerre, ch. T. Perone and Roy, Vermandois, ch. T. St. Quentin and Tiersche, ch. T. Guise. Artois in the Low Countries is now joyn'd to this Government.

C H A M P A I G N E.

II. Government of Champagne, so called because it is a Champion Country, S. E. of Picardy; part of old Belgica secunda, and Lugdunensis prima and quarta, 160 m. l. and 130 br. divided into 9 Parts, viz. 1. Rethelois, ch. T. Reims; to this is joyned the two Principalities of Sedan and Charleville, ch. T. Sedan, (honour'd with a Seat of Learning which is *Schola Illustris*) and Charleville. 2. Duked. of Remois, ch. T. Rheims, where the Kings of France are often Crowned, and Anointed with Oyl kept there. It taketh Name from Rheims, once a potent Nation in these Parts and is a University, wherein is a College for English Fugitives. The first Seminary for this purpose was at Douai. 3. Rome, by Greg. XIII. 4. At Valladolid, by Phillip II. 5. At Lorreine, and 6. at this Rheims, by the Guisards. 7. High Champagne, or Perthois, ch. T. St. Dirier. 8. Low Champagne, ch. T. Troyes. 9. Chaalonois, ch. T. Chalons sur Marne. 10. Le Vallage, ch. T. Bar sur Aube. 11. Bassigni, ch. T. Langres, and Chaumont. 12. La Brie Champagne, ch. T. Provins.

Provins, and 9. Senonois, ch. T. Sens. In this lies the County of Tonnerre, ch. T. Tonnerre.

Isle of FRANCE.

III. Government of the Isle of France, scited in the Circling and Confluences of Seine, taking Name of the *Francones* who first did erect this Kingd. in this place, W. of Champaigne, and S. of Picardy, part of old *Belgica secunda*, and of *Lugdunensis quarta*, 125. m. l. and 115. br. divided into Ten Parts, viz. 1. *Laonois*, ch. T. *Laon*, a Bish. and one of the 12 Peers of France. 2. *Soissonois*, ch. T. *Soissons*, once the Seat of the K. of *Soissons*; for only the K. of *Paris* were called Kings of France. 3. *Noyonois*, ch. T. *Noyen*; these 3 were taken out of Picardy. 4. *Beauvais*, ch. T. *Beavais*. 5. *Vexin Francois*, ch. T. *Pont Oyse*. In this lies *Mantois*, ch. T. *Mante*. 6. D. of *Valois*, ch. T. *Crespy*; in this is the County of *Senlis*, ch. T. *Senlis*. It gave Name to all the French Kings of the Second Branch of the *Capets*, which beginning in *Philip de Valois*, 3. Ann. 1328. ended in *Hen. V.* Ann. 1589. 7. Isle of France, ch. City *Paris*, (Metropolitan of all France) called *Lutetia*, q. *Luto sita*; the Univ. the first in Europe, cont. 35 Colleges, built by *Francis I.* at the Perswasion of *Alcuine* an Englishman. The City was 10 Miles in Compass, and reported to be built in the Days of *Amasius*, K. of *Judah*.

The

The Tyde of the Seine flows not within 75 m. of it, but serves them with little Boats and Barges. The Chief Buildings of it, are the Palace of the *Louvre*, the Halls of Justice, or as they call them, the House of Parliament, (their Parliaments being as our Law-Courts, our Parliaments as their *Conventus Ordinum*, or Assembly of the States) and the Church of *Nostredams*. 8. *La brie Francois*, ch. T. *Meaux*. 9. *Hurepoix*, ch. T. *Melun* and *Corbiel*. And, 10. Part of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Dourdon*.

In this Isle of France, is the Royal Palace of *Fountain Bleau*, the fairest House not only in France, but as said, in all *Christendom*. It is one of the French King's Seats, the rest being that noble Seat of *Versailles*, 4 Leagues S. of *Paris*, *Monsieurs*, at *St. Clau*, the Treasury of *St. Dennis*, *St. Germain*, the *Louvre*, and *Boys*, de *Vincennes*, where our *Hen. V.* ended his Days.

The *Francones* lived in the Forest called *Sylva Hyrcania* in Germany, who driving the *Vangiones* out of their Country, here seated themselves, and called it after their own Name; these *Julius Caesar* tamed, *Maximinus* slaughtered, *Constantine* vanquish'd, and *Julian* the Apostate kept under; yet in the Reign of *Valentinian I.* they began to shake off their Clog of Bondage; and diminishing their Name, with their Increase of Power, called them *Franci*, or *Franker*.
They

They were Governed by Dukes, till the Year 420. when Pharamond took on him the Title of K. of France, who is mention'd in the Account of their Kings. The First Race of Kings from Pharamond, Ann. 420. were 21 Maravignians. The Second Race of Kings, from Pepin, Ann. 751. were 13 Carolo-vignians. The Third Race of Kings from Hugh Capet, Ann. 988. were 29 Capets. For the present K. of France, see the House of France.

NORMANDY.

IV. Government and Duked. of Normandy, anciently Neustria, W. of the Isle of France, the old *Lugdunensis Secunda*, 175 m. l. and 86 br. divided into 2 Parts, viz. 1. Higher Normandy, cont. 4 Bailiwicks or Counties, viz. *le Pays de Caux*, ch. T. Caudebec, Diepe, and Havre de Grace, in Latin *Franciscopolis*. The ch. Haven Towns of France, Ro-
en, ch. C. Roen or Roan, the Metr. honour'd with a Parliament, and Mo-
ument of John D. of Bedford; Vexin,
Normand or Gisors, ch. T. Gisors, and
Vernon, and Eureux, ch. T. Eureux,
and Lyseaux, and 2. Lower Normandy,
cont. 4 Bailiwicks, or Counties, viz.
Caen, ch. Cities Caen, famous for Resi-
tance of Hen. V. Falaise, where D. Ro-
en saw Arlet the Conquerors Mother
Dancing, whence the English in Derisi-
on, call all Whores, Harlots; and
Bayeux. Le Constantin, ch. T. Coutances
or

for Constance, and Carentan. *L'Aurachin*
 ch. T. *Auranches*, and *Alencon* or *le-Pas*
de Auge, ch. T. *Alencon*, *Sees*, and *Ven-*
nevil. In this Country is the little *Seig-*
niory d' Invidor attributed to one who
 hath little Means to support a great
 Title. The *Normans* were a People of
Normegia, and made their first Irruptions
 about the Year 760.

B R I T T A N Y.

V. Government and Duked. of *Brit-*
tany, *Incola la Bretagne*, anciently *Al-*
morica, q. *ad Mare sita*. now *Bretagne*,
 the *Pretaignes*, who in the Reign of
Maximus here seated themselves. S. V.
 of *Normandy*, and W. of all France
 part of old *Lugdunensis Tertia*, 180 mi.
 and 110 br. divided into 2 parts, viz.
 1. Higher *Bretaigne*, cont. 5 Dioceses
 Counties, viz. *Dol*, ch. T. *Dol*. *St. Brieux*
 ch. T. *St. Brieux de vaux*, *St. Malo*, ch.
St. Malo, (a fine Haven T. so of-
 spoil'd by the English) and *Dinant*, *Rennes*,
 ch. T. *Rennes*, where a Parliament
 is kept; and *Vitray*, and *Nantois*, ch.
Nantes. 2. Lower *Bretaigne* cont. 4
 Dioceses or 4 Counties, viz. *St. Pol de Leon*,
 ch. T. *St. Pol de Leon*, and *Brest*, a Haven
 T. *Trigvler*, ch. T. *Trigvier*, and
Morlaix; *Cornaille*, ch. T. *Quimper* Co-
 stine, and *Quimperlay*, and *Vannes*, ch.
Vannes, and *Blavet* or *Port Louis*.

O R L E A N S.

VI. Government of *Orleans*, *L'Orleanois*, E. of *Brittany*, and S.
Normandy

Normandy, part of old *Lugdunensis* 1er.
 and quarra, with some of *Acquitaine*;
 10 m. l. and 200 br. divided into 14
 provinces, viz. 1. Earld. of *Maine*, di-
 vided into higher and lower, ch. T.
Mayenne and *Meyenne*. 2. Earld. of *Perche*,
 divided into Greater and Lesser, ch. T.
Perche. 3. *La Beauce* or *Chartraine*, ch.
Chartres, giving Title to a *Vidam*, or
Medominus, an Honour used only in
 France, where are 4 of them. 4. *Orle-*
ans, divided into higher and lower,
 C. *Orleans*, (commonly the Title of
 the Second Son of France) seated on the
 Loire, one of the pleasantest Cities in
 France. The English besieging this
 town, it was delivered by the Valour
 of *Joane de Pucelle*, and called by *Cesar*
Aurelianum, after *Aurelia*, being built by
Aurelius Emp. Ann. 276. and made an
 Univ. by Philip the fair, intended for
 study of the Civil Laws; it's the
 Petr. 5. Part of *Gastonois*, ch. T.
Montargis. 6. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. T.
Nivernis, honour'd with an Ancient
 Title, since belonging to the Dukes
 of *Mantua*. 7. D. of *Berry*, divided in-
 to higher and lower, ch. C. *Bourges* or
Biturix, as the Poet saith, *Turribus à bi-*
biturix inde vocor Bituris, and *Argenton*, the
 Title of *Phillip de Comines*. 8. *Blaisois*, divi-
 ded into higher and lower, and *Dunois*,
 ch. T. Blois. 9. D. of *Vendosmois*, ch. T.
Vendosme, belonging to the House of
Orléans, and gave Name to *Antonio*,
 Sur-

Surnamed *de Vendôme*, Father to Hen. IV. 10. D. of *Touraine*, divided into higher and lower, ch. T. *Tours*, (or *Turena*) where the Protestants first began, from one of whose Gates called *Hugo's Gate*, they took the Name of *Hugonots*) and *Ambois*. 11. D. of *Anjou* (in Latin *Andegavium*, yielding the best Wines in France) divided into higher and lower ch. T. *Angiers*, (where *Lewes* the Duke, founded an Univ. Ann. 1388.) *Saumur* and *Beaufort*, (belonging to the D. of *Lancaster*) in which *John* of *Gaunt* took such Delight, he called all his Children (by *Catherine Swinford*, his Third Wife) *Beauforts*, afterwards Dukes of *Somerset*, *Exeter*, &c. 12. E. of *Poitou*, in Latin, *Pictavia*, from the *Pictones*, the Ancient Inhabitants, divided into higher and lower, ch. C. *Poitiers* (famous for the Civil Law, and next to *Paris* for Greatness.) and *Fontenay*. In the Vine Fields here was fought that Memorable Battle between *John* of France, and our *Black Prince*; who over-numbered by the French, would have departed, but the French not letting him go, instead of Conquest, found an Overthrow. 13. *Angoumois*, ch. T. *Angolesme*. 14. *Pays de Annis*, ch. T. *Rochele*, the surest Fortrefs in France.

B U R G U N D Y.

VII. Government of Burgundy, E. of *Orléans*, S. of *Champagne*, part of old *Lugdunensis prima*. It takes Name from

from the *Burgundians*, who called by *Silico* to repress the *Francones* here seated themselves, and erected their Kingd. The Saying that *France* hath more Rivers than all *Europe* besides, may be applyed to this Province in Respect of *France*. It's 180 m. l. and 130 br. divided into 2 distinct Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Burgundy*, (above half the German Circle of *Burgundy*, divided into 8 Bailiwicks. 1. *Auxerrois*, ch. T. *Auxerre*. 2. *Auxois*, ch. T. *Semur* and *Flavigny*. 3. *La Montagne*, ch. T. *Chastillon-sur Seyne*, and *Bar-sur Seyne*. 4. *Dijonois* or proper *Burgundy*, ch. T. *Dijon*, the Metr. proud in her Parliament; that it was built by *Aurelianus*; and that here *St. Bernard* was born. 5. *Bresse-Challonois*, ch. T. *Challon-sur Seyne*, (belonging to the House of *Orange*) *Beaulne*, (where's an Hospital equal to the Palace of any Prince in *Europe*) and *Bellegarde*. 6. *Autunois*, ch. T. *Autun* and *Semur*. 7. *Charolois*, the usual Title of the Elder Son of *Burgundy*, an Earld. the ch. T. *Charolois*. 8. *Masconois*, ch. T. *Mascon*; *Burgundy* with *Charolois*, made a Kingd. formerly, and was by the Issue of *Charles* the Great, divided into the Country which was to appertain to the Empire and the Dutchy, the Lot of the French Kings. 2. County of *Bresse*, divided into 3 Parts, viz. 1. *La Bresse*, ch. T. *Bourge-en bresse* thought little

little inferior for Strength to *Montmelian* in *Savoy*. 2. Part of *Bougey*, (in which is the *Bal. of Gex*) ch. *T. Bellay* and *Gex*, and the 3. Principality of *Dambec*, ch. *T. Trevoux*.

The Arms of this Dutchy of *Burgundy*, is *Bendwaies*, *Or*, and *Azure*, a *Bordure Gules*.

L Y O N S.

VIII. Government of *Lyons*, *Incol. le Lyonnais*, S. W. of *Burgundy*, and S. E. of *Orleanois*; part of old *Acquitaine* and *Lugdunensis prima*, 208 m. l. and 138 br. divided into 8 Parts or Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Marche*, or *le March de Limosin*, divided into higher and lower, ch. *T. Gueret* and *le Dorat*. 2. D. of *Bourbon*, ch. *T. Moulins* and *Bourbon*. This *Bourbon*, in the Days of the Degenerate Issue of *Charles the Great*, was seized by the *Dampiers*, last of which was *Archibald Dampier*, whose Daughter *Beatrix* was married to *Rob. younger Son to St. Lewis*, 1308. from whom are descended the present Kings of *France*, the Princes of *Conde*, and Dukes of *Soissons* and *Montpesier*. 3. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. *T. St. Pierre de Moutier*. 4. *Limagne*, or the lower *Auvergne*, taking Name from *Avergni*, over whom *Vercingetorix* was K. ch. *T. Clermont*, the *Metz.* and *Riom*. 5. Upper *Auvergne*, ch. *T. St. Flour* and *Orilbac*. In this *Auvergne*, was the Town and Seigneurie of Aubigny, an Honourable

le Title among the Family of the
Stewards, being given by *Cha. VI.* to
Rob. Second Son of *Alan Steward*, E. of
Lenox. 6. *Forrest*, divided into higher
and lower, ch. T. *Feurs*, and *Roanne*.
or *Roban*, the Title and Inheritance
of the Dukes of *Roanne*. 7. Bar. of *Be-*
aujalois, ch. T. *Beaujeu*, *Ville Franche*,
and *Beauvien*, a See Episcopal. The
Coat Armour of which Bishop, K.
Arch. I. sent to the Pope, (who wrote
in his Behalf) *Vide utrum filii tui tunica*
vel non, and 8. *Lyonnois*, properly so
called, ch. T. *Lyons*, the Metr. a famous
Mart-Town, is an Univ. the See of
an Archb. one of which was *Irenaeus*;
the Renowned Father of the Primi-
tive Church.

GUIENNE and GASCONY.
IX. Government of *Guienne* and *Gas-*
cony, S. W. of *Lyonnois*, S. of *Orleanois*,
ch. Part of the old *Acquitaine*, with
little of *Narbonensis*, 270 m. l. and
30 br. *Guienne* cont. 8 Provinces, viz.
Santoigne, ch. T. *Saintes*, and *St. Jean*
Angèle, almost impregnable. 2. *Pe-*
rigord, ch. T. *Perigieux*, and *Sarlat*,
Limosin, the higher and lower, ch. T.
Moges and *Tully*. *Quercu*, the higher
and lower, ch. T. *Cahors* and *Montau-*
ren. 3. *Rovergne*, ch. T. *Rhodes*, a
great and Beautiful City, a Bish.
Agenois, ch. and Beautiful City
gen, Birth Place of *Joseph Scaliger*.
Bazadois, ch. T. *Bazas*. 8. Proper
Guienne

Guienne or *Bourdelos*, ch. C. Bourdeaux the Metr. of *Guienne* and *Gascoigne* where our *Rich. II.* was born, honour'd with a *Paliament*, and is an Archb. and a University.

G A S C O N Y, so called from the *Vascones*, a People of *Spain*, who here seated themselves, cont. 12 Provinces viz. 1. *Les Landes* or *Auribat*, ch. T. *Dax* where are Baths. 2. D. of *Albert*, ch. T. *Albert*. 3. Proper *Gascony*, ch. T. *Aire*. 4. County of *Armagnac*, ch. C. *Aux*, an Arch. one of the richest in all *France*. 5. *Condomois*, ch. T. *Condom*. 6. *Estarac*, ch. T. *Mirande*. 7. County of *Gaure*, ch. T. *Verdun*. 8. County of *Cominges*, ch. T. *Lombes*. 9. County of *Bigorre*, ch. T. *Tarbe*. 10. *Conserans*, ch. T. *St. Bertrant*. 11. Principality of *Bearne*, divided into *Bearne* and *Oleron*, ch. T. the same. 12. *Basque*, cont. *la Bour*, ch. C. *Bayonne*, large and rich *Basce-Navarre*, ch. T. *St. Palais*; and *Soul*, ch. T. *Moleon*.

L A N G U E D O C.

X. Government of *Languedoc*, S. E. of *Guienne* and *Gascoigne*, and S. of *Lyonnois*, part of old *Narbonnensis*, and a little of *Acquitaine*, 28 m. l. and 14 br. divided into 3 Parts, viz. 1. Higher *Languedoc*, divided into 4 Parts, viz. 1. *Albigeis*, cont. the Dioceses of *Albi* and *Castres*, ch. C. *Albi* an Archb. and *Castres*. 2. *Toulousaine*, cont. the Dioceses of *Toulouse*, and *Rieux*, ch. C. T.

elouse, built when Deborah Judged Is-
 rael, an Arch. Univ. and a Parliament
 Court erected An. 1302. The Fields
 about it, 70 Leagues broad, and 100
 French Leagues long, where was fought
 the Battle between Arvilla, K. of
 France, and Armin the Roman Lieutenant;
 Arvilla's Army consisting of 500,000
 Men, whereof 180,000 lost their lives
 that day. 3. L'Araguais, cont. the Diocel
 of la Vour, and Papoul; ch. T. la Vour
 and Papoul, and 4 County of Foix, con-
 t. the Diocese of Mirepoix, and Pamier
 ch. T. Foix. 2. Lower Languedoc, di-
 vided into three Quarters, viz. 1. Nar-
 bonne cont. the Diocese of Narbon, Car-
 cassone, Aleth, and St. Pont-de-Tomiery;
 The Ch. Cities Narbonne, the first Ro-
 man Colony (after Carthage) out of 1
 of these Colonies in Italy, were
 60, in Africa 57, in Spain 29, in France
 1, in England, 4, in Syria 20; (the Rea-
 son of instituting them may be read
 in Heylin's Geography) Carcassone, (Fa-
 mous for Gloathing) Aleth, and St.
 Pont-de-Tomiery. 2. Beziers, cont. the
 Dioc. of Beziers, Lodeve, and Adge, ch.
 of the same. 3. Nismes, cont. the Dio-
 c. of Nismes, Uzès, and Montpellier, ch.
 Cities Nismes, a large, flourishing City
 Uzès and Montpellier a Celebrated Uni-
 vers. for Study of Law and Physick.
 Cevennes, cont. 3 Parts, viz. Givaudan
 divided into Higher and Lower, ch. T.
 Givaudan. 2. Vell, ch. T. le Pay, a Bishp
 D under

under the Pope. 3. *Vivarez* divided into Higher and Lower, ch. T. *Vivarez*.

DAULPHINE.

XI. Government of *Daulphine*, or the *Daulphinat*, had its Name from *Daulphine*, Wife to *Guigne*, 2d. Prince of this Province, and lies E. or rather N. E. of *Languedoc*, and S. of *Burgundy* part of old *Vianensis prima*, 150 m. l. and 110 br. divided into 2 Parts, viz. 1. Higher *Daulphine* divided into 6 Territories or Counties, viz. *Graisivand* ch. City *Grenoble*, the Met. and a Parliament City, and *la Grand Chartreuse* 2. *Royanex*, ch. T. *Pont de Royan*, 3. *Les Baronies*, ch. T. *Nions*. 4. *Gapenco* ch. C. *Gap*. (taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, in 1692. and almost burnt down and *Serres*. 5. *Ambrunoi*, ch. City *Ambrun* or *Embrun*, an Arch. taken by the D. of *Savoy*, and dismantled in 1692 6. *Brianconois*, ch. Cities *Pignerol*, and *Briancon*. 2. Lower *Daulphine* divided into 4 Territories or Counties, viz. *Vainnois*, ch. City *Vienne*, and Arch. Famous for giving Name to the 1st Son of France, Entitled *Daulphine de Viennois* 2. *Valencinnois*, divided into Higher and Lower, ch. City *Valence* (an Univ. and the Title of *Cesar Borgia*, Son to Pop. *Alexander 6th*) and *Montelimart*; 3. *Diois*, ch. City *Dye*, (United to *Valence*) and *Crest*; and 4. *Tricastinois*, ch. City *St. Paul de Tricastin* on an advanced Cliff. The

The Governour of *Dauphine* hath greater Power than any other, disposing of all Offices within his Province.

Humbert (the 2d and last of that Family) Earl of *Griffyvaudon* seeing himself destitute of Issue, entred into Religion, selling his Country for 40000 Flor. to *Philip of Valois*, K. of France, on Condition the Heir apparent to the Crown should be Instituted *Dauphine de Viennois*, Quartering his Arms with France, which are a *Dolphin hauriant Or*, in a Field Azure.

PROVENCE.

XII. Government of *Provence* took Name from the Romans, called in by the *Marsilians*, who called it the Province; it lies S. of *Dauphine*, and E. of *Languedoc*, part of old *Vianensis tertia*, *Prima*, 160 m. l. and 98 br. divided into three parts, viz. 1. Higher *Provence* cont. 4. parts, 1. Dio. of *Sisteron*. ch. T. *Sisteron*, a Bish. 2. Dioc. of *Apt*, ch. T. *Apt*, a Bish. 3. County of *Venaiscin*, divided into *Avignon* and *Venaiscin*, which *Joan*, Queen of *Naples* gave to the Pope, under whom it still remains. The ch. Cities *Avignon*, an Arch. and Univ. and Famous for being the Seat of the Popes 70 Years (which the People of *Rome* call'd the *Babylonian Captivity*, and since Administer an Oath to every Pope, that he shall not return to *Avignon*) In it are said to be 7 Pallaces, 7 Parish Churches

7 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 7 Inns and 7 Gates; and *Carpentras*. 4. The Principality of *Orange*, ch. C. *Orange* a Bish. and Univ. and Famous for her Wonderful Antiquities.

The House of *Nassau* and *Orange* Flourished in the 9th Century, and from *Walram* and *Otto*, Sons of *Henry*, Sirnamed the Rich, E. of *Nassau* sprang 2 Capital Lines, viz. That of *Idstein*, after called *Sarepont*, from *Walram*, and that of *Dillembourg*, which now enjoys the Principality of *Orange* from *Otto*.

Claudia Daughter, and Heir to *John*, Prince of *Orange*, Son to *John* the 1st. Free Prince of this Territory, was by *Fran.* 1st. given in Marriage to *Henry* E. of *Nassau*, coming in Embassie from the Emp. *Maximilian*, An. 1514. *Renne*, Son to this *Hen.* dying without Issue, made *Will.* his Uncle, Heir to all his Estates, whose Son *William*, so Renowned for Martial Exploits, was slain Treacherously by a Partizan of Spain, Anno 1584. leaving *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, and E. of *Nassau*, Heir to his Fortunes, who dying left *Henry* of *Nassau* his Heir, whose Son *William* Married the Lady *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to *Charles* the 1st. King of England, from whom the late *William Henry*, P. of *Orange* was Descended.

The Arms of *Orange* are Quarterly. G. a Bend Or, 2. Or a Hunter's Horn Argent stringed, G. the 3d. as the 2d. 4th.

as the 1st. over all an Escutcheon of Pretence; more briefly Quarterly, Chalons and Orange, under an Escutcheon of Geneva.

2. Middle Provence, cont. 4. Dio. viz. 1. Aix, ch. City Aix, the Met. an Archb. and Parliament City, formerly called *Aqua Sextia*, of *Sextius* its founder, and the Hot Baths; 2. Riez. 3. Senez, and 4. Digne, ch. T. the same.

3. Lower Provence, cont. 6. Dioceses, viz. 1. Arles, ch. City Arles, an Arch. where Constantine called a Council, An. 313. 2. Marseile, ch. City Marseiles, a Famous Mart Town, once a Colony of the Phocians. 3. Toulon ch. City. Toulon, having a great Naval Magazine, and a fine Harbour for Fleets. 4. Trejuls, 5. Grace, and 6. Vence, ch T. the same.

L O R R A I N E.

XIII. Dukedom of Lorrain, from Lotharingia, from Lotharius Nephew to Char. the Great, by his Son Lewis, sufficiently Famous in that the Great Warour Godfrey of Bulloigne was Duke here, and that it is a Sovereign Dukedom. Now under the French; it lies E. of Champagne, and is part of old Belgica prima, 128 m. l. and 110 br. abounding in Corn, Wine, Mines, Salt, Fish, and an Excellent Race of Horses. It Contains, 1. Proper Lorrain, divided into Bailiwicks, viz. 1. Francois or Nancie, ch. City Nancie, the Met. and Duke's

Seat. 2. *Allemend* or *Vaudrevange*, ch. T. *Vaudrevange*. 3. *Vauge*, ch. T. *Mirecourt*, 2 D. of *Bar* or *Barrois* (Title of Eldest Son of *Lorrein*) divided into 3 Bailiwicks, viz. *Barleduc*, *Clermont*, and *St. Mibel*, ch. T. the same. 3. Bish. of *Metz*, ch. City *Metz*, where is a Parliament. 4. Bish. of *Toul*, ch. City *Toul*. 5. Bish. of *Verdun*, ch. City *Verdun*. 6. Prin. of *Salm*. 7. Princ. of *Vaudemont*. 8. County of *Biche* or *Bische*. 9. County of *Sarbruck*. 10. County of *Sarward*. 11. County of *Fenestrangle*, ch. Towns all the same; some of these were Sovereignties before the French Conquests.

The Duke of *Lorrain* is nearly allied to, and hath his Dependance on the Emperour: The Family had the same Original with those of *Austria*, *Wirttemberg* and *Baden*, for *Gerhard* of the Ancient Landgraves of *Alsatia* (the old Family of *Lorrain*, descended from *Charlemain* being Extinct) was Created Duke of *Lorrain*, by the Emp. Hen. 3. An. 1048. from whom this Duke is Descended.

The late Famous Duke *Carolus-Leopoldus*, &c. was born in April, An. 1643. and having Married the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, left behind the following Issue, born at *Inspruc*, in the Princip. of *Tyrolis*.

1. *Leopoldus-Josephus Carolus-Agapetus Hyacinthus*, present Duke, born Sept. 11 An. 1679. 2. *Josephus-Joannes-Anton*

1. Ignatius-Feliciſſimus, b. Nov. 24. 1680.
 3. Ferdinandus-Joſephus-Phillipus-Romanus-Laurentius, born, Aug. 17. 1683. 4. Joſephus-Innocentius-Emmanuel-Felicianus-Conſtantinus, born Oct. 20. 1685. 5. Franciſcus-Antonius-Joſephus-Maria-Ambroſius-Nicholaus, born Decemb. 8. 1689. New Stile. The Ducal-Arms, contains many Eſcutcheons over all, Or, a Bend G. Charg'd with three Alerions Argent (being the Arms of Lorrain) The laſt Duke poſſeſs'd of this Dutchy, to ſhow he was an abſolute Prince, gave for his Device, an Armed hand, Iſſuing as it were from Heaven, and Graſping a Sword with this Motto; *Fecit potentiam in Brachio ſuo.* The laſt Duke's Revenue poſſeſs'd of his Eſtates were 700000 Crowns Yearly.

BURGUNDY.

XIV. The French County, or Country of Burgundy, S. of Lorrain, and W. of the Dutchy of Burgundy, part of *Lugdunensis Quinta*, once under Spain, the Ancient Inhabitants, the *Hedui*, who firſt call'd *Caſar* into France; the People Warlike, and March under the Colours of divers Princes, by the Name of *Walloon*s, changing G. into W. The Ground ſo Fertile, that if France may be call'd the Garden of the World, this is the Faireſt Flower thereof; it is 135 m. long. and 84 br. divided into 3 Bailly-wicks or Counties, viz. 1. *Vefful* cont. 3 leſſer Counties, D 4 viz.

viz. Vesoule, Grey, and Baulme, ch. T. the same; as also the County of Montbeliard (by right under a Prince of the House of Wirtemberg) ch. T. Montbeliard. 2. Milieu, or Dole, cont 4. Bailiwicks viz. Besancon, Dole, Quingey and Ornans, ch. Cities, Besancon, (the Met. an Arch, Univ. and Parliament City) Dole, (a Univer. and a City of great Strength, as also is Besancon) Quingey and Ornans. 3. Aval cont. 7. Bailiwicks, viz. Salins, Montmorat, Pontarlier, Proigny, Arbois, Orgelet, and Nofereth, ch. T. the same; Salines Glorifying in her Rich Salt Fountain; this Province and the D. of Burgundy make up one of the ten Circles of Germany. The Arms of this Earldom are, Az. a Lyon Rampant, Or, Semi of Billets Arg.

The House of FRANCE.

Hugh. the Great, D. of France, and Burgundy, and Aquitaine, Marq. of Orleans, and Earl of Paris, Dyed, An. 956. His Eldest Son Hugh Capet (upon the Death of Lewis the Sloathful, last King of France, of the Race of Charlemaigne) was by the Peers of France, inaugurated King of that Kingdom, An. 987, from whom is Descended, Lewis XIV. the present King of France, born at St. Germain's Sept. 5. N. S. 1638. Of the several Branches of the Line of Hugh Capet, he is Descended in a Direct Line, from Rob. Count of Clermont, and Lord of Bourbon. Youngest

Youngest Son of Lewis IX. who Dy'd of the Plague, at the Siege of Tanis, An. 1270. The Surname of Bourbon is derived to the Present King from the said Robert; King Henry 4. his Grandfather being the 1st. King of France, of that Surname, who having first profess'd himself of the Roman Religion, (being before a Protestant) was Crown'd King of France, An. 1594. The Present King Succeeded his Father, Ann. 1642 or 3 and Sept. 7 1651. was Declar'd Major, for by a Sanction put forth by K. Charles V. Surnamed the Wise, who came to the Crown of France, Ann. 1364. The Eldest Sons of France were for the future to be Declar'd of Age at 14 and fit to be Crown'd and Govern, he was Crown'd at Rheims by its Archbishop, June 7. 1654. and Jan. 9. 1660. Married Maria Teresa, Daughter to Phillip 4. of Spain; by his first Wife, Princess Elix. Daughter to Hen. 4. of France, she Dy'd July 30th. 1683, by whom the K. has only one Son now Living Named Lewis 15. Surnam'd the Hardy, the Present Dauphin, born N. 1. 1661. and March 7. 1680. Mar. the Electoral Princess of Bavaria, Maria-Anna-Victoria-Christiana Daughter to Ferdi, andus, Maria late Elector of Bavaria, she since Dy'd A. 1690 The Dauphin has Issue

1. Lewis Duke of Burgundy, born Aug. 6. An. 1682.
2. Phil. D. of Anjou, born Nov. 9. 1683.

3. Gaston D. of Berry, born August 31. 1686.

Having spoke before, why the Dauphin is so Called, I shall only Note that Charles 5. Surnamed the Wise, was the first, who in his Father's Life time, was stiled the Dauphin. Besides the Dauphin Lewis 14. has several Natural Children, viz. 1. Maria-Anna de Bourbon, born Ann. 1666, Married An. 1680. to Lewis de Bourbon, Prince of Conde.

2. Lewis de Bourbon, Duke of Vermaindois, born Ann. 1667, and Dyed Ann. 1683. These two were born him by Frances Aloisia de la Beaume, Blanch de la Valiere Dutchess of Vaujour, and Peerefs of France, now a Carmelite Nun, by the Name of Sister Aloisia de Misericordia. 3. Ludovicus Augustus de Bourbon, D. of Maine, born An. 1670, and made Legitimate in 1673. 4. Ludovicus Caesar de Bourbon Count of Vexin, born An. 1672, Dyed 1683. 5. Aloisia, Frances de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Nantes, born An. 1673. Married 1685. to Lewis D. of Bourbon. 6. Aloisia-Maria-Anna Dyed An. 1681. 7. Ludovicus Alexander de Bourbon, Count of Thoulouse, born An. 1678. Legitimated, An. 1681, Intendant of the Marine. 8. Frances Maria de Bourbon Mad. de Blois, born An. 1681. these six were born him by Frances Athanasia de Roche Cheyart; Gabriel Prince

de Mortimers Daughter, and Wife to Hen. Lewis Paidallan Marq. of Montspan.

The French King had only one Brother, viz. Philip late D. of Orleans, born Sept. 1. An. 1640, He espoused for his 1st Wife the Princess Henrietta Maria youngest Daughter to our Charles I. she was born at Exeter 1644, and died An. 1670, he had by her 4 Children, viz. 1. Maria Aloisa born March 27th 1662, and Married Nov. 17. 1679, to Cha. 2. K. of Spain, she died without Issue by him An. 1689.

2. Philip died an Infant.

3. Another Daughter not named.

4. Anna Maria born Aug. 27. 1669, and Apr. 9. 1684. Married to Victor Amadeus 2d, present D. of Savoy.

The Year after the aforementioned Dutchess of Orleans died, viz. 1671, The D. married Elizabeth Charlotta, Daughter to Cha. Lewis Elector Palatine, born May 1652, by whom he has Issue, 1 Philip D. of Chartres born Aug. 2 1671 now D. of Orleans. 2 Elizabeth Charlotta Mademoiselle de Chartres born Sept. 13th 1676.

The Arms of France in the days of Pharamond were G. 3 Crowns Or, Clovis the Great alter'd them to Azure Semi of Flower de Lucas, Or. and Cha. 6th. reduced the Lillies to three, The present Arms are, Azure 3 Flower de Lucas Or, which the K. bears en-

adorned with the Collars of the Order of St. Michael, and the Holy Ghost.

The other Orders of Knighthood are of the Garter, the Pairie, the Star, also the Cock, the Dog, Porcupine, and Thistle of which and by whom Instituted, see Heylin's Grog. The Crest, an Helmet Or Intirely open, thereon a Crown closed after the manner of an Imperial Crown with 8 Inarched Rays, top'd with a double Flower de Luce, the Supporters two Angels habited as Levites, the whole under a Pavilion Royal Semi of France, lined Ermine with these words; *Ex omnibus floribus elegi mihi Liliis, Lilia neque Laborant, neque nent* The Lillies do not spin; Imports, (as a late French Writer says) that the Flower de Luce which represents the Crown of France, never falls to the Distaff, and that the Female Sex cannot inherit according to the salique Law. The same Custom having prevailed among the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Persians, Chinese, Turks, Tartars, and Parthians, that the Daughters have sometimes succeeded in England, Spain, Sicily, Sweden, &c. The K. of France pretending likewise a Right to Navarre, bears also the Arms of that Kingdom.

The Rivers of France are many, The chief is Loire, (on which is seated Mont and Orleans) rising in the Mountains of Auvergne and running 600 Miles (augmenting his Chanel by the

way with 72 less Rivulets) falleth into the *Acquitaine Ocean*; 2 *Seyne* arising in *Burgundy*, watering the Cities of *Paris* and *Roan*, and receiving into it 9 Navigable Streams, disburtheneth it self into the *British Ocean*; 3 *Garond* running from the *Pyrrbenian Hills* gliding by *Tbolonse* and *Bourdeaux* to *Royan* on the *Acquitaine Ocean*, into which it falleth after receiving 16 less Rivers; 4 *Rhosne* which arising about *Sion*, runneth into *Lac de Geneva*, from thence watering *Lyons*, where it receiveth *Sone*, hastning from *Alsaria*, then *Avignon*, and taking in 13 lesser Brooks runneth into the *Mediterranean*; 5 Soame arising about *St. Quintin*, and passing thro' *Amiens* loseth it self in the Sea; 6 *Charente*, 7 *Ladoure*. Of these *Seine* is the richest, *Roan* the swiftest *Garond* the Greatest, and *Loyre* the Sweetest.

The chief Mountains besides the *Pyrrbenian Hills* (so called from their being often struck with Thunder) are *Sevennes* in *Languedoc*, and *Vaugo* in *Lorrain*.

The French Isles.

XV. The French Isles make the 15 Province or Division of France, and are of little Note. They are first those in the *British Chanel*, which are 1 *Guernsey*, ch. T. 2 *Peter's Port*, 3 *Jersey*, ch. T. 4 *St. Hillary*, 5 *Aldernay*, ch. T. 6 *Alderney*, 7 *Sark* or *Casquelles*, all subject to the K. of England, 8 *Chausey*, and 9 *Usbant*, 2 those

in the *Acquitain Ocean*, which are 1 *Oleron*, ch. T. *Oleron*, 2 *Rec ch. Town St. Martins*, 3 *Bell Isle*, 4 *Isle of Muttons*, 5 *Dieu*, &c. 3 Those in the *Mediterranean* which are *Porquerolles*, *Portecras Titan*, *Bregancon*, *St. Marguerite*, *St. Honorat*, *Camargue*, &c.

France hath 18 *Archbishopsricks*, 106. *Bishopsricks*, 20. *Universities*.

I T A L Y.

SO call'd from *Italus* King of *Sicily*, is one of the most Famous Countries in *Europe*, almost in form of a Man's Leg, encompassed on 3 sides with Sea; lying S. E. of *France*, and S. of *Germany*, from both which, it is parted by the *Alpes*, Mountains which require five Days to be Ascended; they begin at *Savona*, and having run a good space in a continued Hill, at last are divided into many Parts, as *Nigra Silva*, and the *Hyrcean* Wood about *Bohemia*. There are 5 Passages over these Hills, three out of *France*, and the other two out of *Germany*. The first from *France*, is through *Provence*, and by the *Tyrrhenian* Seas thro' *Liguria*, which is the easiest; the 2d. through the Hills called *Genevra*, into the Marq. of *Saluzzes*, and so to *Lombardy*, this way pass'd *Hannibal*; the 3d. over Mount *Cenis* through *Turin*, which was first handfelled by *Hercules*. From the Passage of these Captains were these latter Hills called *Alpes Graia*, and the former *Alpes Pennina*, or *Pemina*, from the *Peni* or *Carthaginians*. The first out of *Germany*, is through the Country of *Grisons* by *Valtolin*, which was seized by the *Spaniard*, who keeping it, and Manning the Fort *Fuentes*, is in a manner the Lord of this Passage; the other way through the C. of *Tirolis* by *Inspruck*, and *Trent*, Com-
manded

manded by the Fort of Eresberg on the Confines towards *Saevia*.

Italy is scituated between the 25. and the 40th. and 40 min. of Long. and between the 37. and 36. min. and 46 and 10 min. of Lat. being in length from *Geneva* to *Otranto* (N. W. and S. E.) 760 Miles, and in Breadth from *Nice* to *Trieste* 380, from *Ancona* to *Civita-Vecchia* 134, and from *Policastro* to *Barletta*, but 75 miles.

In this Extent, were comprehended the Old Diocess of *Rome*, the greatest part of that of *Italy* with some of *Gaul*. It was Anciently called *Aufonia Latium*, because *Saturn* there lay hid *Saturnia*, *Hesperia* from *Hesperus* the Evening Star, and *Oenotria* from its abundance of Wines. Now by the *Germans*, *Welschland*, by the *Danes* *Valland*, by *Turks* *Valia*, by *Poles* *Wolkshazemia*, by *Sclavonians* *Kobka*, and by *Dalmatians*, and *Croations*, *Latinska*, *Zemlja*, and *Zemglia*.

The Soil is Fertile, transporting Rice, Silks, Velvets, Sattins, Taffetas's, Grograms, Rash Fustians, Gold Wire Armour, Allom, Glasses, &c. They have 3 Harvests in a Year. The Rich are the Richest, and the Poore the Poorest People in the World.

The Inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, except some few Protestants in the N. W. parts, are Grave, Respective, and Ingenious, and in their Lust

Customs Unnatural, in their Malice Vindicative, in their Actions Deceitful, and exceeding Jealous of their Wives, who are generally Witty in Speech, Modest in Garriage, and Bountiful where they bear Affection. Their Language, the Vulgar Italian very Courtly, and Fluent, Composed of Latin, and Old Italian, with some Lombardian in the North, something Gothish in the middle, and a little Greek in the S. E. in Savoy and Piedmont, the French is most used.

Here Lived, Camillus the Sword, and Fabius Maximus the Buckler of Rome, Scipio, 4. Pompey, 5. Caesar, &c. Famous Orators Cicero, Hortensius, Antonius, &c. The Worthy Historians, Livius, Tacitus, and Sallustius, &c. Poets, Virgil, Ovid, Catullus, Horatius, &c. Painters, Michael Angelo Bonaretti; Raphael d'Urbino, &c.

The Country was first Inhabited by Aeneas, A. M. 1925, his Progeny Peopling it with the Tribes of the Laurentini, Brutii, Samnites, Etrusci, Sabini, Tarquini, &c. afterwards by Evander, and other Arcadians, and next by Aeneas and his Trojans, who Landing here in a happy Hour, was well Entertained by Latinus King of the Laurentini, who gave his only Child Lavinia to be his Wife. After this Aeneas, who began A. M. 1787. were 14. Latine Kings ending A. M. 3169. Aemilius Sylvius being last. After it had several distinct Governments, till subdued by the Romans, who

who Erected a vast Empire, Romulus being Founder (and first King) of Rome, the 7th. and last was Lord Tarquinus Superbus, who was with all his Kindred Banished; then Lord Brutus brought Liberty, and the Consulship the Dictators were Chosen but for time, the *Decemviri* passed not two Years, nor had the Consular Authority any long continuance, nor Cincinnatus nor Syllas Dominion, Pompey and Crassus quickly yielded to Caesar's Forces, Lepidus and Anthony to Augustus, but to pass by several Mutations We come to the Roman Emperors who were, 1st. Julius Caesar, A. M. 3918, and 43d. from him was Constantine the Great A. C. 311 who being famous as first Christian Emperor, yet by removing the Imperial Seat to *Bizantium*, and after dividing the Empire amongst his Children, was the Subverter of this flourishing Monarchy. Italy notwithstanding continued a Member of the Empire till 399, when Theodosius divided it again into two Bodies, giving to his Eldest Son the Eastern, to Honorius his youngest the Western Monarchy, whose Successors being 11 Augustulus was the last ever kept Residence in Italy. A. 475. A thing ominous and strange that Augustus should establish, and Augustulus ruin, that spacious Empire, whose Extent was 3000 M. long. from the Irish Ocean to the River Euphrates East and 2000 M. broad from Danubius North.

to Mount *Atlas* South. After it was
 Conquered by the *Goths*, soon after by
 the *Longobards*, after that by the
French and *Germans*, till the Imperial
 Power failing it was reduced to several
 petty Governments, so that at present
 it is under the K. of *Spain*, the Pope,
 five Dukes of the greater sort, four of
 the less, Five Commonwealths with
 other small Sov. The ch. City *Rome*.

The occasion of the Rise of the Re-
 publicks in *Italy* was by the Emperor
Adolphus (Obiit 1291) being overper-
 suaded that the Voyages his Predeces-
 sors made into *Italy* had been unfortu-
 nate to them, which wholly diverted
 him from going there, and likewise
 made him neglect to keep up his Au-
 thority in those parts, so that he made
 sale of the Franchises of the Towns of
Pistoia, Genoa, Luca, Sienna, and Florence,
 which then became so many Com-
 monwealths.

It is divided into 3 parts, besides
 the Isles, viz. *Higher*, or *Lombardy*;
Middle; and *Lower*, or *Naples*. These
 contain 12 Provinces, which are

S A V O Y.

Dukedom of *Savoy*, sometime called
Malvoy, so called from the streight Passa-
 ges, and many Thieves, till a worthy Ad-
 venturer of the Country by Exempla-
 ry Justice, Reformed the People, and
 Passages and then it was called *Salvoy* or
Savoy, the People thought to be 800000;
 whereof 700000 are Gentlemen. It

lyes

lies the most N. W. of this Country.
 part of old *Gallia Narbonensis* 90 m. l.
 and 75 broad divided into 8 parts, viz.
 1 Commonwealth of *Geneva* a free E-
 state, the Government is by a Common-
 Council of 200 (the 4 chief whereof
 are called *Syndiques*, One other of 60,
 and one more of 25 *Senatours*. The
 People supposed about 17000 profes-
 sing *Calvinisme*, which Ann. 1535 was
 established by a Decree of the Senate.
 It is allied with the Protestant Cantons
 of *Switzerland*, and in 2 or 3 hours ad-
 vertises all the Canton of *Bern* (with
 Lighted Torches from Tower to
 Tower) to come to its Succour with
 50 or 60000 Men, who come on the
 Lake the Day after the Signal. It is
 divided into the two Prefectures of
Terniere and *Galliard*, and once was di-
 vided between the Bishop and the D.
 of *Savoy*; but at last the Bishop got
 the Profits and Possession, leaving only
 Sovereignty to the Duke. After at the
 beginning of their Reformation the
 People banishing their Bishop, have
 since stood upon their Liberty, and
 being aided by *England*, *Venice* and
Florence with Supplies, resisted the D.
 of *Savoy* in the Great Siege Ann. 1589.
 and have not since been much molested.
 The ch. City is *Geneva*, at the end of
 the Lake *Lemanus* on the *Rhone*, an
 University, the Revenues 60000 Crowns.
 The Arms *Party Or and Gules*, the first
 has

has a *Demy Eagle* displayed *Sab*; The second a *Key Argent* with this Device, *post Tenebras Lux.* 2 D. of *Chablais*, ch. T. *Thonon*, and *Evian*. 3 Bar. of *Fossigny* divided into Higher and Lower ch. T. *Bonneville* and *Cluse*. 4 D. of *Geneva* ch. T. *Annecy* and *Roche*. 5 Part of *Bruges* in France, ch. T. *Tenne*. 6 Proper *Savoy*, ch. Cities, *Chambery* the Met. and a Parliament City, full of neat Houses hath a strong Castle and some Out-works, and *Montmélian* having a vast strong Castle.

In this lyes the *Præfecture* of *Beaufort*, ch. T. *Beaufort*, 7 County of *Tarentais*, ch. T. *Monstiers*, an Arch. 8 County of *Maurienne*, ch. T. *St. Jean de Maurienne*, and *Modane*, This Province is reckoned part of the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is subject to its own Duke (except *Genava*), and part now under the French) who is Feuditory to the Emp.

P I E D M O N T.

II Principality of *Piedmont*, usually comprehended under the Name of *Savoy*, from which it lyes S. E. part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Liguria*, 140 m. l. and 100 br. It contains 8 parts, and is so populous, that a *Piedmontan* Gentleman said it was a City 300 m. in compass. 1 *Aouste* ch. T. *Aouste*, and *Bardo*; 2 *Siegnieuri* of *Vercelli*, divided into the Terr. of *Vercelli*, and *Beila*, ch. T. the same, with the

Prin-

Principality of *Massarana* (subject to its own Prince dependant on the Pope) ch. T. *Massaran*. 3 Mar. of *Ivrea* or *Cannavese*, ch. T. *Ivrea*. 4 County of *Asti*, ch. T. *Asti*, and *Verue*. 5 Mar. of *Susa*, ch. T. *Susa*, and *Avigliano*; 6 Proper *Biedmont*, divided into the Ter. of *Turin*, *Chieri*, *Savigliano*, *Carignan*, *Lucern*, *Cherasco*, *Fossano*, *Coni*, *Mondovi* and *Ceva*; ch. T. the same; *Turin* being the Met. an Arch. B. and an University; 7 Mar. of *Saluzzo*, and *Carmagnole*, 8 County of *Nice* or *Nizza*, divided into the Terr. of *Barcelonetta*, *Babion*, *Tenda*, and *Nice* with the Marq. of *Dole Aqua*, ch. Towns the same; the chief of which is *Nice*.

This Province (except *Massaran* and some parts now under the French) is subject to the D. of *Savoy*, the Family of which Dukes is justly to be remembered amongst those of greatest Antiquity. since little that is certain can be spoken of its Original, by reason thereof; but 'tis most certain *Beraldu* Marq. of *Italy*, E. of *Savoy*, and *Maurienne*, flourish'd in the beginning of the 11th Century, from whom is descended

Amadeus Francis the present D. of *Savoy*, born May 17th 1666, He succeeded his Father June 12th 1675, and the Dutchess Regent his Mother deposed the Regnancy into his hands An. 1680, and Apr. 9th 1684 he married Mademoi

celle de Vailois, named Anna Maria the
 2d, and youngest Daughter to Philip
 D. of Orleans, by the Princess Henrietta
 Maria youngest Daughter to Cha. 1st
 of England; by whom he has Issue
 1 Maria Adelheid, or Adelberd, born
 Dec. 6th 1685, 2d another Princess
 born Aug. 30. New Style 1688. His
 Arms G. a Jerusalem Cross, Arg. given
 to Amadeus the Great by the Knights
 of Rhodes An. 1315, with these Letters
 in lieu of a Motto, F. E. R. T. That
 is, Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit. He
 also bears the Arms of the Kingdom
 of Cyprus, which Crown gives him the
 Title of Royal Highness.

The Savoyan Dukedom erected 1481
 By Sigismund Emperor, hath been long
 devoted to the Spaniard, and formerly
 bore a Coat belonging to the German
 Emperor of the House of Saxony,
 from whom the first Earls of Savoy
 are Extracted.

He usually keeps his Court at Turin,
 his new Palace being one of the fairest
 of Italy, adjoyning to which is a Park
 watered with Doria, Sture and Po, 6
 Miles in Circuit. Upon the late
 Breach between France and Savoy,
 Anno 1703, The French Army entring
 the Country of Piedmont, under the
 Command of the Duke de Vendosme,
 took the Town of Vercelli, a very
 strong Town bordering upon Milan,
 and by the Pyrenean Treaty restored

to the Duke of Savoy. Also Ivrea a strong walled Town, and Verue a very strong City, which after a whole Winter's Siege was forced to yield to the French. After which they took the strong Town of Asti, since by Mistake fallen into the hands of the Duke of Savoy, who at present keeps it; And having under the Conduct of James Duke of Berwick Anno 1705 taken the strong City and Castle of Nice or Nizza, seated at the Influx of the River Varus, near the Sea, Beautified with a Cathedral Church, A Bishop's Palace, A Monastery of Nuns, and an Impregnable Cittadel, famous for the resistance of a Navy of two hundred Sail under the Turkish Admiral Barbarossa Anno 1543, Given by Joanna Ludovico II to the Duke of Savoy An 1365, Their Forces are proceeding towards Asti and Turin, which last is the Duke of Savoy's Court, Palace, and Metropolis, in order to reduce and subject them to the Crown of France, the Event whereof time will determine.

The Duke of Savoy's Revenues when in full Possession of his Country and Estates has been computed at One million of Crowns yearly, his extraordinary Revenues have been esteemed much more, but his present Losses have much lessened as well his ordinary as extraordinary Revenues.

MONTFERRAT.

III. Dukedom of Montferrat, so called from Monte Ferrato, some Mountain here sown with Iron, or else a Monte Feraci, from the Fertility of Mountains. It lies East of Piedmont, being most of that part of the old Liguria, which was called Cisa-
mina, 62 m. l. and 48 br. Divided into 5 Parts or Territories, viz. 1. Trino, (subject to the D. of Savoy) ch. T. Trino. 2. Casal or Cazal, (part under Mantua and part under the French) ch. City Casale de Mer. and Occimian. 3. Alba, (under the D. of Savoy) ch. T. Alba and St. Da-
mas. 4. Acqui, (under the D. of Mantua) ch. T. Acqua. City of Baths and Nizza di Paglia. 5. Mar. of Spigno or Spin, in the bounds of Acqui, (subject to its own Prince of the House of Carrara) ch. T. Spigno.

GENOA.

IV. State of Genoa, S. of Montferrat and Milan, a great part of the old Liguria, Commonwealth, partly under the protection of Spain, once very great, containing Liguria Capua, and the adjacent Country, in Taurica Chersonesus, Pera in Thrace, part of Tuscany, Sardinia, Corsica, Lesbos, and many other Islands dispersed in the Greek Seas, but Sardinia was taken from them by the Arragonians, Capua and Isles by the Turks, their Land in Tuscany by the Great Duke, and their strength at sea broken by the Venetians; these last they once had in so great an Exigence, that they sent Peter Doria Captain of the Genoan Navy, a blank Charter to pre-

E

scribe

And

scribe them what Conditions he pleased, *Doria* proud of the Advantage, would have the City of *Venice* to Use as he pleased, whereupon the *Venetians* grown desperate, assaulted the secure *Genoways*, took 100 Gallies, and Boats, still got the better of 'em, till at last compelled them to submit themselves to the protection of the King of *Naples*, then to the *French*, then to the D. of *Millain*, and after to the *Spaniards* as being Lords of *Millain*.

The ancient Inhabitants of *Liguria* were the *Deceates*, *Oxilii*, *Emburiades* and *Ingauri*, who were with difficulty vanquished by the *Romans*; but the present inhabitants are more addicted to Merchandize than War, but most to Usury. The Women Fair and Comely, and are here privileged above all *Italy*, having free leave to talk or be Courted by any that will. It is 155 m. l. and 30 br. Divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. *Western Coast* or *Riviera di Ponant*, ch. Towns *Savona* taken 1250, (famous for the Enterviue of *Ferdinand* of *Spain* and *Lewis* of *France*, which enter views often prove of ill consequence) *Albenga* and *Vintimiglia*. In this lies the Mar. of *Finale*, (under *Spain*) ch. Town *Finale* Princ. of *Onegla*, (under *Savoy*) containing in it the County of *Marro*, ch. T. *Onegla* and *Marro*, and the Princ. of *Monaco* subject to its own Prince (under the *French* Protection) ch. T. *Monaco*. 2. *Eastern Coast* or *Riviera di Levant*, ch. City *Genoa* (built by *Janus*, afterwards burnt by *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, and Re-edified by *Charles* the Great. It stands on the ascent

of a Hill, is 6 m. in Compass, encompassed with double walls; the Buildings for 2 stories of Marble curiously wrought, the Haven large, safe and well-fortified, the *Italians* call it the Jewel of Italy, and the *Spaniards* used to say, if their King were Lord of *Marseilles* in *Provence*, and *Genoa* in Italy, he might Conquer the World) the next Towns are *Sarzana*, a strong Portress, and *Brugnato*.

In this lies the Siegneury of *Pontremoli*, (under the D. of *Tuscany*) ch. T. *Pontremoli*; and the Marq. of *Torriglia* (subject to its own Prince).

Genoa was under the Government of several Princes till the Year 1528, that *Andrew Doria* established there the form of Government, observed to this Day, which is Aristocratical.

The *Sieur Antonia Passano* was chosen Dogue of *Genoa* with the ordinary Ceremonies, July 16. 1677, he has for his ordinary Guard 500 *Germans*, the Office is biennial. He governs the State, assisted with 8 Senators, but in matters of great weight they are subordinate to the General Council, consisting of 400 Senators.

The Arms Ar. a Cross G. with a Crown above it, by reason of the Island of *Corfica* belonging to it, which has the Title of Kingdom; the Supporters are 2 *Griffins*.

The Revenue (besides the Treasury of St. George, which is very Rich, and managed as a distinct Body from the Publick by its own Officers) amounts to 430000 *pounds per An.*

MILLAINÉ.

V. *Millainé*, standeth in (higher) *Lombardy*, and is the prime Dukedom of *Christendom*. It lies N. of *Genoa*, E. of *Monferrat* and *Piedmont*, cont. the greatest part of *Gallia Transpadana* and some of *Liguria*, 155 m. l. and 115 br. divided into 12 Territories, viz. 1. *Anghiera*, ch. T. *Anghiera* and *Arona*. 2. *Comasco*, ch. T. *Como*, where both *Pliny's* were born. 3. *Milanese*, ch. City *Millainé*, the Met. and biggest in all *Lombardy*, Rich and Populous. built by the *Gauls* 359 Years before *Christ*; it hath an impregnable Castle and an University, wherein flourished *Hermolaus*, *Bartharus*, *Celins*, *Rhodiginus* and *Cardanus*. Here (some say) *St. Bernard* taught *Divinity*, and here *St. Ambrose* was Bishop. 4. *Novarese*, ch. T. *Novare*. 5. *Vigevnasco*, ch. T. *Vigevanno*. 6. *La Laumellina*, ch. T. *Mortara* and *Valenza*. 7. *L'Alessandria*, ch. T. *Alessandria*. 8. *Tortonesse*, ch. T. *Tortona*. 9. *Pavese*, ch. T. *Pavia* an Univ. and *Voghera*. 10. *Bobbiese*, ch. T. *Bobbio*. 11. *Lodegiano*, ch. T. *Lodi* and *Codogno*. 12. *Cremonese*, ch. T. *Cremona*, (built in the first Year of the second *Punick War*, and burnt by *Vespasianus's* Soldiers after the Defeat of *Vitellius's* Forces under the Walls. Its famous for the high Tower occasioning the By-word *Una Turris in Cremona*, *Unus Petrus in Roma*, *Unus Portus in Ancna*) and *Casal Maggiore*.

After

After the Death of Francis last of the
 Forza's, the Emperor entred as Lord of
 Millaine, and his Successors in Spain still
 keep it.

The Revenues formerly 800000 Du-
 rats.

The Arms A. a Serpent B. Crowned Or.
 in his Gorge an Infant G. which was the
 Ensign of a Sarazen whom Otto I. of the
 Visconti overcame in the Holy-Land.

PARMA.

VI. Dukedom of Parma, S. E. of Milan,
 and E. or N. E. of Genoa; part of the
 old Gallia Cispadana, a Sovereign Duke-
 dom, 65 m. l. and 50 br. containing 5
 parts, viz. 1. D. of Parma, where are ex-
 cellent Cheecies called Parmazans, ch. Ci-
 ties Parma the Met. and an Univ. and
 selfort. 2. D. of Piacenza, Plaisance or
 Placentia, ch. T. Piacenza and Nubiano.
 Ter. of Buceto or Palacivia, ch. T. Bu-
 ceto and Borgo san Donino, in which is
 the Ter. of Florenzuola, ch. T. Fiorenzu-
 ola. 4. County of Rossena, ch. T. Rosseno.
 Princ. of Landi or Val-di-Taro, (partly
 subject to its own Prince) ch. T. Borgo-di-
 Landi and Campiana.

They have been partakers of Diversity
 Fortunes, sometimes under Venetians,
 sometimes Millainois, and finally under the
 Roman Prelates.

The Dukes of Parma and Placentia owe
 their Original to the ancient-Line of the
 Farneses in Italy, from whence Pope Paul
 3d, (otherwise Alexander de Farnese)
 Descended, who An. 1545. created his
 natural Son Peter Aloisias de Farnese.

D. of *Parma and Placentia*, from whom is Descended

The Duke *Rainutius II.* born *1600*, and *April 29. 1669.* married *Margaretta Foland*, Daughter to *Victor A. madeus D. of Savoy*, who Died *An. 1663.* after which he married *Isabella d'Este*, Sister to the now D. of *Modena*, who likewise is Dead; he has one Son, viz. *Odo-rus III.* married *1689* to *Hedewig Elizabetb Amalia* Sister to the present Elector *Palatine*.

His Revenues *50000 Crowns.*

His Arms Or, 6 Flower de Lucés Azure.

M O D E N A.

VII. Dukedom of *Modena*, E. of *Parma* and *Genoa*, part of old *Gallia Cispadana*, a Sovereign Dukedom, *84 m. l.* and *46 br.* It contains 8 parts, viz. 1. D. of *Modena*, ch. *City Modena*, the Met. and famous for the bloody and first Battle between *Anthony* and *Augustus*. It once belonged to a *Ferrara*, with her large Territories given to *Cesar d'Este* Natural Son to *Her-cules d'Este*, last Duke of *Ferrara*, and after by Marriage allied to *Mantua*, from which it is now separate. 2. D. of *Reggio*, ch. *City Reggio*, for the possession of which have been so many Discontents and open Wars between the old D. of *Ferrara* and Popes of *Rome*; the next T. *Briscello*, famous for the Death of the Emperor *Otho* who here slew himself. 3. Princ. of *Carpi*, ch. T. *Carpi*. 4. D. of *Corregio*, ch. T. *Corregio*. 5. Greatest part of *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Castro Novo de Carfagnan*. 6. *Frignano*, ch. T. *Sestola*. 7. *Sassuolo*, ch. T.

T. *Sassuolo*. 8. D. of *Mirandola*, with the County of *Concordia*, ch. T. *Mirandola* (and *Concordia*) under its own Prince, Dependant on the Emperor, and famous for the Scholar *Picus Mirandola* who was born there.

The Dukes of *Modena* are descended from the ancient *Marquesses d'Este*, whose common Father was *Hugo* Lord of *Padua*, and *Marquiss of Este*; among the Descendants of this Lord, we find one *Barbus*, created D. of *Modena* by the Emperor *Frederick III.* and of *Ferrara* by Pope *Paul II.* he was succeeded by his Brother *Hercules I.* who Died An. 1505. From him is Descended

The present Duke *Almerius d'Este*, D. of *Modena* and *Regio*, Prince of *Carpi* and *Corregio*, *Marquiss d'Este* and *Rovigni*, &c. Born , and Married An. 1695. to *Ann*, Daughter of *John*, late Duke of *Hannover*. His Sister, viz. *Maria Eleonora Beatriz*, born Sept. 25. 1658. married to *James II. K. of England*, An. 1673.

His Revenues

His Arms Palewise of 3 pieces, First, Partie per Fesse in a cheif Or, an Eagle Displayed Sa; Member'd, Beak'd and Crown'd G. and in Base Az. 3 Flower de Lucis within a Bordure indented Or, and G. Secondly, G. 2 Keyes in Saltier Or, and Argt. charged in Fesse with an Escutcheon of Pretence Azure supporting an Eagle of the third, Member'd and Crowned of the second. Over all in cheif a Papal Crown Or, garnished with sundry Gems Azure and Purple; the Third as the first counterplaced.

M A N

MANTUA.

VII. Dukedom of *Mantua*, N. of *Modena*, and E. of *Milan*, part of old *Cenomani*, a Sovereign Dukedom, 68 m. long and 44 br. ch. Cities, 1. *Mantua*, very strong, said to have been built by *Oenus*, Son of *Manto* the Prophetess, Daughter to *Tyresias*, and esteemed more ancient than *Rome* by 670 Years, Its washed on three sides with Water, on the fourth hath a Wall. Here 'twas Decreed by Council that the choosing of Popes should belong only to the Conclave of Cardinals, and here *Virgil* was born, *Mantua Virgilio Gaudet*, the next T. are *Borgoforte* and *Gonzaga*.

The first Governours here were Lords, next Marquisses, and lastly Dukes, Anno 1524.

The Dukes of *Mantua* are derived from one *Hugo*, who Married one of the *Gonzaga's* (a Family of noble Extraction in *Lombardy*) which was the reason his Son *Gerbard* invellied in *Mantua* by *Adelbert*, An. 1009. as immediate Feudatory of the Empire, took on him the Name of *Gonzaga*; *Aloisius* or *Lewis Gonzaga* was 11th in Descent from *Gerbard*, and created Captain of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Sigismund*, An. 1413. whose Great Grandson *Frederick II.* was created first D. of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Charles V.* An. 1530.

The present Duke *Ferdinand Charles IV.* An. 1704. married to *Charlotte Felicitas*, Daughter to *John Frederick*, late Duke of *Hannover*.

There

There is an Order of Knighthood, Of the Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, Instituted 1608. consisting of 20 Knights, whereof the *Mantuan* Dukes are Sovereigns, and was allowed by Pope *Paul V.* the Collar hath Threads of Gold laid on Fire, and interwoven with these Words, *Domine probasti*; to the Collar are pendent, 2 Angels supporting 3 drops of Blood, circumscribed *Nil est trisse Recepto*. It took this Name because in *St. Andrews Church* in *Mantua*, is kept certain Drops of our Saviours Blood, with a piece of the Sponge, as they report there.

The Revenues are 500000 Duckats Yearly.

The Arms Ar. a Cross Pattee G. betwixt 4 Eagles Sab. Member'd of the 2d. under an Escutcheon in Fesse charged Quarterly with G. a Lyon Rampant Or and 3 Bars Sab.

In the bounds of this Province are 6 other Sovereigntries, viz. 1. D. of *Sabionetta*, (under a *Spanish* Family) ch. T. *Sabionetta*. 2. D. of *Guastilla*, (lately Usurped by the D. of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Guastilla*. 3. Princ. of *Boxolo*, ch. T. *Boxolo*. 4. Marq. of *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castille-de-la-Stivirre*. 5. Signiory of *Solfarino*, ch. T. *Solfare*. 6. County of *Novellara*, ch. T. *Novellare*. These four are all subject to their own Princes of the House of *Mantua*.

VENICE.

IX. Commonwealth of *Venice*, N. and N. E. of *Mantua*, cont. the old *Venetia*, *Carnia*, *Istria*, and part of the *Cenomani*. The *Venetians* were worthy Soldiers, are desirous by Money and Wit rather to keep than enlarge their Dominions, and whatever they lose by Battle, they recover by Treaty. They being a People of Lesser Asia, Troy being taken, and their King slain, chosing a voluntary Exile before the Insolence of a Conqueror, they follow *Antenor* into *Italy*, where they seated themselves in *Liburnia*, but on report of the *Huns* design against *Italy*, they for safety retired to the Marshes and Islands, where *Venice* now stands, and began a little Commonwealth under Tribunes; but many Governours for the most part being accompanied with Confusion, they chose a Duke, An. 709. under which Dukes they have very much increased their Dominions, being 260 m. l. and 114 br. and divided into 11 Province, viz. 1. *Bergamasco*, ch. T. *Bergamo*, where the People speak the worst Language in *Italy*. 2. *Cremaſco*, ch. T. *Crema*, a strong Fort against the *Millanois*. 3. *Breſciana*, ch. T. *Breſcia*, the Seat of an Archb. who is an Earl, a Marquess and a Duke. This City and Territory was bought with their Freedom of the Emperor *Otho*, and lost to the *Venetians*, An. 1434. 4. *Veroneſe*, ch. T. *Verona*, boasting of an Amphitheatre able to contain 80000 Persons, and the Birth of *Catullus*; here is the Mount *Ballen*, where Physical Herbs are gathered. 5. *Vicen-*

Vicenitno, ch. T. *Vicenza*. 6. *Padovano*, ch. City *Padua*, built by *Antenor*, whose Tomb is here to be seen; the Birth-place of *Livy*, *Zabarel* and *Maginus*; the Men famous, as also are the Women, for their Chastity, whereunto *Martial* aludeth,

*Tu quoque Nequitius nostri lususque libelli,
Vda puella Leges, sis Patavina licet.*

It is also an Univ. famous for Physicians (who have a Garden of Simples here) and *Este*, whence came the Family d'Este. This Province after much vicissitude of Fortune, fell to the Power of the *Venetians*, An. 1406. 7. *Polesine de Rovigo*, ch. T. *Rovigo*. 8. *Degado* or Dutchy of *Venice*, the chief City *Venice*, having Name from the *Heneti* or *Veneti*, built on 72 Islands, joyned by above 150 Bridges, all built of one Arch, is distant from the Main Land 15 Miles, defended from the Sea by a Bank 60 m. l. thro' which are 7 places broken for passage of Boats or Godula's, but no great Ships, saving at *Malamucco*, and the Castles of *Leo*, strongly fortified. It hath for conveniency of Passage 4000 Bridges, and 12000 Boats. It is in Circuit 8 Miles. The Houses (built on Piles) fair and adorned with Glass Windows, not common in *Italy*. There are 200 Houses fit to Lodge any King, most of which stand on the Grand Canal. They have an Arsenal in which are 200 Gallies, and nigh thereto Houses stored with Masts, Sails and Tackle, and speedily can set out a Navy. They have in their

Magazine of War, Armour for 100000 Soldiers, among which are 1000 Coats of Plate garnished with Gold, and covered with Velvet. There are 2 vast Columns erected in the Market Place, betwixt which are their publick Executions. And a Church dedicated to St. Mark, who is their Patron, and whose Body they report to be brought from *Alexandria* and buried there) accounted the goodliest and richest in the World, built all thro' with *Mosaick* Work, yet doth the Furniture exceed the Building. The People round about *Aquila*, and other Neighbouring Countries of the Continent, flying from the Fury of *Attila*, retired to these Islands which lie at the end of the *Adriatick* Sea, and is now become so renowned and powerful a Republick, that it may be said, as *Europe* is the Head of the World, and *Italy* the Face of *Europe*, so *Venice* is the Eye of *Italy*, being the fairest, strongest and most active part of that powerful Body, and is animated with the Vertues of old *Rome*, whose Peace hath procured the Plenty, and Wars the Peace of all Christendom; of which from so abject a beginning, this City is now the Bulwark, not to be taken but by an Army, stretching 150 m. in Compass. It has a Patriarch. The People computed by some to be 200000, are Gentlemen of the ancient Progeny, (and therefore in great esteem) of Artificers and Commoners. 9. *Marca Trevigiana*, divided into the Ter. of *Trevigiano*, ch. T. *Trevigio*; *Feltrino*, ch. T. *Feltre*, and *Bellunese*, ch. T. *Belluna*. 10.

D. of

D. of Friuli, containing the Ter. of *Cadore*, ch. T. *Cadore*; *Carnia*, ch. T. *Tobiazzo*; *Friuli*, ch. T. *Udine* and *Palma* best fortified in Italy; *Montfalcone*, ch. T. *Montfalcone*; *Aquileja*, ch. T. *Aquileja*; and *Goritz*, ch. T. *Gorice*, the 2 last under the Emperor. II. *Istria*, part under the Emperor, where the Air is so unwholsome the *Venetians* hire People to Dwell there, ch. T. of the *Venetians*, *Cabo d'Istria* or *Justinopolis*, of the Emperor *Trieste*. The *Istrians* were a People of *Colchis*, sent by King *Aias* to pursue *Jason* and the *Argonautes*, but they stayed here enjoying Freedom till the growth of the *Roman* Empire, and after their decay, living by *Pyrracy*, and molesting the *Venetians*, lost many of their Towns to D. *Pietro Candiano*, An. 938. and the whole Country made tributary by D. *Henry Gondolo*, Anno 1200.

The Dukes of *Venice* have a Custom of espousing the Ocean Yearly, the occasion being this; While *Sebastiano Ziani* was Duke, Pope *Alexander III.* driven from the Pontifical Dignity by *Fred. Barberosa*, came to the *Venetians* for Relief, who sent Ambassadors to *Frederick* in his behalf, *Frederick* receiving the Overtures of the Ambassadors concerning Pope *Alexander*, with Anger and Threats, unless he were delivered to him; afterwards sent his Son *Otto* with 75 Gallies against the *Venetians*, which being met by *Ziani's* Fleet, was routed, and *Otto* brought Prisoner to *Venice*; as soon as *Ziani* came on Shore, the Pope after he had congratulated his Victory,

Victory, presented him a Gold Ring, saying, 'Take *Ziani* this Ring, and give it to the Sea, obliging it thereby unto thee, which both your self and Successors shall for ever henceforth do Yearly on this Day, that Posterity may know you have in times past by right of War purchased the entire Dominion over it, making it subject to you, as a Woman to her Husband. And ever since, after any new Duke is chosen, he is carried to the entrance of the Gulf in the *Bucentaur*, (a Barge 5 Stories high, capable to receive 200 Persons richly furnish'd) with the Senate, and Chief of the Town, where after some Ceremonies performed by the Bishop, he espouses the Sea, and casts a Gold Ring into it as a pledge of Marriage; the same Ceremony being Annually performed.

The Manner of Electing their Duke by their Names on Papers and Balls, may be read in *Heylin*; the like of their Senators and Officers.

The Dukes Authority is but small, being subject to the Senate, and 3 Officers called the *Capi*, without whose Consent he may not go out of the City, and to whom he is prescribed an Order in Apparel.

The present Duke is *Levis Contarini* Knight and Procurator, who after having been employed in four Embassies, was chosen D. of Venice, Aug. 29. 1676. and Crown'd with the usual Solemnities.

It has a Patriarch residing at Venice; the Seignior *Sagredo* being chosen to it, Nov. 29. 1678. which Patriarch has under him the four Bishops of the D. of Venice, and all the Archbishops and Bishops of *Dalmatia*, over whom he has the Authority but of Pimate.

The Revenues but 4000000 Duckats yearly, yet they have many other ways to advance their Treasury, as they see occasion. The poorest Labourer pays Pole money, and for every thing the People do, they pay something to the Publick Treasury; whence Christians live better under the Turk than Venetians.

The Arms Azure a Lyon Winged Sejanant, holding under one of his Paws a Book covered Arg.

The Orders of Knighthood are of St. Mark, to be of the Nobler sort, the Word *ex tibi Marce*. 2. Of the Glorious Virgin instituted by *Bartholomew* of *Vicenza*, An. 1222, approved by Pope *Urban IV.* An. 1262. The Arms are a Purple Cross between certain Stars, a White Robe over a Reddet Cloak.

When the Pope writes to this Republick, he uses this Supercription or Address. *Alta nostra Charissima, Sorella, et Amatissima Republica di Venetia*.

Besides the other Provinces, there is enclosed within the State of Venice, the City of *Terra* of *Ragusa*, seated in *Dalmatia*, a Magazine of Merchandizes which come from *Turkey*, and the Turks make use of these

People to procure of Europe what War and Merchandizes they have need of.

The Dogue of this Republick has the Government but for a Month.

The Trade it hath into divers Countries makes it rich, and it is an Archbshoprick.

The Arms the Image of the Virg Mary.

See more of this Commonwealth in *Dalmatia* in *Turkey* in *Europe*.

These nine great Provinces of Italy (together with the B. of Trent) go by the general Name of *Lombardy*, which for its wondrous Fertility was called the Garden of Italy. This *Lombardy* the Romans called *Gallia Cisalpina*, and also *Gallia Comata* because of their long Hair, and after *Lugardis* from their long Beards; it was by the River *Po* divided into *Caspadianum* and *Transpadanum*, now into Higher and Lower, the five first making the Higher, and the four last the Lower *Lombardy*.

The State of the Church.

X. *State of the Church or Papacy*, S. of *Venice*, washed on two sides with Sea containing the old *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Sabinia*, most of *Latium*, and part of *Gallia Cispadana* and *Hebruria*, 260 m. l. and 100 br. The Men are the best Soldiers of Italy. The Soil like the rest of Italy is divided into 12 Provinces. 1. D. of *Ferrara*, with *Val-di-comachio*, ch. Cities *Ferrara*, (so called of the Iron Mines about it, seated on the *Po*, which being very deep and swift is a sufficient Rampart

ITALY.

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that side; the other fortified with a strong Wall and large Moat. In the midst of the City is a fair Green, into which opens 19 Streets, most half a Mile long, so even the ends may be seen all round, the whole Compass 5 Miles;) and Coma-
 bio. 2. *Bolognese*, ch. Cities *Bologna*, (an Archb. retiring place of the Popes, and Univ. of Italy, where the Civil Law is much studied, and hence proceeded the *Civilians*, *Johannes*, *Andreas*, *Aza*, *Bartolus* and *Socinus*) and *Castro Franco* destroyed by *Innocent X.* 3. *Romagna*, ch. Cities *Ravenna*, (an Archb. honoured with the Seat of the Emperor *Honorius* and others, and the *Exarchs of Ravenna* which were 15 successively) *Cervia*, (a rich City where is made much Salt) and *Cesena* fair and strong.) In this is the Town and Sovereign Marq. of *Meldola*, subject to its own Prince. 4. D. of *Urbine*, where are 20 Castles and 7 Towns, the chief 1. *Urbino*, (an Archb. built in Fashion of a Miter, therefore called *Urbines*, *Quia Urbines binas continere videbatur*, where *Poly* Virgil was born, who wrote an English History, and was Collector of the Peter Pence, which was first Granted by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, An. 730. and first withheld by *Henry VIII.*) 2. *Pisaro*, a good Haven, ch. Castles *Leo* and *Mariola*.
 The Revenues 100000 Crowns, whereof 2540 are due to the Popes for chief rents.

Frederick

Frederick I. D. of *Urbino*, being made Knight of the Garter, to requite that Honour, the *English* enjoy many Immunities in his Dominions.

In this Duchy is the Republick of *S. Marino* (free) and *Ter. of Fano*, ch. the same.

5. County of *Citta-de-Castello*, ch. T. *Citta-de-Castello*, a B. 6. Marq. of *Ancona* formerly the Dwelling of the *Piceni*, ch. Cities *Ancona*, (on the Hill *Cimmerius* which shooteth into the Sea like a Promontory, the Haven here built by *Trojan Ascoli*, (conquered by the Romans under *Sempronius*, An. 683) *Firmo*, (the *Itrone* an Arch.) and *Loretto*, famous for our Lady and her Miracles. 7. D. of *Spoletto* *Umbria*, because situate under the Shade of the *Apennine*, containing 10 Territories ch. Cities *Spoletto* and *Narnio*. 8. *Perugia*, ch. T. *Perugia*. 9. *Orvietano*, ch. *Orvietto*, on so high a Rock that its a terror to look down on the Vallies. 10. *S. Peter's* Patrimony, given to the Church by *Matilda*, An. 1101. *Paschal* II. the Pope, ch. Cities *Trivoli*, (where is a Fountain which by Artificial Works driven with Water representeth the Notes of diverse Birds) *Antium*, (where the Emperor *Augustus* used to retire for Recreation, the Consul *Menius* having won this City, and brought their Force at Sea, brought with him the Beaks of their Ships to *Rome*, with which he decked the Pulpit for Oration which generally since have been called *Rostra*) and *Veii*, (a great City, and rich where 306 *Fabii* were slain) *Viterbo* and

Vecchio. In this lies the D. of *Ca-*
ro, and County of *Ronciglione*, (both by
 right under *Parma*) with the D. of *Brac-*
ana, (under its own D.) ch. T. the same.
 Here are the Rivers *Tiber* and *Allia*, near
 the last *Brennus* with his *Gauls* drawn
 to *Italy* by taste of the Sweet Wines,
 slaughter'd the Romans, and had Mastered
 Rome, if the Geese in the Capitol had
 not been more vigilant than the Watch.
 Here are the Mountains called *Gallicanum*
Trojanum which *Hannibal* affrighted the wary
Scipio Maximus with 2000 Oxen carrying
 fire on their Horns, and so passed over
 the Mountains. 11. *Sabina*, ch. T. *Mag-*
no. 12. *Campagna di Roma*, whereof
 the ch. City is *Rome*, once Mistress of the
 world, famous for her Triumphs and An-
 quities, seated on the River *Tyber*, di-
 stant from the Sea 15 Miles. It was built
 by *Romulus*, and then but 2 m. in Cir-
 cumference, which afterwards in the flourishing
 commonwealth increased to 50, on the
 walls whereof were 740 Turrets. It was
 eminent in the Wars of *Sylla* and *Marius*;
 and in the Wars of *Vespasian* and *Vitellius*;
 the third Building of it, *Vespasian* car-
 ried the first Basket of Earth, and after
 the Nobility, and here was the Tem-
 ple of *Janus*, shut only in times of Peace,
 which happened but thrice during that
 Empire; 1. During the Reign of *Augustus*.
 After the *Punick War*. 3. In the time of
Julius Caesar. *Rome*, as it now standeth, is lower on
 the Bank of *Tiber* upon *Campus Martius*,
 where it was built after the Inundation of

of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, The Popes Residence is about 11 m. round, tho' much of the Ground is in Gardening. The People accounted to be about 120000 Souls. The most worthy Places are, St. Peter's Church, which is finished, is the most excellent Building in the World. The Portico of Free Stone born up by four Rows of stately Pillars, under which not only the Procession of *Corpus Christi* Day marcheth in shade, but also all People may go dry, it is of an Oval form, about a Mile and a half in Compass; in the midst whereof stands a *Goliab*, weighing 956148 Pound Weight, all of one Stone, (except the Basis) 108 Foot high, resting on four Lyons of Brass Gilt, on the Top is a Cross of Brass, on each side this *Goliab* is a Fountain, one whereof throweth up so much Water, it maketh a Mist always round it, and oftentimes a Rainbow. This Piazza is capable of 200000 Men, and delivers you to the Stairs which lead you up to the Church of St. Peter by an Ascent of 24 Marblé Steps, as long as the Frontispiece of the Church is wide, which Frontispiece hath 5 Doors, cheek'd with Pillars 24 Foot in Compass, and 86 high, over these Pillars runs the Architrave, and over that the Great Lodge or Balcony, where the Pope is Crown'd, and gives his Benediction on *Easter-Day*; over this Lodge runs a Baluster or Row of Rail, on which stand 13 Statua's of our Saviour and his Apostles cut in Stone; the Porch of the Church is 289 Foot long, 44 broad, and 133 high, adorned on both sides

with great Marble Pillars, and a Vault Roof; over against the 3 Doors of the Porch, stand the 3 Doors of the Church, one of which called *Porta Sancta*, only open in the Jubilee Year, the others Daily. The Church it self is built likewise, in length 520 Foot and 385 broad, surpassing in Greatness Solomon's Temple 60 Cubits long, *Diana's* Temple in *Ephesus* 425 long, and the great Mosky at *Constantinople* 150 Cubits long.

The Roof is arched with great Squares, adorned with large Vaulted Roses, and born by square Pillars of Freestone 105 Foot in Compass and 40 distant one from another, they're to be over-crufted with white Marble; behind these Pillars is a large Isle, be- hind which stand fair Chappels, each graced with a little Cupola of its own. In the midst of the Cross Building is mounted a great Cupola 170 Paces in Compass, rising on 4 square Pillars, (which make the Corners of the Cross of the Church) 10 Foot in Compass, capable of Stairs to climb them; under this Cupola stands a high Altar, over which are 4 stately Serpentine Pillars, weighing 25000 pound weight, bearing up a Brass Canopy, over the Corners of which Canopy stand 4 great Brass Angels Vaulted; in the midst of it a round Brass Ball Vault mounted high, and a fair Cross on that Ball; and the Church stands 26 side Chap-

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The Popes Palace called *Belvedere*, hath five Gardens, having Orange Trees and Fountains, one of which is called the *Rain Fountain of the Iron Ship*.

Here is the famous *Vatican Library* properly called the *Palatine*, accounted the greatest and best furnished with Manuscripts of any in the world.

Rome is an University, founded by *Urban IV.* at whose request *Thomas Aquinas* professed here. This City is built on Hills, 1. *Palatinus*. 2. *Capitolinus*. 3. *Viminalis*. 4. *Aventinus*. 5. *Esquilinus*. 6. *Caelius*, And 7. *Quirinalis*. And hath acknowledged seven several Rulers, 1. Kings. 2. Consuls. 3. Decemviri. 4. Tribunes. 5. Dictators. 6. Emperors. 7. Popes.

The Bishops of Rome from *Linus* Successor to *St. Peter* A. C. 70. to *Miltiades* A. 311. were 32 during the time of the Persecution; from thence to *Sabinus*, A. C. 605. were 33 Bishops more, from him to the present time 1705, were 181 Bishops, who assumed the Title of Popes. The present Pope being *Clement XI.*

Of the manner of their Election, and of the Cardinals and Religious Orders of the Church you may read in Authors at large.

The Papal Escutcheon is Gules, and consists of a long Cap or Head-piece surmounted with a Cross, Pearled and Garnished, with 3 Royal Crowns, with the 2 Keys of *St. Peter* placed in Saltire.

Boniface VIII. was the first wore the *Tiara*, with a Double Crown; and *Urban V.* made it in the form of a Cap, adorned

orned with a triple Circle of Gold, for
 me Myſtery contained in it; Its called
 e Regnum, becauſe it denotes the Dig-
 ty and Power of Prieſt and Emperor.

TUSCANY.

XI. Great Dukedom of *Tuſcany*, S. W.
 the State of the Church, containing the
 reateſt part of the Ancient *Tuſcia* or *Her-*
uria; 170 m. l. and 120 br. It was
 lled *Tuſcany* from *Juſiv* Sacrificing, and
Arbenia from *Tyrbennus* Son to *Aris* King
Lydia, who planted here a Colony.
 e People are pleaſant, of an accurate
 it, and pure Language, but inconstant;
 induſtrious, not only the People but the
 ke himſelf is wholly devoted to Mer-
 andize. The firſt King was *Tarquin*
ſcus, A. M. 2550. the laſt *Turenus Ceſo*,
 ter whoſe Death the Romans took it,
 M. 3682. *Tuſcany* contains theſe parts.
Florentino, ch. City *Florence* the Met.
 abounding with goodly Buildings for
 wine and Civil Uſes, and hath ſo many
 eight and clean Streets, that *Charles* the
 ch-Duke was uſed to ſay, 'twas a City
 be ſeen on Holydays only. Its in Com-
 ſ 6 Miles, containing 90000 Souls; built
 L. *Sylla* that Bloody Dictator, and
 ade a Colony by *Auguſtus*, *Anthony* and
Pidus, the *Triumviri*, and called *Floren-*
a ſitu Florenti: It was raz'd by the
ombards, and re-edified by *Charles* the
rat, and finally bought her Liberty of
Adolphus for 6000 Crowns. It is the
 eat Dukes Reſidence, who aboards in a
 lace, on the Model of which *Luxem-*
burgh at *Paris* was Built. This City hath
 divers

divers times been ruined by the *Bondelmonti* and *Uberti*, the *Amidei* and *Donati*, the *Guelfi* and *Gibellini*, and here were Monsters, 1. *Alex. de Medici* who spoiled Florence of her Liberty, the fairest City of Italy. 2. *Catherine de Medici*, that ruined France the fairest Kingdom of Europe. And 3. *Nich. Machiavel* Recorder of this Town, whose Politicks has poysoned Europe the fairest part of the World. The next City *Pistoia*, where began the Quarrel of the *Neri* and *Beanchi*, and also the bloody Faction of the *Guelfi* and *Gibellini*, so called of two Dutchmen Brothers, whereof *Guelf* thought the Pope and *Gibell* the Emperor to be more worthy, in which Quarrel they slew each other, dispersing their Cause through Italy. In this is the Town and Ter. of *Fargosa Sepulchro*, added to Florence by *Cosmo de Medici*, first of that Name. 2. *Pisane* ch. City *Leghorn*, which belonged to the *Genoways* till *Thomazo Fregosa* sold it to Florence for 120000 Duckats. It is so well Man'd and Fortified, that this City with *Lura*, *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, and *Candia* in *Crete*, are esteemed 4. of the strongest Cities in Christendom, Cities not Castles! the Castles of *Millain* and *Stockholm*, being accounted the strongest Holds in the World. The next City *Pisa*, built by the *Pisa*, People of *Elis* in Greece, who following old *Nestor* from *Troy*, were by violence of Wind and Sea, driven hither. 3. *Senele* (for which the Great Duke is Homage to Spain). ch. Cities *Sienna*, (built by *Brennus*, who put here his sickly Men

calling it *Sena*; here *Aeneas Silvius*, after
 Pope Paul II. was born, as also Francis Pi-
 lomuni after Pius III.) and *Monte-alcino*.
 these are the Counties and Towns of
Madico and *Petigliano*, Sovereignities
 under Tuscany. 4. *Valle-Macra* or part of
Arfagnano, ch. *T. Filattera*, these four all
 subject to the Great Duke of Tuscany,
 who is one of the most Potent Princes of
 Italy. 5. Commonwealth of *Luca*, (Inde-
 pendent) divided into the Ter. of *Luca*
 and *Castiglione*. The Men of *Luca* were
 under the Empire, till *Rodolphus* sold them
 liberty for 10000 Crowns; they have
 been toss'd diversly, but now enjoy a per-
 fect Quiet under the Protection of the
 House of *Austria*. The ch. Cities *Luca*,
 called the Industrious, (3 m. in Compass,
 there was the Meetings of three great
 Captains, *Pompey*, *Cesar* and *Crassus*, so
 pernicious to the Roman Republick; for
Pompey desirous to retain his Potency,
Crassus to increase his Possessions, and *Ce-*
sar to get Honour, here joyned their Forces
 together; *Pompey's* Power was upheld by
Cesar's Armies and *Crassus's* Wealth; *Ce-*
sar's Armies were assigned to him by rea-
 son of *Pompey's* Power and *Crassus* Money;
Crassus's Estate was protected by *Pom-*
pey's Greatness, and secured by *Cesar's*
 military Reputation. This done, they
 made Division of the Roman Provinces be-
 tween them; to *Cesar* was allotted *Gallia*,
Pompey, *Spain*, to *Crassus*, *Syria*; this
 confederacy was the overthrow of the
 Republick; for *Crassus* slain, *Cesar* and
Pompey wanting a third Man to keep the
 F Scale

Scale even, fell presently at odds, and thence to Civil Wars, the end of which made *Cesar* Lord of *Rome*; on this meeting was grounded *Cicero's* Speech, *Utinam Pompeius cum Cesare Societatem aut nunquam co-isset; aut nunquam dirimisset.* The next City is *Castiglione*.

Their chief Officer is called *Gonfaloniere* (who is changed every Month) assisted by a certain number of Citizens, alterable every 6 Months, during which time they live all in one place together.

The Revenues 80000 Crowns per Annum.

The Arms Az. a bend Or, (on which is written) *Libertas*, betwixt 2 Cottise Or.

6. D. of *Carrara* and *Massa*, (under its own Duke) ch. Cities *Massa*, (famous for Quarries of white Marble) and *Carrara*.

7. Marq. of *Malestine* or *Fosdinovo*, (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Fosdinovo*.

8. State of *Presidii*, (under Spain) ch. T. *Orbitello*.

9. Princ. of *Piombino*, ch. T. *Piombino*, (its Prince a Homager to Spain).

10. Isle of *Elbai*, (under Tuscany and Spain) ch. T. *Porto Ferrario* and *Porto Longone*.

These 2 last great Provinces, viz. The State of the Church, and the great Dukedom of *Tuscany*, make up that part called *Middle Italy*.

John de Medicis about Anno 1410. defending the Peoples Liberty against the other Nobility, was by the Commons exceedingly Honoured, and enriched, that he got not only a great Party, but almost Sovereignty in the City. And his Posterity

posterity having now the Sovereignty of the whole Country, *Cosmo de Medicis* being elected Prince, An. 1434, but *Piero* & *Peter de Medicis* his Grandson, having without the Senators Knowledge entred into League with the French King *Charles VIII.* was ejected by the *Florentines*, who enjoyed their ancient Liberty till 1512, that *Ferdinand* the Catholick King restored the *Medicean* Family, which nevertheless An. 1529. was again expelled by the *Florentines*, and although the Emperor *Charles V.* seized the City, and made *Alexander de Medicis*, who had married his Natural Daughter *Margaret*, their Governour, yet he being slain, the People made choise of his Kinsman *Cosmo de Medicis*, commonly called the First, and was declared King of *Tuscany* by Pope *Paul V.* An. 1569, but the Emperor *Maximilian II.* much opposing it, he laid by the Title of King, and took that of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and this *Cosmo* was Great, Great Grandfather to

The Great Duke of *Tuscany*, *Cosmo II.* born An. 1642, who succeeded his Father 1670, and Married by Proxy, Apr. 19. 1661. the Princess *Lovisa Margaret* of *Orleans*, Daughter to the late *Gaston* of *France D. of Orleans*, and of the deceased *Margaret of Lorraine*, by whom he had Issue.

1. Prince *Gaston* born An. 1670, Married in 1688 to the Princess *Vivanta Beatrix* only Sister to the now Elector of *Bavaria*.

2. Princess

and Married to the pre-
sent Elector Palatine, An. 1691.

The Dukes Revenues esteemed at 1800000 Shillings, a French Author says a Million and a half of Duckats Yearly, of which 600000 Crowns raised Yearly out of Florence, 150000 more out of Sienna, the Customs of the Port of Leghorne 130000 Duckats Yearly, Toll of the Millstones only 160000, that of Salt Mines and Iron, about as much; besides his benefit in Merchandizing, buying almost all the Corn, and forbidding any to be sold till his be-
vented at his own price: the rest is made up by Excise on all Commodities, even to Herbs and Sallads.

The Arms Or 5 Roundels G. 2, 2, and 1, and one in chief Az. charged with 3 Flower de Luces of the first.

The chief Order of Knighthood is of St. Stephen, Instituted by Cosmo de Medicis, An. 1561. because on St. Stephen's Day he won the Battle of Mariana; their Robe is Chamlet, a Cross G. on their left side, they are to be Nobly born, of the Ro-
mish Church, and have liberty to Marry; the other Orders are commonly Simple, that is, partly Religious, and partly Ho-
norary.

NAPLES.

XII. Kingdom of Naples, the fertilest in all Italy, abounding in Mines of several Mettals, and the choicest Wines cal-
led *Vina Massica* and *Falerna*; to Alexan-
dria they send Saffrons, to Genoa Silks, to Venice Oyl, to Rome Wines. The No-
ble

ble Men live in great Ease and Jollity, the Peasant in as much Misery. It lies S. E. of the State of the Church, washed on 3 sides with Sea, containing the old *Samnium*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Brutium*, with a little of *Latium*, 340 m. l. and 120 br. divided into 12 Provinces, viz. 1. *Abruzzo* the further, ch. T. *Aquila*, (an Arch,) and *Atri* (the Birth-place of *Adrian* the Emperor.) In this lies the Territory and Towns of *Civita de Pena*, (under *Parma*) and *Assello* (under *Massa*.) 2. *Abruzzo* the nigher, ch. T. *Lanciano*, (an Arch.) *Civita de Chie*, (an Arch.) and *Sulmona*, (Birth-place of *Ovid*.) 3. County of *Molise*, ch. T. *Bejano* and *Trivento*. 4. *Terra-di-Lavoro*, ch. City *Naples*, the Met. once called *Partbenope*, then being new built was called *Neopolis*; its 7 m. in compass, beautiful and strong, fortified with 4 Castles, *Castle Capodua*, the Kings Palace; *Ermo*; *Castle del Ovo* and *Castle Novo*. Here's an Hospital having 60000 Crowns Yearly Revenue, wherewith, besides other Charitable Deeds, they nourish in divers parts 2000 poor Infants. In this City the Disease called *Morbus Gallicus* or *Neopolitanus* was first known in Christendom. The other Cities *Capua*, whose Pleasures enervated the Victorious Army of *Hannibal*, whence was the saying *Capuam esse Cannus Annibali*.) *Cuma* near which is *Sybilla Antrum* and *Lacus Avernus* which killeth Birds as they fly over it) *Nola*, (where *Marcellus* overthrew *Hannibal*) and *Puteolis*, on a Creek of the sea, opposite and 3 m. and a half distant from

from *Bauke*, between which places *C. Caligula* built the famous Bridge. Here is the Hill *Vesuvius* vomiting Fire, which in the time of *Titus* was so much that *Rome*, *Africa*, *Egypt* and *Syria* were covered with the Stones and Ashes. 5. Further *Principate*, ch. T. *Benevento*, (an Arch. under the Pope, now almost ruined by an Earthquake) and *Couza*, (an Arch.) 6. Nigher *Principate*, ch. Cities *Salerno*, (an Arch. and Univ. famous for the Study of Physick, the Doctors whereof made the Book *Schola Salerni*) and *Amalfi*, (an Arch.) 7. The *Basilicate*, ch. T. *Cirenza*, (an Arch.) and *Venosa*, (where *Horace* was born.) 8. The *Capitinate* or *Puglia*, ch. T. *Manfredonia*, (an Arch.) and *Ascoli*. Here is the Hill *Garganus* or Mount *St. Angelo*, 120 m. round which on occasion is the last place abandoned in *Naples*. 9. *Terra-di-Bari*, ch. Cities *Bari*, (an Arch.) and *Frani*, (an Arch.) 10. *Terra-di-Otranto*, ch. Cities *Otranto*, (an Arch. the taking of which by the *Turks* 1481 made *Rome* to be quite forsaken) *Tarento*, (an Arch. about which grew the Wars between *Pyrrhus* and the *Romans*; here *Archytas* was born, so famous for his flying Dove) and *Brindisi*, (an Arch. glorying in one of the best Havens in the World.) The People of this Province and the *Capitinate*, are often troubled with a *Tarantula*, curable only by Musick. 11. *Calabria* the Nigher, ch. T. *Cosenze* and *Rosano*. 12. *Calabria* the Further, ch. T. *Regio*, (because its thought here *Sicily* was broken from *Italy*) and *St. Severino*.

The

The divers Mutations of this Kingdom, and the Kings of *Naples* of the *Norman* Line from *A. C.* 1125, the *German* Line from *A. C.* 1202, the *French* Line from *A. C.* 1261, the *Hungarian* Line from *A. C.* 1434. and the *Spanish* Line from *A. C.* 1503, may be read in *Heylin*.

It is now subject to the *K. of Spain* who for it is a Homager to the *Pope*.

This *Naples* makes up that part of *Italy* called the *Lower Italy*.

The *Italian* Isles are *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Corfica*, lying in the *Mediterranean* Sea, where you may read at large of them,

The chief Rivers of *Italy* are, 1. *Po* or *Eridanus*, where *Phaeton* is said to be drowned when he fell from Heaven, arising in the *Alps* and running through *Lombardy*. 2. *Tyber*, *Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybris*. 3. *Adige*. 4. *Arno*, &c.

Chief Mountains the *Alpes* and *Apen-nine*.

Chief Lakes, 1. *Garda*. 2. *Como*. 3. *Magiore*. 4. *Iseo*. 5. *Lugato*. 6. *Perugia*. 7. *Celone*. And 8. *Balseno*.

Patriarchs 3, viz. *Rome*, *Venice* and *Aguileja*.

Archbishopricks 38, Bishopricks 258, Universities 17.

The ancient Revenues of *Italy*, *Lippius* saith, was 150000000 of Crowns.

BELGIUM or LOW-COUNTRIES.

MAny Times called *Belguim*, and *Lower Germany*; sometimes the seventeen Provinces, and *Netherlands* are a Knot of Countries right against *England*, N. of *France*, and W. of *Germany*, scituated between the 49th and 10th min. and the 53^d and 37th min. of Lat. and between the 21st and 26th and 28th min of Long. In Form somewhat Triangular, is in Length from the N. parts of *Groningen*, to the S. parts of *Luxemburgh*, 264 m. and in Breadth from the W. parts of *Artois*, to the E. parts of *Luxemburgh*, 192 m. Contains about half the ancient *Belgium*, with a little of old *Germany*: The Country lying low, is subject to Inundations, and the ill Air much amended by the Increase and Industry of the Inhabitants, who invented Clocks, Printing, and the Compasse, restored Musick, and found out Musical Instruments: They also invented Chariots, laying of Colours with Oil, working Pictures in Glass, making worked Sayes, Tapestry, &c. There hath been many Scholars, as *Justus*, *Lipsius*, *Erasmus*, *Gemma Frisius*, *Rodolphus Agricola*, *Janus Douza*, *Levinus Lemnius*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, &c. Also has had famous Captains, as *Will. E. of Holland*, and *Emp. of Germany*, *Baldwin E. of Flanders*, and *Emp. of Greece*, and since the Prince of the House of *Nassau* and *Orange*.

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It was first conquered by the *Romans*, after by the *French*, then divided into several Governments, till *An. 1309.* reduced to one by *Phillip D. of Burgundy*, (of which House is the King of *Spain*,) till *An. 1581.* some Provinces revolted, and declared themselves free; since that the *French* have gained a great part, so that it is at present under the Government of the *Hollanders*, *Spanish*, *French*, and *B. of Liege*, who is Prince of the Empire. The ch. City of the united Provinces is *Amsterdam*, of the *Spanish* Provinces *Antwerp*, but *Brussels* is the Seat of the Governour.

The Inhabitants of the *Spanish* and *French* Provinces are most Papists, in the united Provinces all Religions are suffered; but most are *Calvinists*, those admitted to Offices must be of the reformed. Christian Religion was planted here in several Provinces by several Men, in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*, by *Willibrod* an English man, first Bish. of *Utrecht*. Their Language most is the *Flemish* or *Low Dutch*, a Dialect of *Germany*; in *Hainault* *Artois* *B. of Liege*, *Amur*, *Luxemburgh*, and *French Flanders*, they use the *Walloon*, or a corrupted *French*, *Spanish* and *English* is also very common in many places.

Their ch. Commodities fine Linnen, Scarlets, Silks, Velvets, Armours, Ropes, Cables, Butter, Cheese, prepared Buffs, Ox hides, *Spanish* Leather, &c. It is divided into 17 Provinces; The first 7 going by the name of the seven united Provinces, and often *Holland* (one of the most considerable Common-wealths in the World,)

containing part of the old *Germany*, the greatest part of it being at that time some of the old *Saxony*; The other 16 called the *Spanish* or *Catholick* Provinces, tho' at present not half under *Spain*. The Inhabitants under *Spain* are called *Flemmings*, those under *France*, *Walloons*.

The Lords the States General of the seven united Provinces are chosen for every Province one.

The Common-Council for every Province is collected out of the Towns and chief Villages.

The Council of the particular Provinces reside in the principal Towns of such Provinces, But the Council of the States-General at the *Hague*. These seven Provinces are

G R O N I N G E N.

I. Barony of *Groningen*, the most N. in these Countries, part of old *Friezland*, 49 m. l. and 30 br. divided into 2 distinct parts viz. 1. Proper *Groningen* contains 3 parts viz. *Georock*, ch. T. *Groning*, so called from a Green in which it standeth; Old *earnten*, ch. T. *Winschoen*; and *Westerwolde* ch. T. *Bortangerfort*. 2. The *Omland* contains 3 parts, viz. *Fevelingo*, ch. T. *Dam*, *Hunsingo*, ch. T. *Medafeston*, and *Wester Quarter*, ch. T. *Midwold*. The Arms are

West F R I E Z L A N D.

II. Barony of *West Friezland*, W. and S. W. of *Groningen*, but part of old *Friezland* 36 m. l. and 32 br. divided into 3 parts viz. 1. *Ostergoe* contains 12 Prefectures, ch. City *Leuwarden* the Met. and *Dockburn*

2. *Westergoe* contains 8 Territories or Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Traneker*, *Harlingen*, and *Bolswert*. 3. *Seven-Wolden* contains 8 Prefectures, ch. T. *Kuynder*, and *Slate*; here Dog-fish are plenty, which are caught with Toyles.

The Armes Azure Semi of Billers Ar. 2 Lyons or

OVER-TSSEL.

III. Barony of *Over-Tssel*, S. E. of W. *Friezland*, and S. of *Groningen*, the Seat of the old *Salis*, and *Tubantes*, 62 m. l. and 46 br. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Drent* commonly reckoned a distinct Province, contains 5 Prefectures, ch. T. *Coe-verden*, *Meppel* and *Alsen*. 2. *Sallandt*, or *Isseland* ch. City *Deventer* the Met. and an Univ. *Zwool* and *Campen*. 3. *Twenthe* contains 9 Jurisdictions, ch. T. *Oldenzel*, and *Dotmerson*.

GELDERLAND and ZUTPHEN.

IV. Dukedom of *Gelderland* with *Zutphen*, S. W. of *Over-Tssel*, Seat of the old *Uspetes*, with some of *Batavia*, and *Mena-pia*. Its called *Gelderland* from *Geldadam* once the Met. and is fit for feeding Cattle, and An. 1570. there was a *Gelderland* Bull kill'd at *Antwerp*, which weighed 3200 Pounds. Its 70 m. l. and 40 br. and divided into 4 Tetrarchies, viz. 1. *Veluwe* or *Arnhem* ch. City *Arnhem*, (Residence of the Duke) *Harderwick*, (both walled by *Otho* III. Earl) and *Elburg*. 2. *Betuwe* or *Nimmegen*, ch. City *Nimmigen* the Met. famous for the Treaty in 1679, *Tiel*, and *Sommel*. 3. Earl of *Zutphen* (a distinct Province) divided into *Bronchorst*, *Bergen*, *Wijch*,

Wisch, and *Baer*, ch. Cities *Zutphen*, (in the Siege of which Sir *Phillip Sidney* was slain; recovered from *Spain*, An. 1590, *Grol*, and *Doesburg*.

The Arms of *Zutphen*, Ar. a Lion G.

4. *Ruermond* (Hill sub. to *Spain*) ch. T. *Gelders*, *Ruermond*, and *Vento*. The Arms of *Gelderland*, Az. a Lion Or crowned Gules.

UTRECHT.

V. Barony (once Archbishoprick) of *Utrecht*, W. of *Gelderland*, and *Zutphen*, part of old *Batavia*, with a little of *Friezland*, 42 m. l. and 20 br. divided into 4 Districts, or Tetrarchies; viz. 1. *Emlandt*, ch. T. *Amersfort*. 2. *Abcon*, ch. City *Utrecht*, the Met. called once *Antonina* of the *Antonines* of *Rome*, after *Trajectum*, because of the Common Ferry so strangely seated, a Man may go thence in one day to any of 50 walled Towns equally distant from it to Dinner, or to any one of 26 Towns to Supper, and return home to Bed. 3. *Landvan Montfort*, ch. T. *Montfort*. 4. *Wick*, ch. T. *Wick-te*, *Duerflede*, and *Rbe* wen.

HOLLAND.

VI. Earldom of *Holland*, quasi *Hotland* i.e. A wood Country, or as others *Holland* q. *Hollow Land*, lies W. of *Utrecht*, part of old *Batavia*, and *Friezland*, 70 m. l. and 40 br. no part distant 3 Hours Journey from the Sea: Its (besides the Isles) divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. *N* land, *Holland* contains 3 Territories, viz. *W* land, *Friezland*, ch. T. *Enchuyssen*; *Kenmerland*, ch. City *Haerlem*, (where Printing was first

invented, *Tullys Book de Officiis*, being the first Book that was printed,) and *Alcamaer*; *Waterland*, ch. T. *Edam*; *Amstelland* ch. C. *Amsterdam* the Met. and a very fine and rich City, built on Piles, or high Furr Trees driven down perpendicularly so close together, that nothing can be forced betwixt them; It standing in a low marshy Ground, they let the Water in thro' all the considerable Streets: The Town-House is the noblest Building of all these Countries, a Pile of Free-stone 110 paces in Front, (larger than *St. Peters Church* at *Rome*,) and 81 paces deep, or on the sides; on the top stands *Atlas*, or *Columbus*, with a Globe of Copper on his Shoulders 10 foot in Diameter. The Draw-bridges at *Amsterdam* part in the middle, and Ships under Sail may pass without the Help of any on Shoar; the Mast head bearing against the middle of the Bridge opens it. The Harbour very fair, where 1000 Ships go in and out at one Tide. The Palace at *Hounslar-tike*, built by *Fred. Hen. of Nassau*, is esteemed the most beautiful, and stately of these Provinces.

The Arms of *Amsterdam* are 3 Crosses on a Pale with an Imperial Crown over all; the last given 'em by the E. *Maximilian*; and *Goyland*, ch. T. *Naerden* with the Isles of *Texel*, *Wiering*, *Flieland*, and *Grind*, and, 2. S. *Holland* contains 9 Territories, viz. *Woerdenland*, ch. T. *Woerden*; *Rhinland*, ch. T. *Leyden* on the Rhine, which divides it into 31 Islands, the People passing by Boats and Bridges, of which last are 144; 104 of them built of Stone;

Del-

110 BELGIUM; or

Delfland, ch. T. *Hague*, (where the General Council resideth; it contains above 4000 Houses, yet reckoned a Village,) and *Delft*, where that monstrous Heretick *David George* was born; *Schieland*, ch. City *Rotterdam*, where *Erasmus* was born; *Crimpor*, ch. T. *Schonhoven*; *Alblaſter*, ch. T. *Nieuport*, famous for a Fight in 1600; *Vianen*, ch. T. *Vianen*; *Gorcum*, ch. T. *Gorcum*; and *Altena*, ch. T. *Worcum*, with the Isles of *Voorn*, ch. T. *Breil*; *Yſelmond*, *Over-Flackee*, and *Goree*. In *Holland* are 3 other Villages, viz. *Egmont*, *Brederode*, and *Waſſenar*, giving name to 3 noble Families.

The States Arms of *Holland* is, O. a Lion G. holding in one Paw a Cutleaxe, in t'other a Bundle of ſeven Arrows cloſely bound together (alluding to the 7 Conſederate Provinces) with this Motto: *Concordia res parve creſcunt*.

ZEALAND.

VII. Earldom of *Zealand*, *quasi* Sea and Land, S. W. of *Holland*, the Seat of the old *Toxandri*. It is more fruitful than any in *Brabant*, yet has neither Wood, nor freſh Water.

The Province conſiſteth of 7 Iſlands (the Remainder of 15 which the Sea hath ſwallowed, and in them 300 Towns,) which are. 1. *Schöwen*, ch. T. *Zirczee*, and *Browerſhaven*. 2. *Doveland* joined to *Schöwen*, has no T. of Note. 3. *Tolen*, ch. T. *Tolen*. 4. N. *Beverland*, ch. T. *Westkerk*. 5. S. *Beverland*, ch. T. *Goes* or *Tergoſe*, and *Romerſdale*. 6. *Wolferdike* having no Town. 7. *Walcheren* the ch. Iſland, whoſe ch.

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ch. Cities are *Middleburg* the Met. (built by Prince *Zelandus* in Honour of his Grand-father *Metellus*, and called *Metelliburgum*) *Flushing* (which being a Cautionary Town, Sir *Phillip Sidney* was first Governour of; without License of this Town no Ship can pass to or from *Antwerp*) and *Vere*, whence our *English Veres* took their Denomination. The Arms Or a Lion G. rising out of a Sea Wave Arg. & Azure.

F L A N D E R S.

VIII. Earldom of *Flanders* (*a flando*) because open to the Winds, lieth S. W. of *Zeland*, part of old *Belgica secunda*, 90 m. l. and 60 br. (sub. to the *Hollanders*, *Spanish*, and *French*;) contains 2 parts, viz. 1. *Holland*, or N. *Flanders*, contains 2 parts, viz. *Waesland*, ch. T. *Hulst*, *Axel*, *le pais de Estats*, ch. T. *Sluys*, and *Ardenberg*. 2. *Spanish Flanders* contains 8 Territories, viz. *Vanden Vrien*, ch. T. *Ostend*, which held out a Siege of 3 years against Arch-duke *Albertus*, and *Nieuport*. *Flanders Proprietaire*, ch. T. *Dendermond*; *Gandia*, ch. City and Met. *Ghent* or *Gaunt*, on the Rivers *Scheld*, and *Lys*, which make in it 26 Islands, joined with 98 Bridges: The Wall 7 m. in Compass, having much wall Ground in it; here was born *John D. of Lancaster*, thence called *John of Gaunt*; *Audenarde*, ch. T. *Audenard*; *Courtray*, ch. T. *Courtray*; *Bruges*, ch. T. *Bruges*, once a famous Mart, now decayed by the Traffick removed to *Antwerp*: It was wall- ed An. 980. and seated on a deep Chanel m. from Sea, made by Art, and filled with the Water of the adjacent Fountains and

and Rivers; *Alost*, and *Feurne*, ch. T. the same. 3. French or *Walloon Flanders* contains 9 Territories, viz. *Bergen*, ch. T. *Dunkirke*, (whose People in time of War much infest the Seas, its one of the 4 principal Forts of *Flanders*; the other 3 being *Scluse*, *Nieuport*, and *Ostend*;) and *Winnocks-bergen* from *Winnocks-berg* an English Man of holy Life; *Tpres*, the ch. City *Tpres* almost impregnable, and *Armentiers*; *Lille*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Orchies*, *Cassel*, *Bourbourg*, and *Belle*, ch. Town all the same.

The Arms of *Flanders*, Or a Lion Sa Langued and Armed G.

A R T O I S.

IX. Earldom of *Artois*, S. W. of *Flanders*, part of old *Belgica secunda*, 70 m l. and 40 br. the Antients were the *Atrebatii*, its divided into 6 parts; viz. 1. *St. Omers*, ch. T. *St. Omers*, and *Liques*. 2. *Aire* or *Arien*, ch. T. *Aire*, and *Renty*. 3. County of *Bethune*, ch. T. *Bethune*, *Len*, and *Lilers*. 4. County of *St. Paul*, ch. T. *St. Paul*. 5. *Hesdenfort*, ch. T. *Hesdenfort*. 6. *Arras* or *Atrecht*, ch. T. *Arras*, (whence come our Cloth of *Arras*, *Bapaeme*, and *Pas*. This Province being now wholly subject to the French, is joynted to the Government of *Picardy* in France.

The Arms of *Artois*, Azure Semi o Flower de Lucas Or, a File with 3 Labels G, charged with as many Castles of the Second.

H A I N

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HAINAULT.

X. Earldom of *Hainault* or *Henegow*, E. of *Artois*, and S. E. of *Flanders*, part of the old *Belgica Secunda*, and a little of *Germania Secunda*, 70 m. l. and 65 br. divided into 5 parts; all except most of the West subject to the French, viz. 1. *Brachmont*, or *Burbant*, ch. T. *Aeth*, *Conde*, and *Wesines*. 2. Proper *Hainault*, or County of *Mons*, ch. City *Mons*, (rich, ancient, strong, the Met.) *Maubeuge*, and *Bavay*, at a Millar whereof begin all the ways leading to France. 3. County of *Valenciennes*, ch. City *Valenciennes*, (so seated that its West to be besieged but with 3 Armies at once,) and *Quesnoy*. 4. *Ostrevant*, ch. T. *Marchaine*. 5. *Le pais entre Sambre & Meuse*, ch. T. *Phillipville*, *Avesnes*, and *Andrechies*.

In these Bounds lies the Archb. of *Cambray*, (once a part of *Hainault*, but now distinct) ch. T. *Cambray*, and *Crevecoer*. The Arms of *Hainault* quarterly *Flanders* and *Holland*.

NAMUR.

XI. Earldom of *Namur*, E. of *Hainault*, above half compassed with the B. of *Liege*, contains some part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 35 m. l. and 30 br. The Men good Souldiers, and very affectionate to their Prince, The Country fruitful in all sorts of Grain, enriched with Mines of Copper, and all sorts of Marble and Iron. There are Coales kindled with Water, and quenched with Oil. Its divided into, 1. *Spanish Namur* (under *Spain*) the greatest part, the ch. Cities *Namur* the Met. and *Char-*

N^o 4 BELGIUM; or

Charleroy, 2. French Namur, (under France)
the ch. Towns, Charlemont, Boonin, and
Walcourt.

The Arms Or a Lyon Sa. debruised with
A Bend G.

BRABANT.

XII. Dukedom of Brabant, *quasi* Brabant
land, i. e. a barren Soil, the People
of the wisest, and Erasmus saith Brabant
quo magis senescunt, eo magis stultescunt
It lies N. of Namur, and E. of Flanders
part of old Germania secunda, with a little
of Belgica secunda, 90 m. l. and 72 m. b.
divided into 4 Tetrarchies; viz. 1. Boi-
sloduc, (under Holland) contains 5 Territo-
ries, viz. Kempenland, ch. T. Boisledun-
Moefland, ch. T. Megen, and Rupelmonde
Birth-place of Mercator; Ravestien, ch.
T. Ravestien; Cuickland, ch. T. Gra-
and Pelland ch. T. Helmont. 2. Antwerp
or Marquisate of the holy Empire, which
it will be treated of by and by. 3. Brabant
fells contains 5 Territories, viz. Vilvorde
ch. City Brussels, (the Met. as big as
vain, but for all Commodities of Plea-
sure, Profit, Uniformity and Elegancy
building beyond it) and Vilvorden; G-
penhout, Grez, Neville, and Genape,
T. all the same. 4. Lovain contains
parts, viz. Haegland, ch. City Lovain,
compass 4 m. within, and 6 without
Walls, within which are many fine Gar-
dens, Valleys, Mountains, &c. Here
an Univ. having 20 Colledges, and a
minary of English Jesuits. This City
receiveth, and giveth the Oath to
new Lord; Cuntich, ch. T. Tienen or

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et; Sicchem; Dieft; Lecune; Landen;
 Franconye; Orp; Judoigne; Faudraine;
 es, a Vironpont; Incourt and Gemblours,
 T. all the same.

ed w the following Marquisate is a part of
 abant.

ANTWERPE.

Brabant. XIII. Marquisate of the Holy Empire
 Tetrarchy of *Antwerpe*, is much less
 formerly, being but 7 m. l. and 4
 yet reckoned one of the 17 Provinces,
 though at present out of Use. Its di-
 into 6 parts, besides *Mechlyn* and
 d 72 *schor*, viz. 1. Bar. of *Breda*, ch. City
 . Bar. of *Breda*, Seat of the Prince of Orange, ta-
 Terr from the Spaniard by a few Gentle-
 nified in hiding themselves in a Boat covered
 pelm on a Turf. 2. Marq. of *Bergen-op-Zone*,
 ene, under the Dutch ch. T. *Bergen-op-Zone*,
 Gracious for resistance to *Spinola* 1622. 3.
 Antwerp. County of *Hoochstraten*, ch. T. *Hoochstra-*
 e, wh. 4. *Ryenland*, ch. T. *Liere*. 5. Ter.
 3. Bar. of *Antwerpe* or the Marquisate, ch. City
 (word) *Antwerpe*, the Met. of an Orbicular
 g as a m, 7 m. in Compass, before the Civil
 of Pl. it had more Traffick in a Month
 ganoy in *Venice* in two Years, but now the
 n; Ca.landers have so blocked up the Haven,
 ape, the Trade is removed to *Amsterdam*. Here
 tains 8 Channels cut out of the *Scheld* on
 vtain, which this Town is seated, the biggest
 hout to receive 100 Ships. 6. *Herentals*,
 ne G. T. *Herentals*.

Here the Arms sa. a Lyon Or.

MECHLYN.

City. XIV. The Seignury of *Mechlyn*, often cal-
 to *Malines*, almost in the midst of *Brabant*,
 a or tho' a part of the Tetrarchy of *Ant-*
werpe,

werp, yet is reckoned one of the 17 Provinces, though truly it ought not to be so called no more than the Marq. of the Holy Empire. Its about 8 m. l. and 4 br. The chief City *Mecblyn*, before the Spanish Invasion honoured with a Parliament for the whole States, so seated it may on all sides be Drowned; its an Archb. and was much delaced by firing off 800 Barrels of Gun-powder, and by yielding to the Spaniard 1572. Here is a Monastery wherein were 1600 Nuns, who may Marry at Pleasure.

The Arms

LIEGE.

XV. Bishoprick of *Liege* or *Luickland* S. E. of *Brabant* and *Namur*, part of old *Germania Secunda*; 74 m. l. and 35 br. It is part of the *Westphalian* Circle in *Germany*, though reckoned part of the *Netherlands*, and is chiefly subject to its own Bishop, who is Elector of *Cologne*. Divided into 6 parts, viz. 1. County of *Loort* or part of *Kempeland*, ch. T. *Maeseyck* and *Baorchloen* or *Loertz*. 2. A little of *Brabant*, (under *Holland*) ch. City *Maesricht*, the Met. where are two Churches of Canons, in one whereof the D. of *Brabant* is always a Canon; the Children subject to that Prince the Mother was subject unto, without Relation to the Father but a Stranger may live under which list, either D. of *Brabant* or B. of *Liege*. 3. County of *Hasbaye*, ch. T. *Liege* and *St. Truyen*. 4. Marq. of *Franchimonte* ch. T. *Franchimonte*, in which is the Ab. of *Stablo*, (under its own Prince) ch. T.

Stablo

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blo. 5. Condrotz, ch. T. Noey and Di-
at, (under the French.) 6. Part of le
entre Sambre & Meuse, (under the
ruch) ch. T. Florence.

LIMBURG.

XVI. Dukedom of Limburg or Fland van
er-maes, E. of the B. of Liege, part
old *Germania Secunda*, 38 m. l. and
br. Its made by F. de Wit part of
Westphalian Circle in Germany, tho'
of the 17 Provinces, and is divided
to 4 parts, viz. 1. Rolduc, ch. T. Rol-
taken by the Hollanders, An. 1629.
Remborsch. 2. Valkenburg, ch. T. Vaul-
burg or Fauquemont. 3. County of Da-
ch. T. Dalem. These 3 last subject
the Hollanders. 4. Le Pays de Limburg,
ided into Herve, Monzen, Valborn and
den, ch. T. Limburg the Met. Here
said the Bread is better than Bread,
hotter than Fire, and Iron harder than

The Arms Ar a Lyon Barrie of 10 pieces
and Gules.

LUXEMBURGH.

XVII. Dukedom of Luxemburg, taking
either *q. Leucorum Burgum* from
first Inhabitants, or *Lucis Burgum*,
cause here the Sun was adored. It lies
of Limburg and B. of Liege, part of
Germania Secunda and *Belpica Prima*;
m. l. and 72 br. now subject to the
ruch. It contains these parts, viz. 1.
nty of Rochfort, ch. T. Rochfort. 2.
nty of Durbuy, ch. T. Durbuy. 3.
nty of la Roche, ch. T. la Roche. 4.
nty of Salme, ch. T. Salmville. 5. Conn-

ty of *St. Vit*, ch. T. *St. Vit*. 6. County of *Viande*, ch. T. *Vianden*. 7. County of *St. Jobansburg*, ch. T. *Luxemburg* the Met and *Tbionville*, sub. to the French, who took it 1664. 8. *Campaigne*, ch. T. *Basloigne*, called also *Paris* of *Ardenna*, 9. Marq. of *Arlon*, ch. T. *Arlon*, quasi *ArLuna*. 10. County of *Bar*, ch. T. *Dampvillers* and *Montmedie*. 11. D. of *Bovillon*, ch. City *Bovillon*, in the hands of the B. of *Liege*, (to whom *Godfrey* of *Bovillon* sold it at his Journey into the Holy Land as also belongs. 12. Ab. of *St. Hubart* ch. T. *St. Hubart*.

The Arms Az, 6 Barrulets Or supporting a Lyon G. Crowned and Armed Or.

Here is the Forrest of *Ardenna*, once 500, now scarce 90 m. round; near which are the famous hot Baths called the *Spa* of most Vertue in *Italy*, and taste much of Iron.

For the House of *Nassau* and *Orange*, see before in *Orange*. But I shall here insert the Names of some other of the

Chief Princes of the House of *Nassau*.

William Maurice, Prince of *Nassau Siegen* born Jan. 6. 1678. a Protestant.

Henry, Prince of *Nassau Dillenberg*, born Aug. 28. 1641.

Henry Casimir, Prince of *Nassau Dietz* Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friesland* and *Groeningen*, born in Jan. 1657.

Francis Alexander, Prince of *Nassau Helder*, born Jan. 27. 1674.

The Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck* made a Prince of the Empire by a Patent from the late Emperor *Leopold*, Died Oct. 17. 1702. but hath left divers Children behind him.

The principal Order of Knighthood in these Countries is, and hath been of the Golden Fleece, Instituted by *D. Philip the Bold*, An. 1430. they wear a Collar of Gold, interlaced with an Iron seeming to take Fire out of a Flint, the Word *Ex ferro flammam*; at the end hung the Fleece or *Toison d'Or*. This Company was raised by the same *Philip* from 25 (for the first Institution they were no more) to 51, *Charles V.* raised them to 51, and now they are as many as the K. of *Spain* bests with it.

The Publick Revenues of the *Netherlands* coming all out of the Subjects Purse, amount to 7000000 l. Sterling. *Amsterdam* is said to have Daily above 50000 Livers of Rent in Customs, Affizes and Imposts.

The States Arms are Blazed before in Holland.

The Rivers of principal Note in these Countries are, 1. *Rhine*. 2. *Maes* or *Meuse*. 3. *Scheld*.

It hath no Mountains of Note.

The chief Lakes, 1. *Harlem*. 2. *Tieuke*. 3. *Schilt*.

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 16, Uni-

GERMANY.

THis Empire lies E. of the Low Countries and France, N. of Italy, W. of Poland and Turkey, and Borders on the Sea, and Denmark, situated between the 25th and 29th and 30th Min. of Long. and between the 45th and 12th Min. and the 54th and 50th Min. of Lat. almost in form of a square, being in length from the N. parts of Pomerania, to the South parts of Trent 640 m. and in breadth from the W. parts of Triers to the E. parts of Silesia 550 m. In these Bounds are contained but a part of the old Germany, part of Gaul, Illyricum, with some of old Italy, now called by the Inhabitants *Teutschlandt*; by the French, *Allemagne*; by the Italians, *Germania*, or *L'Allemagne*; by the Dutch, *Dutchland*; by the Poles, *Niemiskza*; by the Hungarians, *Nemes*; by the Turks, *Nimemeleker*; and by the Grecians, *Emagy*.

The Inhabitants are Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter divided into Lutherans and Calvinists. They are of a strong Constitution, inclined much to frugality; the poorer sort Laborious, and of sincere Behaviour; the Nobles either profound Scholars, or resolute Soldiers, are little addicted to Venus, much to Bacchus, whence the Proverb *Germanorum vivere est bibere*. The Ruiters and Lansknights are of indifferent Repute, their greatest fault, that even in the midst of Battle,

If their Wages be not duly paid, they cry *Guelts, Guelts*, cast down their Arms, and suffer themselves to be cut in pieces by the Enemy. The Women are of a good Complexion, but by Intemperance in Diet are Corpulent, are of good Carriage, good Bearers, and good Breeders.

The most famous Scholars *Albertus Magnus*, who made the Statue of a Man which by the operation of inward Artificial Engines, could speak very Articulate-ly, and was the Work of 30 Years, *Appian* the Cosmographer, *Gesner* the Philosopher, *Munster* the Historical Geographer, *Laber*, *Ursinus*, *Zuinglius*, *Sculter*, &c. and *Buxdorfe*, and *Silburgius* the Lin-nuists. And here *Bertholdus Swart* the Franciscan, found out the use of the Gun- and Powder.

The Title of the Father descends to all the Children, every Son of a Duke being Duke, and every Daughter a Duchess, whence have been 27 Counts of *Mansfeld* living, by which the Nobility is much multiplied, and no less impoverished, many having no greater Riches than their Arms.

Their Language is the *High-Dutch*, the chief Branch of the *Teutonic*, an ancient Tongue, and very harsh. In *Bohemia* they speak the *Sclavonian*. In *Tirol* and part of *Switzerland*, the *Italian*. In part of *Alsatia* and *Wallisland*, the *French*. Among themselves in *Emden*, the *Cauchian*. In some of the N. parts the *Swedish*.

G

Their

Their chief Commodities, Corn, Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Flesh, Linnen, Quick-Silver, Armour, and Ironworks.

It was a good part conquered formerly by the Romans, after they were dispossessed, it was divided among several Nations, till An. 801, the French conquered it, when the Emperors of Germany began by Carolus, An. 801. after whom was 14. Otto III. being last, then all Right of Succession being disclaimed, the Emperor became Elective, whereby the Princes have grown potent, the Empire Weak. This Decree of Election was first confirmed by Pope Gregory V. and the power given to the Count Palatine of the Rhine, Arch-Sewer, the D. of Saxony, Lord Marshal and Marquess of Brandenburg, Chamberlain of the Temporality. Among the Spirituality, to the Archb. of Mentz Chancellor to the Empire, to the Archb. of Tollen Chancellor of Italy, and the Archb. of Triers Chancellor of France, and if equality of Voices happened, the D. (now K.) of Bohemia, had the binding Voice who by Office was chief Cup-bearer. The Ceremony of Election and Inauguration according to the Constitution called *Aurea Bulla*, may be read in Heylin.

The first chosen Emperor was Henry I. An. 1002. the 8th after him was Richard Earl of Cornwall, Brother to King Edward III. of England, who was Chosen and Crowned King of the Romans, who after 6 Years returned to England, where he Died; and Rodolphus the next Emperor sold all his Right in Italy to divers Princes.

then after 12 years *inter regnum* were chosen 19 Emperors, Ferd. II. being last An. 1619, amongst these Charles V. was most potent. For the present Emp. see at the End of Germany.

It is now under the Dominion of, 1. The Emperor. 2. King of Swedeland. 3. King of France. 4. King of Denmark. 5. Six great Dukes. 6. Three great Bishops. 7. One great Palatine. 8. One great Landgrave, besides many inferiour Dukes, Earls, Bishops, and also many imperial Cities, and Hance Towns, which are absolute, and Free, so that in one Days Riding, a Traveller may meet with divers Laws, and Coins, twice or thrice; every free Prince and City (whose Laws the Emperors are sworn to keep inviolable) having Power to make what Laws, and coin what Money they will.

Germany is reckoned to have above 300 Sovereignties, (but most Homagers to the Emperor,) and about 60 Imperial, Free, or Hance Towns. The Cities are of three sorts, viz. 1. The Hance-Towns, or *Hansteden*, 2. *Anzee-steeden*, Towns on the Sea, which enjoy large Priviledges; each of which is able to put to Sea 150 good Ships. The Principal *Lubeck*, *Colein*, *Brunswick*, and *Dantzicke*. 2dly, Cities held by Inheritance, as *Heidelberg*, *Vien-na*, &c. 3dly, Free and Imperial Cities.

It is divided into 10 Circles, which Circles compose the General Diet of the Empire, where all Affairs are determined. The first Body is that of the Electors; the 2d. that of the other Princes, be they

secular or Ecclesiastick ; the 3d. that of the Free, Free, or Imperial Towns. Amongst the many Sovereign Princes of Germany, who are Feudatory to the Empire, the Principal are the 8 Electors, who have Power to choose by their Suffrages the Emperors of Germany ; and their younger Sons take place of the other Princes ; 3 of these Electors are Churchmen, viz. The Archb. of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Collen*. 5 are Layicks, viz. the King of *Bohemia*, D. of *Bavaria*, D. of *Saxony*, Marq. of *Brandenburg*, and the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*.

The Empire hath some Countries reputed part of it, yet acknowledge no Subjection as *Denmark*, *Helvetia*, and *Belgium*, some acknowledge some Subjection, but the Princes come not to the Imperial Diets ; as the Potentates of *Italy*, Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorrain*, and some confess the Emperors Sovereignty, and owe Service to his Court, which are the Princes of Germany only. The 10 Circles are.

UPPER SAXONY.

I. Circle of Upper Saxony, In. ol. das *Oberasachsen* the most N. E. part of the old *Vandalia*, and a little of old *Saxony*, about 380 m. h. and 210 br. but much less than formerly. The Saxons were a People of *Asia* called *Sacca* or *Sassones*, a valiant People, they conquered *England*, and were the last of the Germans, yeilded to the French Monarch *Charles the Great*. The Prince of the Saxons then was *Wittikundus*, from whom are descended the present Kings of *France*, since
Hugh

Hugh Capet, the ancient Princes of *Anjou*, and *Maine*, the present Kings of *England*, the ancient Dukes of *Burgundy*, and present Dukes of *Saxony*, of whom see at the End of the Circle of Upper *Saxony*, which is divided into 3 parts, viz.

1. The D. of *Pomerania*, divided into 1 Royal, (under the *Swedes*) contains the Ter. of *Bardt*, *Guirzkow*, *Wolgast*, and *Stetin*, with the Isles of *Rugen*, *Wollen*, and *Udem*, ch. Towns *Stetin*, strong and rich, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*; and 2dly, Ducal, contains the Ter. of *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, and *Venden*, under the Elector of *Brandenburg*) and *Butow*, and *Laminberg*, (under *Poland*,) ch. T. *Camin*, *Coleberg*, (considerable for making Salt,) and *Star-gart*.

2. The E. of *Brandenburg*, divided into 1 *Altmark*, ch. T. *Stendal*, and *Tangermond*, 2 *Middlemark*, divided into *Middlemark*, *Prignitz*, *Rupen*, and *Ukerada*, ch. Cities *Berlin*, (the Met. of this Circle and the Marquisses Seat,) *Brandenburg*, (built by *Brando* a Prince of *Franconia*, An. 1400) and *Frankfurt*, (remarkable for its Marts, famous Univ. and being plentifully stored with Corn, and Wines. And 3. *Newmark*, and *Sternberg*, ch. T. *Custrin*, and *Sternberg*.

The Family of *Brandenburg*, is descended from the Counts of *Zollerne* in *Schwaben*; but from whence these Counts drew their Extraction, does not well appear; but that Opinion seems best, which gives them the same Original with the *Guelphi*. Yet not entirely to exclude the *Colonna's*,

lonna's, a Family of an *Italian* Extraction. In the Catalogue of these Counts, we had *Conrade I.* who flourished about the middle of the 12th Century, and married *Ann* of *Vokburg*, sole Heiress of the last Burgrave of *Norenburg*, whereupon he obtained of the Emperor *Fred. Barbarosa*, to be himself invested in that Burgraviate. From him Descended *Fred. VI.* 1st Elector of *Brandenburg* of the Family of *Zolerne*. From whom is Descended

The present Marq of *Brandenburg*, *Fred. III.* great Chamb. of the Empire, Elector and Duke, now King of *Prussia* born July 1st. *An.* 1657, and succeeded his Father, April 29th. 1688, and August 23d. 1679. married *Elix. Henrica* Sister to the now Landgrave of *Hesse*; she died July 27th 1683, leaving one only Daughter *Sophia* born Sep. 19th, 1680, and Octob. 6th 1684, he married the Princess *Sophia Charlotta*, Daughter to *Ernestus Augustus* now B. of *Osenburg*, and D. of *Brunswick* and *Hannover*; she was born Octob. 20th, 1668. The Marquis has had by her 2 Sons, but one only living, viz. *Fred. William* born, Aug. 4th, 1688. This Elector has had 4 Brothers, and 2 Sisters living; His Fathers Issue by second Venter, viz.

1. *Phillip William* born May, 1669.
2. *Maria Amalia* born Nov. 16th, 1670, and first married to *Cha.* eldest Son to the present Duke of *Mecklenburg*, *Gustrow*, and after his Decease (on March 1688,) to *Maurice William* Duke of *Saxony*, and Ad-
ministr. of *Naumburg*, June 26th, 1689.
3. *Albert Frederick* born Jan. 14, 1671.
4. *Cha.*

Cha. Phillip born Dec. 26, 1672. 5. *Eliz. Sophia* born March 26, 1674. 6. *Cha. or Christierne Lewis* born May 14th or 17th, 1677. There are 14 Princes of the House of Brandenburg alive.

His Arms are of divers Quarterings, contains several Alliances, and Principalities, over all Azure, a Scepter in Pale Or, which belongs to the Electorship, a triple Helme, and a triple Crest, he has moreover in his Arms a Lion, an Eagle Crowned, and a Griffin. The Shield is Compone and contonce.

His Revenues computed about 12000000 of Livres. His Territories, (as also his Forces) are the greatest in Germany next the Emperors, he being able to go on his own Land from the Low-Countries into Poland, and Curland. His Court is Royal, and the second Fairest.

3. The States of Saxony, divided into 1. D. of Saxony, (under its own Duke, and Elector) ch. Cities *Wittenburg* an Univ. of Divines; Its ch. Beauty lies in one Street, extending the whole Length of the City, it was the seat of the Duke, till the Electoral Dignity was conferred on the House of Meissin, who liking their own Country best, kept their Court at *Dresden*, but this City is acknowledged Head of the Electorate, and is famous for the Sepulchers of *Luther*, and *Melancton*, and *Torgaw*. 2. Princ. of *Anhalt*; divided into *Dessau*, *Bernburg*, *Zerbst*, *Rosen*, and *Plottka*, all under their several Princes, ch. Towns the same. To this *Eachard* joins the Ab. of *Queallinburg*, and County of *Barby*, ch. T.

the same, (both under *Saxony*.) 3. Earldom of *Mansfield*, divided into the Branches of *Arnstein*, *Vipra*, *Wetin*, and *Quernfurt*, but sequestered to the Elector of *Saxony*, ch. T. *Mansfield*, and *Eisleben*. 4. Landt of *Thuringia*, contains the Ter. of *Erford*, and *Eischfeld*, (under *Mentz*) the D. of *Weimar*, (divided into the Branches of *Weimar*, *Eysenach*, and *Jena*.) *Hall*, and *Gerba*, and the Counties of *Beichlingen*, *Schwartzemberg*, and *Stolberg*, (under their several Princes of the House of *Saxony*;) with the County of *Hohenstein*, under *Brandenburg*, ch. Towns all the same, but the chief of them is *Erford*, (populous, rich, and an Univ.) *Jena*, an Univ. of Physicians. This Landtgravedom formerly contained 2000 Villages, 12 Earldoms, and about 40 Cities, was 130 m. l. and about as much broad. For the Landtgrave See D. of *Saxony*. 5. Marq. of *Misnia* divided into the Ter. of *Meissen*, chief Cities *Dresden*, (divided by the Rivers *Albis* into the old and new; and by a Bridge 800 paces long joined into one. Its the Residence of the Elector, hath a noble Castle, and when the first Stone was laid to build the Walls there was placed in the Barth a Silver Cup Gilded, a Book of the Laws, another of Coins, and 3 Glasses filled with Wine, and *Meissen*, *Ertzgeburg*, ch. T. *Cremnitz* and *Leipsick*, ch. City *Leipsick*, (strong rich, a celebrated Mart, Univ. famous for Philosophers,) also famous for the Battle in 1630, and 1642, but most famous that the Custom of the Beer drunk here, and exported, amounts to 20000 L. yearly.

yet hath this City but 2 Churches. These are all under the D. of Saxony. The D. of Osterland, or Altemburg, (under Sax-Gotba) Mersburg, and Naumberg,, (both under their own Princes of the House of Saxony, ch. Towns the same. For the Marq. See D. of Saxony. 6. Voithland accounted part of Misnia, (under Saxony) and a little under Sax-Naumberg, ch. T. Zwickaw, and Plawen.

The Director of this Circle is the Elector of Saxony, whose Descent take thus. Albert III. descended of the Family of Anhalt, having an accidental End, and being without Issue, An. 1422. Fred. the Warlike Marq. of Misnia, and Landgrave of Thuringia, Son to Fred. the Strong, was invested in the Electoral Dignity by the Emp. Sigismund, An. 1425, from whom is descended the late D. of Saxony, Johannes Georgius III. Landgrave of Thuringia, Marq. of Misnia, Grand Marshal of the Empire, Prince, and Elector, was born June 20th, 1647, and succeeded his Father, Aug. 22d, 1680. He espoused the Princess Anna Sophia, eldest Sister to the late K. of Denmark, Sept. 1663, but the Marriage was not consummated till Octab. 9th, 1666, she was born An. 1647, and he had by her 2 Sons. 1. Joannes Georgius IV. born Oct. 17th, An. 1668, who died An. 2. Frederick Augustus born May 12th, 1670, the present Duke of Saxony, and King of Poland, the Duke has no Brother nor Sister living, yet there are 42 Princes of the House of Saxony alive.

His Revenues Ordinary, and Extraordinary may amount to 8000000 of Livres yearly.

His Arms Quaterly, in the 1st Upper-Saxony, in the 2^d Thuringia, in the 3^d Misnia, in the 4th Lower-Saxony. Over all Barrewise of 6 pieces Or, and Sab. a bend flowered Vert. The Occasion of this bend may be read in *Heylin*.

LOWER SAXONY.

II. Circle of lower Saxony, *Incol das Nider Sachson*, W. of upper Saxony, part of old Saxony, and some of *Vandalia*, 240 m. l. and 220 br. It contains 10 parts, viz. 1. D. of *Halslein*, ch. City *Hamburg*, of which more in *Denmark*. 2. D. of *Mecklenburg*, the antient Seat of the *Heruli*, (sub. to the 2 Dukes of *Gustrow*, and *Swerin*, and a little to the *Sweeds*) It contains the Ter. of *Mecklenburg*, ch. T. *Wismar*, (sub. to the *Sweeds*,) *Swerin*, *Rostock*, *Gustrow*, or *Vandalia* and *Stargart*, ch. Towns the same. 3. D. of *Lauenburg*, (under the House of Saxony) ch. T. *Lauenburg*, in which is the County of *Ratzeborg*, (under *Swerin*) ch. T. *Ratzeborg* under *Lauenburg*. 4. D. of *Breme* (sub. to the *Sweeds*, and a little under *Lauenburg* and *Hamburg*,) contains 6 Tracts, ch. City *Breme* an Arch. and *Stade*. 5. D. of *Ferden*, or *Verden*, (under *Sweeds*) ch. T. *Ferden*. 6. D. of *Lunenborg*, (sub. to its own Duke of the House of *Brunswick*,) ch. City *Lunenborg*, (large, fair, rich, and strong, so called, because the Inhabitants of old did worship the Moon,) Zell the Dukes Seat, and *Uitren*, to this is joined the County of *Danneberg*.

berg, ch. T. Danneberg. 7. D. of Brun-
 swick, divided into 2 Branches, viz. Wolf-
 embuttel, Brunswick, (under its own Pr.)
 City Brunswick, Wolfembuttel and Gos-
 lar, in this County of Weringen, ch. T.
 Albingoreda, and Hannover Brunswick, con-
 tains the Ter. of Calenburg, ch. T. Han-
 nover, and Newstat, Hamelen, ch. T. Ha-
 melen, Gottingen, ch. T. Gottingen, and
 D. of Grepenbagen, ch. T. Einbeck, all
 subject to the Duke of Hannover, whose
 Descent is from the Family of Brunswick
 and Lunenburg, which for its great An-
 tiquity, seemeth to surpass all the rest,
 deriving their Pedigree from one Wel-
 fus Son to Isenbardus E. of Altorf in Sue-
 via, which Isenberdus had to Wife Fer-
 mentrudis, who accusing her Neighbour
 Woman of Adultery; because she had not
 long before been delivered of 6 Chil-
 dren at a Birth, had afterwards her self
 7 Children at a Birth, all Males, and from
 the eldest of these named Welfus descended
 Henry, Son and Heir to the Lady Luit-
 gardis Queen of the Franks, and Bava-
 rians. His Posterity held Bavaria 109
 Years, after they came to be Dukes of Sax-
 ony, under whose Command Brunswick, and
 Lunenburg, then was Hen. the Lion descend-
 ed from these, D. of Bavaria, and Sax-
 ony, and Successor to his Father, An. 1139,
 may be esteemed the Common Father of
 all the Dukes of Brunswick and Lunen-
 burg, who falling into Disgrace with the
 Emp. Barbarosa, lost all his Dominions,
 except the Districts of Brunswick, and
 Lunenburg; he married Maud Daughter of

His Revenues Ordinary, and Extraordinary may amount to 8000000 of Livres yearly.

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neberg, ch. T. Danneberg. 7. D. of Brunswick, divided into 2 Branches, viz. Wolfembuttel, Brunswick, (under its own Pr.) ch. City Brunswick, Wolfembuttel and Goslar, in this County of Weringen, ch. T. Elbingoreda, and Hannover Brunswick, contains the Ter. of Calenburg, ch. T. Hannover, and Newstat, Hamelen, ch. T. Hamelen, Gottingen, ch. T. Gottingen, and D. of Grepenhagen, ch. T. Einbeck, all subject to the Duke of Hannover, whose Descent is from the Family of Brunswick and Lunenburg, which for its great Antiquity, seemeth to surpass all the rest, deriving their Pedigree from one Welfus Son to Isenbardus E. of Altorf in Suevia, which Isenberdus had to Wife Jemetrudis, who accusing her Neighbour Woman of Adultery; because she had not long before been delivered of 6 Children at a Birth, had afterwards her self 12 Children at a Birth, all Males, and from the eldest of these named Welfus descended E. Henry, Son and Heir to the Lady Hilgardis Queen of the Franks, and Bavarians. His Posterity held Bavaria 109 Years, after they came to be Dukes of Saxony, under whose Command Brunswick, and Lunenburg, then was Hen. the Lion descended from these, D. of Bavaria, and Saxony, and Successor to his Father, A.D. 1139, may be esteemed the Common Father of all the Dukes of Brunswick, and Lunenburg, who falling into Disgrace with the Emp. Barbarosa, lost all his Dominions, except the Districts of Brunswick, and Lunenburg; he married Maria Daughter of

our Hen. II. and had by her 3 Sons, and 2 Daughters, *Otha* their youngest Son born An. 1204. (the other Brothers dying without Issue Male) was created the first Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Lunenburg*, by the Emp. *Fred. II.* From him the present Dukes of *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg* are descended; for *Ernestus VII. D. of Brunswick, Lunenburg*, who died An. 1546, left (among other Children) 2 Sons, *Augustus* and *William*, of whom the first was Author of the new Line of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, whose Sons *Rudolphus Augustus*, and *Antonius Ulricus*, now live together in joint Authority, and the other, viz. *William* being Author of the Line of *Brunswick Lunenburg Hannover*, whose Grandson is the present Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Lunenburg, Hannover*, *Ernestus Augustus* Bishop of *Osenberg* was lately made an Elector of the Empire, who was born Nov. 30, 1629, and An. 1658, married the Lady *Sophia*, (Daughter to *Fred. V. Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia*) born Oct. 13, 1630. Their Children are, 1. *Georgius Ludovicus* Prince Hereditary, born May 28, 1660, and Nov. 21st, 1682, married his Cozen German *Sophia Dorothea* (only Daughter of his late Uncle the Duke of *Zell*) born Sept. 15th, 1666. He has Issue by her, 1. *Georgius Augustus* born Oct. 30, 1683. 2. *Gulielmus Ernestus* born 1689. 3. *Fredericus Augustus* born Oct. 3, 1661, who died in *Hungary*, 1689. 4. *Maximilianus Gulielmus* born Dec. 14, 1666, died in the *Morea*, 5. *Sophia Charlotta* born Oct. 20, 1668, and married to *Frederick III.* pre-

sent Elector of Brandenburg. 6. *Carolus Phillipus*, born Oct. 13. or 23. 1669. and died in Hungary, An. 1690. 7. *Christianus* born Sept. 29. 1671. 8. *Ernestus Augustus*, born Sept. 17. 1674. The Arms of *Brunswick*, Gu. 2 Lyons Or, Armed Azure. The Arms of *Lunenburg*, Quarterly 1st *Brunswick*, 2d. a Semi of Hearts G, a Lyon B, Armed and Crowned Or, 3d. B. a Lyon Ar, Armed G, and 4th. Gu. a Lyon Or, Armed Az. a Bordure Composee Or, and Az, as *Bara*.

8. Bish. of *Hildersheim*, intermixed with *Brunswick*, under the Elector of *Cologne*, ch. T. *Hildersheim* and *Peine*. 9. Principality of *Halberstat*, also in the limits of *Brunswick*, subject to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, ch. T. *Osterwick* and *Halberstat*, from whence the *Pied Piper*, as they call him, lead all their Children to the *Hill Hamelen*, where they all sunk, and never were seen more. To this *Electoral* joins the County of *Rheinsten*, ch. T. *Blankenburg*. And 10. D. once Archd. of *Magdeburg*, under *Brandenburg*, and a little under *Saxony*, ch. Cities *Magdeburg*, the Met. of this Circle, (once of all Germany) an Arch. and *Borch*.

The Directors of this Circle are the K. of *Sweden*, D. of *Brandenburg*, and D. of *Brunswick* by turns.

WESTPHALIA.

III. Circle of *Westphalia*, W. of *Lower-Saxony*, a great part was some of old *Saxony*, 220 m. long and 156 br. besides *Liege*, containing, 1. County of *Emden* or *East-Friesland*, (under its own Count and some under

under *Holland*) divided into 12 Territories, ch. T. *Emden*, *Aurick* and *Norden*. 2. Coast of *Oldenburg*, with *Delmenborst*, (under the K. of *Denmark*, but hath an Earl of its own; a Family sufficiently famous, in that the Kings of *Denmark* are descended from it, ever since *Christian* Earl of this place was chosen King of that Country, *An.* 1448.) its divided into 7 Territories, ch. Cities *Oldenburg* and *Delmenborst*. 3. Bishoprick of *Munster*, under its own Bishop, subject to the Arch. of *Cologne*, divided into *Higher*, containing 9 Territories, ch. City *Munster* the Met. of this Circle, and *Lower*, containing 4 Territories, ch. T. *Meppen*. 4. The lesser Sovereignties, viz. The Princ. of *Minden*, under *Brandenburg*; *Hoya*, under *Brunswick*; *Lunenburg* and *Hassia*; *Bentheim*, *Stemfort* or *Borch-Stemfort*, both under *Bentheim*; *Liegen* or *Lingow*, under P. of *Orange*; *Tecklenburg*, under *Bentheim* and some others; *Schaumberg*, under *Lippe* and *Hassia*; *Ravensburg*, with *Ulots* under *Brandenburg*; *Piremont* or *Spiegelburg*, *Lippe*, *Rheda*, all under *Lippe*, as also is *Ra-berg*, only a little under *Munster*, with the Ab. of *Corbey*, under its own Abbot; the chief Towns are all the same. 5. Bishoprick of *Osnabruck*, now under a Prince of the House of *Brunswick*, ch. T. *Osnabruck*. 6. Bishoprick of *Paderborne*, now under *Munster*, ch. T. *Paderborne* and *Warburg*. 7. D. of *Westphalia*, the Soil whereof aboundeth wonderfully with Acorns, which feed Swine of excellent Taste and Nourishment, called the *Westphalia Bacon*.

Bacon. Its under the Elector of Cologne,
 ch. T. Arensburg and Oldendorp. 8. D.
 of Cleves, where dwelt the Cheruses, who
 drew 3 Legions, and their Captain Quinti-
 anus Varus. In this Overthrow the Bar-
 barians seized on two of the Roman Ea-
 gles, the third being cast into the Fens
 by the Standard-bearer; which maketh
 Cuspinianus (and not improbable) to guess
 the Arms of Germany should be two Ea-
 gles conjoynd, and not one with 2 Heads.
 It is now subject to the Elector of Bran-
 denburg, and hath for ch. T. Cleves, We-
 sel and Duisburg. The Arms Gules a Car-
 boncle Or, on an Escutcheon in Fesse Arg.
 County of Marke, under Brandenburg,
 ch. T. Ham and Dortmund. To this Ea-
 rldom joyns the County of Reclinckusen,
 under the Elector of Cologne, ch. T. the
 same. 10. D. of Berg or Monte, once the
 Dwelling of the Bruderi, under the D. of
 Newburg, ch. T. Dusseldorp. And 11. D.
 of Juliers or Gulickland, under the D. of
 Newburg, ch. Cities Juliers and Aix la
 Chappel or Aken, where the Emperor af-
 ter his Election is invested with the Sil-
 ver Crown of Germany, and famous for
 the Sepulcher of Charles the Great. The
 Arms of Cleve Or, a Lyon Az, Armed G.
 In this is the Ab. of Cornelis, Munster,
 under its own Ab. ch. T. the same, the
 Counties of Eyfelt, Mandoscheld, Vinnen-
 burg, Arensburg, &c.

The Directors of this Circle, the Bishop
 of Munster and the D. of Newburg,

UPPER-RHINE.

IV. Circle of the Upper-Rhine, *Incol. das Ober-Rhyn, S. of Westphalia*, part of old *Belgium* and *Franconia*. It contains these parts, viz. 1. Lantgrave of *Hesse* or *Hassia*, taking Name from the *Hessi*, who with the *Chatti* inhabited here; subject most to its own Prince, and divided into the *Lower*, in which is the County of *Ziegenhaim*, and Ab. of *Hirschfeld*, ch. T. *Cassel* and *Hirschfeld*; and *Higher*, in which is the County of *Nidda*, under *Darmstat*, ch. T. *Marpurg* an Univ. In the Bounds of *Hesse* are the Counties of *Waldeck*, and Ab. of *Fuld*, both under their own Princes, ch. T. the same. The Arms of *Hesse* Az, a Lyon Barrie, of 8 pieces Ar, and Gu, Crowned Or. 2. Confederation of *Weteraw*, containing the Counties of *Nassau*, divided into the Branches of *Dillenburg*, *Dietz*, *Hadamar*, *Kerberg*, *Sigen*, *Idestein*, *Weilburg*, *Wubaden*, *Beilstein*, *Gleilburg*, &c. *Solms*; *Hanaw*; *Eysenberg*; *Sayn*; *Wied*; *Witgenstein*; *Harsfeld*; *Westerberg*, &c. ch. T. the same, all under their own Counts. 3. County of *Catzenelbogen* or *Rheinfelden*, under a Prince of the House of *Hesse*, and a little under *Darmstat*, ch. T. *Catzenelbogen*. 4. Lantgrave of *Darmstat* or *Geraw*, under a Prince of the House of *Hesse*, ch. Town *Darmstat*. 5. County of *Erpach*, usually reckoned in *Franconia*, under its own Prince ch. T. *Erpach*. 6. Bishoprick of *Spire*, in the bounds of the Palatinate, but of this Circle, under its own Bishop, but now the *Frenob*, ch. T. *Spire* (demolished) and

Phil-

Phillipsburg. For the Bish. see the Archb. of *Trevers* or *Triers*, in the Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*. 7. D. of *Zweibruck* or *Deux-Ponts*, under a Prince of the House of the Elector Palatine, but now the French, divided into *Messenheim*, *Lichtemberg*, *Zweibruck*, *Landsberg* and *New-Castell*, ch. T. the same. And 8. Lantgrave of *Alsatia* or *Ensfals*, belonging chiefly to the Emperor, but now, under the French, divided into 3 parts, viz. *Lower*, [ch. City *Strasbourg*, formerly *Argentina*, because in it the Roman Exchequer received the Tribute of Conquered Nations. It is the Met. of this Circle, a Bishoprick, an University, and hath a Tower said to be 578 Paces high, besides a Clock of admirable Workmanship. This City is one of the 10 built by *Cæsar* on the Western Bank of *Rhene*, the other 9 (as *Munster* counteth them) being *Weissenberg*, *Selts*, *Altrip*, *Sabern* or *Elsas*, *Saveren*, (all Towns of this Province) *Bing*, *Worms*, *Boppars*, *Confluence* and *Andernach*.] and *Higher*, ch. T. *Colmar* and *Ensisheim*; and *Sundgau* or County of *Ferrette*, ch. T. *Mulhausen* and *Pfirt* or *Ferrette*. Here were several Sovereignties, *Brisgau* and *Ortenau* in *Suabia*, are oft reckoned a part of *Alsatia*.

The Directors of this Circle are the Elector Palatine, and B. of *Worms*.

LOWER-RHINE.

V. Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*, Incol. *das Unter-Rhyn*, dividing the *Upper-Rhine* in the middle, being very strangely intermixed with it, so that the Dimensions of this

as well as the other, cannot well be given. It contains part of old *Belgium*, and some of *Franconia*, now divided into parts, viz. 1. Archb. and Electorate of *Cologne*, the former Inhabitants where were the *Ubii*, converted by *Mascerenus* Disciple of St. Peter, An. 70. It is under its own Prince, and divided into the *Upper*, ch. Cities *Cologne*, first called *Ubiopolis* after *Agrippina*, in Honour of Nero's Mother, and lastly *Collen* or *Cologne*, by the French who here planted a Colony; here are nigh 100 private Schools, and here lies the Bodies of the 3 Wisemen who came out of the East, vulgarly called the 3 Kings of *Collen*; the whole Story at large is written on Tables fastned to their Tombs. The City is large, famous, the Met. and an Archb. and the Germans say, *Qui non vidit Coloniam, non vidit Germaniam*. When the Archbishop comes here, his Attendants are limited, and he can't stay above 3 Days together without leave of the Emperor. It goes matters, it being a confederate Town. It is so full of Convents, Churches, Religious, &c. that it is styled the Rome of Germany. Its Arms 3 Crowns Or with this Motto, *Colonia fidelis Romani Ecclesie Fille*. The next City is *Bonn*, the Archbishops Residence, whose Palace here is the fairest of all Germany) and Lower ch. T. *Rhinberg* and *Nays*. In this is the County of *Meurs*, ch. T. *Meurs*. The present Archb. and Elector of *Cologne* Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Bishop of *Ratisbon* and *Friesing*, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Great Chancellor for the Empire

throughout Italy, and Legate by his
 to the See of Rome, was born Dec.
 An. 1671. and Elected July 14. 1688.
 the 81 Prelate of this See. His
 the same with the House of Bavaria.
 His Revenues about 61 or 700000
 crowns per Annum. The Arms of the
 Archbishoprick of Cologne Ar. a Cross Sa.
 Archb. and Elector of Triers or Trevers,
 under its own Prince, but now half sub-
 to the French, containing also the
 of Prum, and divided into 35 Terri-
 ries, ch. Cities Triers, (said to be the
 most ancient of Europe, and built 130 Years
 before Rome; and is seated in an Air so
 cloudy, and subject to Rains, that it is
 called *Cloaca Planetarum*) and Prum a Ca-
 and Monastery, under the French; and
 Mentz and Oberwesel, under the present
 Archbishop and Elector of Triers, John
 de Dorsbec, Bishop of Spire, Prince
 and Elector of the Empire, Governour of
 Prum, and Provost of Weisenburg, who
 was chosen An. 1745. He styles himself
 Great Chancellor of the Gauls, and of the
 Kingdom of Arles, belonging to the Em-
 peror, and the 101 Prelate of Treves. His
 revenues may amount to 11 or 1200000
 Crowns Yearly. His Arms
 Archb. and Electorate of Mentz or Ma-
 gence, strangely scattered into many small
 parts, subject to its own Prince, ch. City
 Mentz, where Printing was invented, or
 least perfected and made fit for use.
 An. 745. Boniface an Archbishop hereof,
 believing there were no *Antipodes*, accus-
 ed of Heresy (before Pope Zachary whose
 Legate

Legate he was) *Vigilius* Bishop of *Salzburg*, because he had publicly taught and writ the contrary, and caused *Vigilius* to be condemned, alledging *St. Augustine*, *St. John Chrysostome*, and other Fathers of the Church never believed in *Zachary* writ on this Occasion 2 Letters to *Boniface*, which are inserted in the general sum of Councils; the other T. at *Bingen* and *Aschaffenburg*. In the bound of this lies the Territory of *Frankfort* (free) usually set in *Francia*, and sometimes in the *Upper Rhine*, ch. T. *Frankford*, famous for the Election of Emperors and the great Mart of Books holden here. The present Archbishop of *Mentz* is *Adolfus Franciscus Fredericus* of *Ingelbrun* Chief Elector and Prince of the Empire Great Chancellor of Germany, and Legate of course to the See of *Rome*, Elected Nov. 17. 1679. being then 45 Years of Age before his Election, he was Archbishop of *Mentz*, and Governour of *Erfart*, and the 71 Archbishop of *Mentz*. 40 Bishops having preceded them. He has 13 Suffragans, and sitteth at the Emperors Right hand. His Arms a Wheel Or, in a Field Gu, over all an Electoral Cap. The Wheel born in remembrance of the first Elector of this Church, who being the Son of *Carman*, kept always a Wheel in his Chamber to mind him of his Extraction. His Revenues 6 or 700000 Crowns Yearly. A Palatinate and Electorate of the *Rhine*, said to be the most delicious part of all Germany, stored with all Fruits and Mettals abounding in those cool Wines, which grow

following on the Banks of *Rhene*, are by us
 called *Rhenish* Wines; adorned with many
 pleasant Towns, and watered with the fa-
 mous Rivers *Rhene* and *Neccar*; under
 the French, but now above half under
 the French, with *Sponheim*, divided into
 Bailiwicks, viz. *Simmeren*, *Kirchberg*,
Bacharach, *Stromberg*, *Creutsnach*, *Open-*
heim, *Altrheim*, *Newstat* and *Gemersheim*,
 all under the French; *Heidelberg*, *Mor-*
burg and *Bretten*, under the Elector Pala-
 ce, the chief Towns are all the same,
 chief of which are the Cities of *Hei-*
delberg, the capital City of the Electorate,
 Univ. and hath on the Town-House a
 clock with divers Motions, and when it
 strikes an old Man puts off his Hat, a
 flock of Crows and shakes his Wings, Sol-
 diers fight with each other, &c. also in a
 building adjoyning to the Cellars in the
 Electors Palace, is the great famous Vef-
 sel holding 300 Tuns.) *Bacharach*, (*quasi*
bach ara for its excellent Wines) and
Altrheim, the Defence of all the Coun-
 ties, but hath been twice burnt by the
 French in the late Wars.

In 1661. (as Dr. Brown in his Travels
 describes) about 100 English came up the
Rhene, and by permission of the Elector
 settled themselves a few Miles from *Hei-*
delberg, living all together Men, Women
 and Children in one House, having a Com-
 munity of many things; they are of a
 peculiar Religion, calling themselves Chri-
 stian Jews, and one Mr. Poole (formerly
 living in *Norwich*) was their Head.

In the Bounds of this Electorate the B. of *Wormes*, by right under its Bishop, ch. T. *Wormes*, (demolished.) County of *Rhingrave*, ch. T. *Kirne*; *dentz*; *Obersteine*; *Falkensteine* and *ningen*, ch. T. the same; the Sovereign depending on the Elector Palatine, but under the French.

The Palatinate and *Bavaria* (as *Pr*) were once a Kingdom, continuing *Aldigerius*, An. 459. unto *Tassilio*, An. who was then subdued by *Charles Great*. In his Posterity they continued till the Year 575, in which *Otho I.* took them by force, giving 'em to his Brother *Henry*, his Issue joyned them till An. 10 when the Emperor *Henry III.* took them from *Conrade* the true Heir. At last they were again restored to *Otho* of *Wh* back, Heir of the aforementioned *Conrade* *Frederick Barbarosa*, An. 1185.

The Palatinate, and *Bavarian* Family had one Rise, from *Otho E.* of *Wh* back, and *Schyre*, who was created Duke of *Bavaria*, by the Emperor *Fred. Barbarosa*, An. 1180, and hath both Upper and Lower *Bavaria's* granted him for ever. His Grandson *Otho II.* married *Agnes* Daughter and Heiress to *Henry* the younger Prince Palatine, and by reason thereof obtained of the Emperor *Fred. II.* the vesture of that Palatinate together with the Electoral Dignity, An. 1227; his eldest Son *Lewis* the severe born, April 1229, left 2 Sons, viz. *Rudolph*, who succeeded *Lewis*, and was Author of the *dolphin* Line of the Palatine Family,

who was Author of the *Bavarian*
 of the said Family. From Rudolph
 Descended.

The present Elector Palatine *Joannes*
Gulielmus Josephus D. of *Newburg*, Grand
 Treasurer of the Imperial House, born at
Seldorp, April 19th, 1650, and married
Newstat in *Austria*, Oct. 25th, 1678; to
 the Princess *Maria Anna Josepha* Daugh-
 ter to the Emp. *Fred. IV.* by *Eleonara Gon-*
aga, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Man-*
ryles his third Wife. This Electress was
 born, *An.* 1658, and was brought to Bed
 a Son, but still-born, *An.* 1683, and
 after miscarrying a second time, continued
 disposed, died 3 years after at *Vienna*,
 in 1689, he succeeded his Father, *An.*
 1690, and married a Daughter of *Cosmo*
Whi great Duke of *Tuscany*, *An.* 1691.

This Elector hath 6 Brothers, and 6
 Sisters. 1. *Eleanora Magdalena Teresa*,
 Empress of Germany born Jan. 6. 1655.
Wit *Ludovicus Antonius* the Great Master
 of the *Teutonic* Order born, July 9, 1660.
Carb *Carolus Phillipus* born, Nov. 4, 1661,
 married July 24, 1688, to *Levisa*
or *Carlotta de Ratzeville* the Marquis of *Bran-*
nes *Newburg's* Widdow. 4. *Alexander Sigis-*
e yo *andus* Dean of *Ausburg*, and President of
 the Chapter of *Constance*, born at *New-*
the *burg*, April 16, 1663. 5. *Franciscus Ludo-*
her *icus* born at *Newburg*, July 24, 1664, and
 his elected Bishop of *Breslaw*, Jan. 30, 1683.
Apri *Fredericus Gulielmus* born, July 26, 1665.
 who *Maria Sophia Elizabetha* born, Aug. 16,
 the 1666, and married *An.* 1687, to *Peter K.*
nily, *Portugal.* 8. *Maria Anna* born, Oct. 28,
 1667,

1667, and affianced to Charles II. of Spain
 Aug. 28, 1689. 9. *Phillipus Gulielmus*
gustus born, Nov. 18, 1688. 10. *Doretta*
Sophia born, July 12, 1670. 11. *Hedera*
Elizabetta Amalia born, July 18, 1670.
 12. *Leopoldina Eleanora Sophia* born,
 27, 1679.

The Arms of Charles Count Palatine
 the Rhine, this Electors Predecessor, who
 died May 16, 1685, were Quarterly,
 the 1st and 4th Sab, a Lion Or, Crowned
 Arm'd, and Langued G. for the Palatine
 in the 2d and 3d Lorengy Argent. and
 of 21 pieces for *Bavaria*, with a Mound
 which belongs to the Electorate.

The Elector Charles besides his own
 Estates Inherited 500000 Livres yearly
 venue.

The Director of this Circle is the Elector
 and Arch. of Mentz:

BURGUNDY.

VI. The Circle of *Burgundy*, which
 its Situation offers it self next, but
 having been already described in *France*,
 having no Votes in the Diets, I shall
 note, that all the *Low Countries* are
 comprehended under this Name, and
 to

SWABIA.

VII. The Circle of *Suabia*, Incol.
Schwaben anciently *Suevia*, the former
 habitants the *Vindili*, bitter Enemies
 the *Romans*, who subdued them. It is
 E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, some
 part of the old *Vandalicia*, 148 m. l.
 146 br. containing,

1. D. of *Wirtemberg*, about the bigness
of *Yorkshire*, the greatest Sovereignty, (un-
der its own Prince) ch. Towns *Stuttgart*, *Tu-*
bingen, and *Schorndorf*. The Arms Or 3
Attires of a Stag born Paly Barry Sab.
In the Bounds of this lies the County of
Loebensteine; (under the Elector Palatine)
ch. T. *Loebensteine*; and also may be joynt-
ed the Princ. of *Hoem Zollerne*, (its Prince
of the House of *Brandenburg*) ch. T. *Hoem*
Zollerne, and County of *Hobergen*, (under
the Emperor) ch. T. *Ratweil*. 2. Mar.
of *Baden*, a pleasant and fruitful place,
divided into *Highe*, ch. T. *Baden*, famous
for its hot Bathes not less than 300) and
Uelhofen, to which belongs the County of
Ueberstein, ch. T. *Eherstein*, and Lower or
Durlach, ch. Towns *Durlach*, and *Phort-*
meime, (both under their own Princes of
the same Family.) 3. Mar. of *Ortnaw*, ch.
Offemburg, and *Gengentach*, (under the
Emperor) and *Baden*, as also is the 4.
Mar. of *Brisgow*, ch. T. *Freiburg*, and *Bri-*
gnall. 5. *Black Forrest* containing the Princ.
of *Furstemburg* under its own Prince, and
the County of *Rheinfelden* under the Emp.
T. the same. 6. Ter of *Hegow*, cont. the
City of *Constance*, (under its own Prince) ch.
City *Constance*, Imperial but protected by
the House of *Austria*, famous for the Coun-
cil in 1414, where were assembled *Sigis-*
mund the Emperor, 4 Patriarchs, 29 Car-
dinals, 346 Archbishops and Bishops, 564
Abbots and Doctors, 16000 Secular Princes
and Nobles, 450 Common Harlots, 600
Minstrels, and 320 Minstrels and Jesters.
1. The Business was first the pacifying of a
H Schism

Schism in the Church, deposing Gregory XII. Resident at Rome, John XXIII. Resident at Bononia, Bennet XIII. Resident in Spain, and making Martin V. Sole Pope. The other the Proceedings against Hierome of Prague, and John Husse; both which notwithstanding, they had the Emperors safe Conduct, were unjustly condemned of Heresie, degraded and burned. The manner of degrading Priests, may be seen in Heylin's Geography, and next Lantgrave of Nellenburg, under the Emperor, ch. Town the same. 7. North Schwauben, contains the County of Oeting, divided into the Branches of Oeting, and Wallerstein in which is the Provostship of Elwang. Rechberg, ch. T. Gemund, (free) the Bar. of Limpurg, and Justingen, all under their own Princes, ch. T. the same, and Ter. Ulm, (free) ch. T. Ulm, And 8. Ter. Algow, contains the B. of Ausburg, (City Ausburg, free, and the Met. of the Circle) Ab. of Kempton with some small Abbacies, Mar. of Burgaw, (under the Emperor) County of Koniseck, County Mindelheim, (under Bavaria) Bar. of Walburg, chiet Towns all the same. And the State of the Fuggers, ch. T. Babenhausen, all, besides those excepted under their Princes.

There are about 36 Imperial Cities in this Circle, The Directors whereof are of Constance, and D. of Wirtemberg.

The Arms of Suabia are Ar. 3 Lions heads Sab.

FRANCONIA.

VIII. Circle and Dukedom of *Franconia*, N. E. of *Suabia*, and E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, but a part of the Old *Franconia*, 34 m. l. and 132 br. containing these parts, viz.

1. Bishop. of *Wurtsberg*, under its own Bishop, who has the Title of D. of *Franconia*, chief City *Wurtsberg*, having the fine Castle called *Marienburg*, the other Towns, *Schweinsfort*, and *Ochsenfurt*.

2. Bishop of *Bamberg*, under its own Bishop, ch. T. *Bamberg*, and *Hochstet*.

3. Bishop. of *Aichstat*, under its own Bishop, ch. T. *Aichstat*.

4. Princ. of *Henneberg*, sub. to the D. of *Sax-Naumburg*, and *Sax-Weimar*, with the Lantg. of *Hesse Cassel*, ch. T. *Smalkalde*, famous for the League, An. 1530, between all the Princes and chief Cities which maintained the Doctrine of *Luther*.

5. D. of *Cobourg* reckoned a part of *Henneberg*, under the D. of *Sax-Gotba*. ch. T. *Cobourg*.

6. Marq. of *Culembach*, or Upper *Nuremberg*, under a Prince of the House of *Brandenburg*, ch. T. *Culembach*, and *Huff*.

7. Marq. of *Onspach*, or Lower *Nuremberg*, ch. T. *Onspach*, under a Prince of the House of *Brandenburg*, as also is

8. Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, the ch. City *Nuremberg*, the richest and fairest of all Germany, the City *Nuremberg* is Square: environed with a triple Wall 8 m. in Circuit, the Houses most of them of free Stone, 6 or 7 Stories high, and divers of them being painted on the Out-sides, and adorned

dorned with guilt Balls on the Top. Its the Met of this Circle, tho' some reckon *Wurtsburg*, and some *Franckford*, out of the Bounds of this Circle, the Met. it gives for Armes Azure, an Harpie displayed, crined, crowned and armed Or,

The next Town is *Altorf* bordering on the Pal. of *Bavaria*, where in the Anatomy School is the Skeleton of a Bear bigger than a Horse.

9. The Lesser Sovereignties, which are State of the Great Mar. of the *Teutonic Order*, (a spiritual Prince) ch. T. *Mergentheim*, famous for a Battle in 1645, the Counties of *Reineck*, (under *Mentz* and *Wurtzberg*, and a little under *Hanaw*, and *Erpach*) ch. T. *Reineck*, *Wertheim*, ch. T. *Wertheim*, *Holach*, or *Hoenloe*, ch. T. *Ortingen*, *Pappenbeime*, ch. T. *Pappenbeime*, *Schwartzenberg*, ch. T. *Schwartzenberg*, and *Castel*, ch. T. *Castel*, or *Casel*, and the Bar. of *Sensheime*, ch. T. *Sensheime*, and under their own Princes.

The Directors of this Circle are the shop of *Bamberg*, and sometimes the Marquis of *Culembach*.

BAVARIA.

IX. Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*, *col die Bayerne*, S. E. of *Franconia*, and of *Suabia*, being part of the old *Vindocinia*, and *Noricum*, 215 m. l. and 154 containing,

1. *Nortgow*, now less than formerly, the Palatinate of *Bavaria*, divided into the Lantgrave of *Leuchtenberg*, ch. *Leuchtenberg*, County of *Chamb*, ch. *Chamb*, Ter. of *Amberg*, ch. T. *Amberg*

and Newmark, (all under Bavaria) County of Sultzbach, under Newberg, ch. T. Sultzbach, and the Ab. of Waldsassen, under its own Prince.

2. D. of Newburg intermixed with Northgow, the D. of Bavaria, and Suabia, under its own Prince, who is Elector Palatine of the Rhine, ch. T. Newburg.

For D. of Newburg, see the now Elector Palatine.

3. D. and Electorate of Bavaria, (most subject to its own Duke) divided into higher Bavaria, contains the 2 Territories of Munchen, ch. City Munchen, or Munick, and Ingolstat, ch. City Ingolstat, with the B. of Friesingen, ch. T. Friesingen, and Coun. of Parthenkirch, ch. T. the same, both under the Bish. of Friesingen; and lower Bavaria contains the 3 Territories of Straubing, Landshut, and Burkhawfen, chief Towns the same, with the Bish. of Ratisbone, ch. T. Ratisbone, (free and famous for the General Diets of the Empire) and Passaw, ch. City Passaw; and County of Ortenburg, ch. T. the same, all 3 under their own Princes. And

4. Arch. of Saltzburg, sub. to its Arch. ch. City Saltzburg, where lieth the famous Quack Salver Paracelsus, and Laffen. In the Bounds of this Provençe lies the Provostship of Bergtels garden, under its own Prince, ch. T. the same.

At the most Northern part of this Circle, is the Hill Feichtelberg, out of which arise 4 Rivers running 4 several ways, viz. Eger, East, Maine West, Sala North, and Nab South; wherefore its thought the

highest Hill in Germany. On the S. W. Corner are 2 little Rivers, viz. *Almul* running into *Danubius*, and *Rednitz* running into *Maine*, and so into the *Rhine*, between which River Heads, *Charles the Great*, An. 793. began to dig a Chancel to have made a Passage out of the *Rhine*, into the *Danube*, but thro' Excess of Rain, and many strange Accidents, it was left unfinished.

Bavaria, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, were once a Kingdom, according to *Munster*, of which you may read more at large before the Palatine of the *Rhine*, as also of the Families having both one Rise.

The present Duke of *Bavaria*, *Maximilianus Mario Emanuel Cajetanus Ludovicus Franciscus Ignatius Antonina Felix Nicholas Pius*, Count Palatine of the Upper Palatinate, Prince, and Elector of the Empire, Steward to the Imperial House, and first of the secular Electors, born June 11th, An. 1662, and succeeded his Father, May 16th, 1679, and An. 1685, married *Anna Maria Josepha*, the only Daughter of *Leopold*, now Emp. of Germany, by his first Empress, *Margaretta Maria Teresa* of *Austria*, Daughter to *Phillip IV. K. of Spain*. The Dutchess was born, Jan. 18th, 1669, and had a Son by the Duke, May 1st, An. 1689, but died the same Year, and another Prince who died in 1699. He 2dly, was married Jan. 2d, 1695, to the Daughter of *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*, by whom he has Issue 5 Sons, and 1 Daughter. The Duke has a Brother, viz. The present Elector of *Cologn*, before-mentioned, and a Sister.

Sister, (married to Prince *Gaston*, eldest Son to the present Duke of *Tuscany*) born Jan. 23d. An. 1673.

If the *Bavarian* Branch fails, the *Palatinate* Family are to re-enter into the ancient Electorship, and the other newly erected, is to be abolished.

The Dukes Arms are 3 Escutcheons joined together, The 1st. the *Palatinate*, the 2d. *Bavaria*, and 3d. the *Electorate* as before in the *Elector Palatines* Arms.

The Directors of this Circle are the *Elector of Bavaria*, and *Archbishop of Saltzburg*.

A U S T R I A.

X. Circle of *Austria*, Incol. *das Oesterreich*, E. and S. of *Bavaria*, bordering a little on the Gulf of *Venice*, part of the ancient *Noricum*, and *Pannonia*, with some of *Rhetia*, now most subject to the Emperor, as being of the House of *Austria*; It is 335 m. l. and 216 br. divided into 6 Provinces, viz.

1. Archdukedom of *Austria*, divided into the *Higher*, contains the 4 Ter. of *Mulzb.*, *Schauritz*, *Haufs*, and *Traun*, ch. T. *Lintz*, *Steyre*, and the *Lower*, contains the 4 Ter. of *Upper Marbartsberg*, and *Lower Marbartsberg*; *Upper Viennwald*, and *Lower Viennwald*, chief Cities *Vienna*, the Met. of all *Germany*. by the *Dutch* called *Wien*, famous for a Repulse given to the *Turks* in 1526, and a great Overthrow given 'em in 1683. The Ditch of it is very large, and deep, into which they can let the River, the whole Compass makes a large Circuit, but the City it self (which is wal-

led in) is about 3 m. Circumference, built of Free-Stone, well paved, many Houses 6 Stories high, and flat roofed after the *Italian* manner, each private House has such store of Cellerage for all Occasions, that as much of the City seems to be underground, as above it, the Cellars being deep, sometimes four one under another, they are arched, have 2 pair of Stairs to descend into them, some have an open place in the middle of each Roof, to let the Air in, and out from the Street, somewhat after the manner of the Mines. There is a Bridge in it made by the crossing of two Streets at equal Angles, the Ground of one Street, being as high as the tops of the Houses of the other, so that to continue it, they were forced to build a Bridge or Arch in the lower Street, to let the upper pass over it; it is very populous, there being in it all sorts of *Europeans*, all in their proper Habits. It is the Residence of the Emperor, and hath a famous University, where is admirable Collections of Manuscripts in part of the first Chamber of *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Arabic*, *Turcick*, *Armenian*, *Æthiopick*, and *Chinese* Books; The choicest in the famous Library of *Buda*, belonging to *Matthias Corvinus*, Son to *Hunniades*, are now in it. The Emperor has a right to have 2 Copies of all Books printed in *Germany*. At the Entrance over the Gate of the Imperial Palace, are set in Capital Letters the 5 Vowels, by some interpreted thus, *Austria Est Imperari Orbi Universo*. The Front of one of the *Jesuits* Colledges, opens

pens into a fair Piazza, in the midst where-
of stands a large high Column of Copper,
on a white Stone with 4 Angels with Es-
cutcheons, and on the top the Blessed Vir-
gin, Inscriptions also in which the Empe-
ror dedicates *Austria* to her Patronage,
tho' the Spire of *Landshut* in *Bavaria*, be
accounted the highest in *Germany*, and that
of *Strasbourg* the fairest, yet is this of *Vi-
enna* the largest, being 465 foot high.
Here are plenty of Musicians, the late Em-
peror delighting in it, and composing well
himself. The other Towns are *Krems*, and
Newstat.

2. D. of *Styria* or *Stiermark*, formerly
called *Valeria*, was united to *Austria*, by a
marriage betwixt the Daughter and Heiress
of *Ostcar* the Marquiss, *Leopold* D. of *Au-
stria*, at which Wedding this *Styria* was
made a Dukedom by *Fred. Barbarosa*, di-
vided into *Higher*, ch. T. *Judenburg* and
Pruck, and *Lower*, ch. T. *Grats*, and *Ra-
kelsburg*, and the County of *Cilley*, united
to *Styria*, ch. T. *Cilley* and *Raine*.

3. D. of *Carniola* or *Kraine*, divided in-
to *Higher*, ch. T. *Laubach*, and *Crainburg*,
and *Lower*, ch. T. *Crirknick* and *Laas*;
Marq. of *Windish-mark*, or the middle
Carniola, ch. T. *Metling*, and *Rodolfsverd*,
and County of *Goritz*, spoken of in *Italy*,
ch. T. *Goritz*.

4. D. of *Carinthia*, partly under the Bi-
shop of *Bamberg*, divided into the *Hig-
her*, ch. T. *Clagenfurt*, *St. Veit*, and *Villach*,
and *Lower*, ch. T. *Lavaumund*, and *Wolfsperg*.

5. County of *Tirolis* or *Tyrol*, full of Sil-
ver Mines, and Soil very good, yielding the

Archduke 20000 Crowns yearly, ch. T. *Innsbruck*, and *Hall*, in which is included the Bishop of *Brixen*, partly under its own Bishop, ch. T. *Brixen*, with the Counties of *Bregentz*, *Ems*, *Montfort*, *Feldkirk*, *Pludenz*, and *Sonneberg*, ch. T. the same.

6. Bishop of *Trent*, part of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, tho' now counted part of *Tirol*, ch. City *Trent*, imperial, famous, for a Council begun *An.* 1545, ended in 1563. It is under its own Bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire, but subject to the House of *Austria*.

The sole Director of this Circle is the Archduke of *Austria*, or Emperor, of whom see in the House of *Germany*.

The Revenues of this Archd. 2000000 of Crowns, and upwards yearly.

The Arms G. a fesse Argent. assumed by Marquis *Leopold* at the Siege of *Acon*, his Armour being covered with Blood, his Belt only remaining white, his former Arms were Azure. 6 Larks Or, supposed to be assumed by 1st. Marquis of *Austria*, because they possessed their 6 Peetr Provinces, in which the tenth Legion called *Alanda*, had in antient time their Station.

To these Circles are added by *Eachard*

BOHEMIA.

XI. The Kingdom of *Bobemia*, or *Bebe-merlandt*, N. of *Austria*, bordering on *Poland*, the Seat of the old *Bojemi*, *Marcomenni*, and *Quadit*. It is (in the largest Extent) 275 m. l. and 226 br. (now for the most part subject to the Emperor, as of the House of *Austria*) under this name are comprehended 4 distinct Provinces.

1. K. of *Bobemia* properly so called, environed with *Hircannean* Forrest, which the *Romans* could not in long time penetrate, the Soil exceeding fertile, and enriched with Mines of all sorts, except Gold. The People use the *Sclavonian* Language. The first Inhabitants were the *Bemi*, whom *Pomponius Mela* placed in this Tract, and called it *Gens Magna*. To these in process of time, were added the *Boii*, who being a People of *Gallia Cisalpina*, fled over the *Alpes* to avoid the Bondage of the *Romans*, and seated themselves in *Bavaria*, by them called *Boiaria*, then entred they this Region, and mixing themselves with the *Bemi*, were jointly with them called *Boi-bemi*, afterward *Boibemi*, and now *Bobemi*. It is divided into 16 Circles, viz. *Egra*, *Elbogen* or *Loket*, *Zlateck*, *Letomeritz*, *Boleslaw*, *Hradisko*, *Chrudin*, *Graßaw*, *Brechim*, *Ultaw*, *Caurzin*, *Sclany*, *Bakonick*, *Beraun*, *Pilsen*, and *Pragan*, with the County of *Glatz* taken out of *Silesia*.

The chief Cities, or Towns, 1. *Prague*, the Met. of *Bobemia*, and Arch. and Univ. and consisteth of 4 several Towns, each having its peculiar Magistrates, Laws, and Customs, viz. The old, the new, the little, and the Jews Town, 2. *Koninsgratz*, 3. *Egra*, and 4. *Glatz*.

2. Marq. of *Lusatia* or *Lausnitz*, divided into the *Higher*, under the Elector of *Saxony*, ch. T. *Gorlitz*, *Panzen*, and *Rittaw*, and the *Lower*, under the Duke of *Sax-Mersburg*, and a little under *Brandenburg*, ch. T. *Soraw*, and *Guben*, under *Saxony*, and *Cotwitz*, under *Brandenburg*.

3. D. of *Silesia* or *Schlesien*, divided into 8 Dukedoms, viz. *Crossen*, under *Branzenburg*, *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Wolaw*, *Breslaw* and *Olse*, chief Towns all the same. And the *Higher* contains 9 Dukedoms, viz. *Breig*, *Schweidnitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Grotkaw*, *Oppelen*, *Jagerndorf*, *Troppaw*, *Ratibor* and *Teschen*, ch. Towns all the same, the Met. *Oppelen*. And

4. Mar. of *Moravia* or *Mahren*, the most fertile of all Germany for Corn, stored with Myrrh, and Frankincence, growing (contrary to Custom) immediately out of the Earth, and not on Trees. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Marcamanni*, and now called *Maheren*, it was once a Kingdom, and is now divided into the *Eastern*, ch. T. *Westkirke*, and *Hradish*, and *Western*, ch. T. *Olmutz*, the Met. *Znaime* and *Brin*. This Province, tho' in the Bounds of Germany, is a distinct Kingdom, whose King is the present Emperor of Germany.

The Revenues may amount to 3000000 of Crowns yearly.

The Arms *Mars*, a Lion with a forked Tail *Luna*, Crowned *Sol*. Also in the Bounds of Germany lies.

SWITZERLAND.

XII. *Switzerland*, (formerly a part of Germany) Incol. *die Schwitterland*, S. of *Snabia* upon the *Alps*; a great Commonwealth made up of many small ones, containing the old *Helvetia*, part of *Rhætia*, *Gal. Narbonensis* and *Transpadana* 220 m. long and 140 br. It contains 3 distinct parts, viz.

1. The

1. The Cantons which are 3, viz. *Zurick*, ch. T. *Zurick* an University, *Bern* with the Ter. of *Vauds*, ch. T. *Bern*, and *Lausanne*; *Basil*, ch. T. *Basil*; *Lucerne*, ch. T. *Lucerne*, so called from a *Lanthorn* placed on a high Tower for the benefit of *Sailors* in the Night, *Soluthorne*, ch. T. *Soluthorne*; *Freiburg*, ch. T. *Freiburg*, *Schafhausen*, ch. T. *Schafhausen*; *Switz*, ch. T. *Switz*; *Zug*, ch. T. *Zug*; *Appenzel*, ch. T. *Appenzel*; *Glaris*, ch. T. *Glaris*; *Underwalden*, ch. T. *Stantz*; and *Uri*, ch. T. *Altorf*.

This is reputed to be the highest Country of *Europe*, as sending forth 4 Rivers, which run through all the Quarters of the same, viz. *Danubius* through *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Dacia*, East; *Rhene* through *France* and *Belgium* North; *Rhodanus* through *France*, West; and *Poe* through *Italy*, South.

The *Switzers* are People very Warlike, and having no vent of Men by Traffick, employ themselves in the service of any will hire them.

2. The States Confederates, which are seven, (besides *Geneva*, *Mulhausen* and *Rotweil*) viz. The Country of *Grisons* divided into 3 Leagues, with the County of *Chiavenna*, ch. T. *Coire* and *Chiavenna*; *Valtelline*, (part of the *Grisons*) in which lies the County of *Bormio*; *Wallisland*, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Sion*, built on an Hill of great Height, and an ascent as hazardous, the steepness of the Rock keeping it out of Gun-shot; *Bish.* of *Basil* or County of *Brondrut*, ch. T. *Porentr*.

Porentru or *Brondrut*; Ter. of *St. Gall*, ch. T. *St. Gall*; Ter. of *Nevenburg*, ch. T. *Nevenburg*; and Ter. of *Biel*, ch. T. *Biel*. And

3. The *Prefectures*, which are the Towns and Countries of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Rapersvilla*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sargans* and *Wallenstat*; the T. of *Baden* the chief, being the Meeting place for the Council of State of all the Confederates, taking Name from the Baths, (much frequented) of which but two are publick, the rest private. The Prefecture of *Rheinecke*; the Vallies of *Locarne*, *Lugan*, *Mendrisi* and *Madia*, taken out of *Milan* in *Italy*. The Bailiwicks of *Belinzona*, *Gastieren* and *Ulzenach*, with those of *Granson*, *Morat*, *Orbe* and *Swartzimberg*, and the County of *Verdemburg*, the chief City of the whole *Basil*, pleasantly seated on the *Rhine*, famous for a celebrated University.

For the present Emperor of Germany take this following Account of

The German Line of the House of Austria

As *Charles V.* Eldest Son to *Phillip I.* was Author of the *Spanish Line* of the House of *Austria*, so his Brother *Ferdinand* was Author of the *German Line*. he was born in *Spain*, 1503. Crowned King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in the Right of his Empress *Ann*, Daughter to *Vladislav* King of *Hungary*, 1527; Elected King of the *Romans*, 1531, and Emperor, 1556 from whom Descended

The late Emperor *Leopold VI.* but first Emperor of that Name, and 14th Emperor

of Germany, born June 9. 1640, nominated King of Hungary, June 27. 1655. King of Bohemia, Aug. 2. 1656, elected King of the Romans, June 18. 1658, and Crowned Emperor July 22. 1658. at Frankfort, having been elected on the 11th, where the three Ecclesiastical Doctors rendered themselves, the others sent their Ambassadors, as also the French King, King of Spain and others. He had for a first Wife *Margaretta Maria Josepha*, Daughter to *Phillip IV.* of Spain, Sister to the late Queen of France. He espoused her by Proxy, Apr. 12. 1663. and she died March 20. 1673. having by her 2 Sons and two Daughters, all Dead but one Daughter, *Maria-Antonia-Josepha-Rosalia-Petronella*, Married to the now Elector of *Bavaria*, An. 1685. He had for a second Wife, *Claudia Felicitas*, Arch-Duchess of *Alspruc*, Daughter to the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, whom the Emperor Espoused Oct. 15. the same Year his first Empress Died, An. 1673. she Died An. 1676, having had 2 Daughters by the Emperor, but both Dead. He (for his third Choice) Married, Jan. 6, 1677. *Maria-Magdalena-Teresa-Eleonora*, Countess Palatine of *Newburg*, being the Eldest Daughter of *Philip William*, D. of *Newburg* and Elector Palatine, she was born Jan. 6. 1665. Crowned Queen of Hungary in *Oldenburg*, Dec. 1681. and the Emperor has the following Issues by her. 1. *J. sephus-Jacobus-Eugenius-Joannes-Antonius-Eustachius*, born July 16. An. 1678, and stiled Arch-Duke of *Austria*; he was Crowned King of Hungary,

gary, An. 1688, and chosen King of the Romans, 1689. 2. Maria Elizabetha Licia Teresa Josepha, born Dec. 13. 1680. 3. Maria Anna Josepha Antonia Regina, born Sept. 17. 1683. 4. Maria Teresa, born Aug. 22. 1684. 5. Carolus Franciscus Josephus Wenceslaus Baltasar Joannes Antonius Ignatius born Oct. 1. 1685. 6. Maria Josepha Collecta Antonia, born March 6. 1687. 7. Anna Josepha Antonina Magdalena Gabriel, born March 28. 1689.

The Emperor had one Sister named *Eleonora Maria Josepha, born May 21. 1658, and 1670 Married Michael Wisnowitzski, late K. of Poland, Elected on K. Casimire's Resignation of the Crown; since his Decease An. 1678, she was Married to Cha. D. of Lorrain, whom its conceived she had Married before if he had been chosen K. of Poland, as he stood for it with Wisnowitzski upon the Election.*

The Emperor bears for Armorial Ensigns, Quarterly, 1. Barrewise Ar. and G. 8 peices for *Hungary*, 2. Arg. a Lyon G. the Tail Nowed, Passed in Saltier, Crowned, Langued and Armed Or, for *Bohemia*, 3. G. a Fesse Arg. for *Austria*, Party and Bendwise Arg. and Azure a Border G. for ancient *Burgundy*. 4. Quarterly in the first and last G. a Castle triple towered Or, Purfled Sa. for *Castile*. In the 2d and 3d Ar. a Lyon Purple for *Leon*. The Shield crested with an Imperial Crown closed, and rais'd in the shape of a Miter, having betwixt the two points a Diadem surmounted with a Globe and Cross Or the Diadem representing the Empire, and

the two points *Denmark* and *Bohemia*, this Shield which is environed with a Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece is placed on the Breast of an Eagle displayed Sab. in a Field Or, Diadem'd, Membered and Beaked G. holding a Sword in the right Talon naked, and a Scepter in the left; the two Heads signifying (as judged) the Eastern and Western Empires. The Motto is *Uno avulso non deficit alter*. The late Emperors peculiar Device was, *Pax, & Salus Europæ*.

Having spoke of the late Emperor and his Children, we may here insert the Names and Births of some other

Princes of the Empire.

Charles, the present Lantgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, was born Aug. 3. 1654.

Ernest Lewis, Lantgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, born Dec. 15. 1667.

Frederick, Landtgrave of *Homburg*, born 1673.

Eberard Lewis, Prince Regent of *Wirtemberg Stutgard*, born Sept. 18. 1676.

Frederick August, D. of *Wirtemberg Newstad*, born Mar. 12. 1654.

George, D. of *Wirtemberg Montbeliard*, born Oct. 5. 1626. These three last are of the House of *Wirtemberg*.

Lewis William, Marquess of *Baden*, born Apr. 8. 1655.

Frederick, Prince of *Baden Durlach*, (a Protestant) born Sept. 17. 1646.

John George, 2d Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, born Nov. 7. 1627. is a Protestant.

Victor Amadeus, Prince Regent of *Anhalt Bernburg*, born Oct. 6. 1634.

William

William, second of the Branch of *Hatzgorda* or *Anhalt Hatzgorda*, born Aug. 18. 1642.

• *Emanuel Lebrecht*, D. of *Anhalt Plotkow*, born May 20. 1671.

Charles William, D. of *Anhalt Zerbst*, born Oct. 26. 1657.

These five last are of the House of *Saxony-Lauenburg* and *Anhalt*.

The chief Rivers of Germany, are, 1. *Rhene*, rising in *Switzerland*, and running 800 m. falleth into the *German Ocean*. 2. *Danube*, rising out of *Nigra Silva*, and receiving among others 60 Navigable Rivers, disgorgeth it self out of 7 Mouths into the *Euxine Sea*, after a Stream of 1500 Miles. 3. *Elbe*, which rising in *Bohemia* after a Journey of 400 m. saluteth the *German Ocean*. 4. *Oder*, running from *Silesia* 300 m. openeth his wide Mouth into the *Baltick Sea*. And 5. *Weser*.

The chief Mountains, 1. *Fichtelberg*, inclining *Bohemia*. 2. *Schwarzwald* in *Suabia*.

The Lakes, 1. *Boden-Zee*. 2. *Zirchnitz*. 3. *Ammer*. 4. *Cheime*. And 5. *Damm*. Germany hath Archbishopsricks 7, Bishopsricks 40, Universities.

DENMARK.

THis Kingdom is so called *Quasi Danorum Tractus*, five Regio, said by *Mercator*, as being the Country of the *Dane*. The first Inhabitants were the *Cimbri*, (whence that part which lie annexed to the *German Continent* is called the *Cimbrick Chersonesse*) afterwards

The *Jute* dwelt here, whence the Country is called *Jutland*. It lies N. of Germany, and setting aside *Norway* and the *Iles*) is a Peninsula situated between the 27th and 5th Min. and the 31st and 52d Min. of Long. and between the 53d and 52d Min. and the 58th Deg. of Lat. being in length from *Scagen* N. to *Hamburg* S. 250 m. and in breadth from E. to W. in N. *Jutland* 100 m. in some places, (in *Sleswick* but 30 m.) It was formerly reckoned a part of old Germany, then containing the *Cimbrick Chersonesse*, with some of old *Saxony*, now by the Natives called *Denmark*. The Soil naturally more fit for Pasture than Tillage, feeding such number of Oxen, that 50000 are said to be sent hence yearly into Germany.

The other Commodities Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armour, Ox-Hides, Buck-Skins, Wainscot, Firrwood, Filliards, &c. The People good Soldiers by Sea and Land, but best at Sea.

Are of the Reformed Religion, for the most part *Lutherans*. Speak the Dialect of the Germans, but in *Norway* they speak it with much more difference, the German is also used in many of the Cities.

The Danes were Originally a People inhabiting the Islands of *Sinus Cadanus*, who about An. 500. left their Dwellings, and came unto the *Cimbrick Chersonesus*, not long before that time forsaken by the Saxons at the Conquest of England. They lived a great while in a confused State, which at last was brought to some Conformity by *Gotricus* the King, An. 797. they

they were much given to Sea Robberies, and taking dislike against Osbert King of Northumberland, who had Ravished a Lady, Sister to the Danish King, they came with great strength into England, where for 255 Years they tyranniz'd over the afflicted People. It is divided into 6 parts the 3 first in the Peninsula.

North-JUTLAND.

I. North-Jutland, the most North Province in the Peninsula, washed on 3 sides with Sea, being a great part of the old *Cimbri*. The Soil very fruitful, much abounding in Wheat, Barley, Rice, store of Cattle, producing Butter and Cheese in abundance, and able Horses for War, also rich Furrs are here found. Its 145 m. l. and 100 broad. Divided into 4 parts called Diocesses, viz. 1. *Aulberg* or *Burglave*, containing 8 Barronies, ch. T. *Aulberg*. 2. *Wiburg*, containing 6 Barronies, ch. T. *Wiburg*, the Met. and Seat of the Courts of Judicature for both Jutlands. 3. *Arhusen* or *Aarhus*, containing 14 Barronies, ch. T. *Arhusen* and *Randersen*. And 4. *Ripen* or *Rip*, containing 12 Barronies, ch. T. *Ripen*, *Kolding* and *Fredericks Ode*.

South-JUTLAND.

II. South-Jutland, or Dutchy of *Sleswick*, South of North-Jutland, washed on 2 sides with Sea, being the rest of the old *Cimbri*, 75 m. l. and 60 br. divided into 7 Prefectures, viz. 1. *Hadersleve*, containing 8 Circles, ch. T. *Hadersleve*. 2. *Apenrade*, containing 2 Circles. 3. *Tonderen*, containing 7 Circles. 4. *Flensburg*, containing 5 Circles.

Circles. 5. *Husum*, containing 8 Circles, ch. T. all the same. 6. *Eyderstade*, containing 3 Territories, ch. T. *Tonningen*. And 7. *Gottorpe*, (a Title given to the Second Sons of the King of Denmark) containing 10 parts, ch. City *Sleswick* the Met. a Bish. once Imperial, and *Christianspris*, all under the D. of *Holsteine*, except *Hoderfleve Flensburg*, and part of *Gottorpe*.

HOLSTEIN.

III. D. of *Holstein* or *Holsace*, formerly *Nordalbingia*, on the S. of *Sleswick*, washed on 2 sides with Sea, part of old *Saxony*, and still of the German Circle of *Lower Saxony*, 94 m. l. and 54 m. br. divided into 4 Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Dithmarsh*, divided into S. and N. ch. Cities *Meldorp* and *Lunden*. 2. D. of *Holsteine*, containing 5 Prefectures, the ch. Cities *Kiel* an Univ. and Meeting place of the Convention of the States of *Holstein* and *Bendsburg*. 3. D. of *Wagerland*, containing 9 parts, ch. City *Lubeck*, a large strong and noble City, the Met. a Bish. under the Archb. of *Breme*, and a celebrated Marr, is a free Imperial City, where are the Archives of all the Confederate Towns, and has the Right of Assembling all the others with the Advice of the five next Neighbouring Towns of the Association; it excells all the Cities in the N. part of Germany or all Denmark, (except *Copenhagen*) for the Beauty and Uniformity of the Houses, all of Brick, the pleasant Gardens, fair Streets and Walks without the Walls, &c. which is about 6 m. in
Com-

Compass. The next T. *Oldesto*, where King made such extraordinary Fortifications in 1688. And 4th Province is D. of *Stormark* or *Stormaria*, containing Territories, of which *Hamburg* is the ch. City *Hamburg*, the Met. of all Denmark, vast, strong, large and rich, and Imperial, on the North Bank of *Elbe*, where it divideth Germany from Denmark. The next T. is *Gluckstat*. The greatest part of these Provinces are under the D. of *Holstein*, of whom you may see in the House of Denmark.

Islands of the BALTICK.

IV. The Islands of the *Baltick* Sea, formerly called *Hemodes*, on the E. of the *Futlands*, they are in number 25, called the *Baltick* Islands by lying in the *Baltick* Ocean, and that from the great Peninsula of *Scandia* (within which it of old called *Balthia*, the Germans call this Sea *de Oost Zee*. It beginneth at the Narrow Sea called the *Sound*, which yield the King great Profit till the English found out the North Passage to *Russia*. Its but 3 m. br. and commanded the Castle of *Elseinburg* on *Scandia* and *Cronenburg* in *Zeland*. This large doth not Ebb nor Flow. The chief Islands in it are.

1. *Zeeland*, anciently *Codanonia*, 64 long and 52 br. containing 7 strong Castles, the ch. Cities is, 1. *Haffen* or *Helsingia*, by the Germans called *Copenhagen* Haven of Merchants, situate near the Sea. Its the Met. of all Denmark, Archb. and the Kings Seat, and stands on

here in against *Schonen*. Is near as large as *Amsterdam*, (but not so populous) built in an Orbicular Form, most of the Houses of Clay and Timber. It has a Royal Palace built of Free-Stone in form of a Quadrangle, and is commended for a spacious Market-place. 2. *Roschilt*, the Seat of the *Danish* Princes, and famous for a Treaty in 1658. The 3d, *Elsenore*, near the Mouth of the *Sound*, where the Mariners pay their Customs, near which is the strong and magnificent Castle of *Cronenburg*, built with incredible Charge and Pains by King *Frederick II.* the Foundation of it being laid upon huge Stones, sunk into the Sea, and so fastned together that no Storm or Tempest whatever is able to shake it, well Fortified as well as surrounded, and mixt of a Palace and a Fort, being since the first Building of it, the constant Residence of the K. of Denmark, who from hence may discern each Ship which sails through the *Sound*, by this and the opposite Castle, the King not only secures his Customs, but by the addition of some few Ships, can keep the greatest Navy from passing by him. 2. *Funen* or *Fionia*, ch. T. *Odensee* and *Aabyborg*. Those of lesser Note are, 3. *Falster*, ch. T. *Nykoping* and *Stubcoping*. 4. *Maland*, ch. T. *Maribo* and *Naxkow*. 5. *Langland*, ch. T. *Rutkoping*. 6. *Alsen*, which with a little of *Sleswick* is under its own Prince of the House of Denmark) ch. T. *Sonderburg*. 7. *Fimmeren*, ch. T. *Borg*. 8. *Bornbolme*, (under the Swedes) ch. T. *Bornholme*, 9. *Bar* or *Arroe*, ch. T.

T. Koping. 10. Mone, ch. T. Stego. Wien, not above 1 m. long, and not broad, given by Frederick II. to T. Brabe, where he studied Astronomy, in the Castle of Uranopolis or Vrenb are the greatest part of his Mathematical Instruments preserved in safety. said King Frederick II. built also a place of Pleasure called Fredericksburg, among Woods of Beech-Trees, where the King has a fine House and little Park. The of no note.

The V. part is Norway.

And VI. The Islands of the Frozen Ocean, of which you may read hereafter. Denmark, since the Year 797. has been under its own Kings, (who have sometimes been under Swedeland also) which Historians distinguish by 8 Periods; the 7th of these Periods was that of Suenonida English Danes, so called from Sueno Swaine Ethrick, this Family ended 1448, upon the Death of the last of them without Issue; and the Danes Elected Adulph E. of Holstein King, but he modestly declined it, and earnestly recommended to their Choice, Christian Count of Oldenburg his Sisters Son, who was thereupon Elected and Crowned King by the unanimous Consent of the Nobility. As the Original of the Family of Oldenburg is too far buried in Antiquity for Historians to clear it, however they say that towards the end of the 10th Century one Otho was Earl of Oldenburg, who had a certain wonderful Horn given him by a Spirit or Apparition, which is to

seen to this Day in the Castle of Oldenburg. Of this Family the present K. of Denm. descended, tho' the Monarchy continued elective, till the time of his Father Fred. II. who was elected King of Denmark and Norway, An. 1648. in whose Reign the Constitution of the Government was alter'd, and the Monarchy was made hereditary. Norway which before had its own Kings, was united to it, An. 1379.

Christian V. late King of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, Goths, &c. was born, Apr. 18, 1646, owned Heir of the Crown of Denmark, June 12. 1650, ascended the Throne after the Death of his Father, which happened Feb. 19. 1670, crowned at Fredericksburg, June 17, 1671. He espoused May 18, 1667, Charlotta Amalia Daughter to William VI. Landgrave of Hesse, she having been born, April 27, 1650. He has issue by her living, 1. Frederick born, Oct. 1, 1671. 2. Christian born Oct. 18. or Mar. 25, 1675. 3. Sophia Hedewig born, Aug. 8, 1677. 4. Christina Charlotta born, Jan. 8, or 28, 1674. 5. Charles born, Oct. 25. 1680, or 1682. 6. William born, in An. 1684.

King Christian V. had but one Brother, viz. Prince George of whom hereafter in England his Sisters were. 1. Anna Sophia married to the Elector of Saxony, of whom Saxony. 2. Frederica Amalia born, 1648, and married An. 1667, to Christian Albert of Sleswick or Gotterpe, who was born, Feb. 3. 1641. 3. Wilhelmina Ernestina born, 1650, the now Relict of Charles late Elector Palatine. 4. Ulrica Eleonora born, 1656, and married to Charles XI, late K.

of Sweden, May 16, 1680. King Frederick III. besides these Children left a natural Son *Ulrick Frederick*, Count of *Guldenlow*, the now Governor of *Norway*, who by a certain noble Lady is Father of *Waldemore*, Baron of *Lowenthal*, Collonel in the *Danish* Forces, afterwards he took to Wife *Antonia Augusta*, Daughter to *Anthony* Count *Oldenburg*, An. 1677, by whom he has many Children, and among the rest *Fredericus Christianus*.

The late King of *Denmark* had also several natural Children by the Countess of *Samsee*. The chief Princes of the several Branches of the Royal House of *Denmark*, is divided into 2 Capital Lines, viz. The Ducal Line of *Holfsteine*, and the Ducal Line of *Sleswick* or *Gottorp*. As for the Ducal Line of *Holfstein*, *John* Brother to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, and Son to King *Christian III.* who came to the Crown, An. 1537, was the first Progenitor of it, who being twice married became the Father of a numerous Issue, which spread it self into the 4 Branches of *Sunderburg*, *Norburg*, *Glucksburg* and *Ploen*.

The present Duke of *Holfsteine* in *Sunderburg*, is *Christian Adolph* born, An. 1641, and now lives at *Frantzhausen* in *Sax-Lawenburg*, which was his Wives Portion, together with his Son Prince *Leopold Christian* born, 1678. There are of this Branch beside, 17 Princes alive. The present D. of *Norburg*, is *Christian Augustus* born, 1639. The Duke of *Glucksburg*, is *Christianus* born, 1627, who lives in the Castle of *Glucksburg* with his 3 Sons.

The

The Duke of Pleen is *Joannes Adolphus* born, 1634, and married An. 1674, to *Dorothea Sophia*, eldest Daughter to *Kudolphus Augustus* Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, born in 1653. He has Issue by her 2 Sons living, viz. *Adolphus Augustus* born in 1680, and *Joannes Ulricus* born 1684, his youngest Brother *Joachimus Ernestus* born 1637, was General of the Spanish Horse in the Netherlands.

As for the Ducal Line of *Sleswick* or *Gottorp*, the Author of it was *Adolphus* youngest Son to King *Frederick I.* born, An. 1526. The present Duke is *Christian Albert* born, Feb. 3, 1641, and married 1667, to *Frederica Amalia*, second Sister to the late King of *Denmark*, born 1648. He has Issue by her, 1. *Sophia Amalia* born, 1670. 2. *Frederick* born, 1671. 3. *Christianus Augustus* born, 1673. 4. *Maria Elizabetha* born, 1678.

Frederick IV. the present King of *Denmark*, was born Oct. 21, 1671.

The Shield of the King of *Denmark* is charged with many Marks of Possessions, Pretensions and Alliances. He bears Partie of three, and Coupe of two, which make 12 Quarters. The 1st. Or Semi of Hearts, Gules with three Lions Pass. Gard. in Pale. A Crowned Langued and Armed of the 1st which belongs to *Denmark*, 2d. G. a Lion Rampant Crowned and Armed, Or holding a Battle Axe, Ar. Hilted of the second for the Kingdom of *Norway*, 3d. Gules a Lion Pass. Gard. Or. on 9 Hearts of the same in Fesse for *Gothland*. 4th. Gu. a Dragon Crowned Or. for *Schonen*. 5th.

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Az. 3 Crowns Or. for Sweden. 6. Gules a Paschal Lamb Arg. supporting a little Flag of the same marked with a Cross Gu. for Gutland. 7. Or 2 Lions Pass. Gard. Az. for Sleswick. 8. Gules a Fish Crown'd Arg. for Iseland. On these eight Quarters is a great Cross Arg. which is the antient Devise of the Kingdom, since the Conversion of these People to the Faith of Christ. On the Centre of this Cross are placed the Arms of *Dithmarsh*, which are Gules, a Cavalier Armed Arg. In the 9th. great Quarter, Gu. a Nettle Leaf spread as breadth, and charg'd in the midst with a little Escutcheon, the whole Arg. for *Holstein*. 10. Gu. a Swan Arg. Gorged with a Crown Or. for *Stormaria*. 11. Gu. 2 Fesses Or. for *Delmenhorst*. 12. Gules a Cross Patee and Ar. and Fitcher at the Foot for *Oldenburg*. This Shield is environed with a Collar of the Order of the Elephant, and bears for Crest a Crown Flowered, raised with 8 Diadems which terminate in a Mound. Or. The Motto to his Devise on the Reverse of his Meddalls is, *Pietas & Justitia Coronant*.

The Revenues are but small. The Order of Knighthood is that of the Elephant instituted by *Frederick II*.

The Arms Or. 3 Lyons Pass Vert Crowned of the first.

NOR

NORW E Y.

THo' under the K. of *Denmark* is a Kingdom of it self, bounded East with the *Dofrine* Mountains, South with the Entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, West with the *Ocean*, North with *Lapland*. It is in length 1200 m. l. and 240 in breadth, and it is called *Norwey* from the Northern Scituation, it is very rocky, barren, and mountainous. The People forced to live on dry'd Fish, instead of Bread. It containeth part of the old *Scandinawie*, and is divided into Five Governments. The People are much given to Hospitality, Plain-dealing, abhorring Theft, and once famous Warriours, conquering *Neuffria* (now *Normandy*) in *France*, under the Conduct of *Rollo*, *England* under the leading of *D. William*, *Italy* and *Sicily* under *Tancred*, *Ireland* and *Orcades* under *Turgesius*, and *Antioch* under the leading of *Bobemund*. Their chief Commodities are Stockfish, rich Furres, Train Oil, Pitch, and Tackling for Ships, as Masts, Cables, Deal-boards, and the like. Towns are exceeding thin, and the Houses made up of Dirt and Hurttles.

The 5 Governments are.

1. *Babus* under the *Swedes*, divided into *Inland* and *Vyckfiden*, ch. T. *Babus*, on the *Trolet* and *Malstrand*.
2. *Aggerbus* divided into *Agdefinden*, *Hallingdall*, *Hammer*, *Hennmark*, *Romme-ritket*, and *Tellemark*, the ch. T. *Agger*, and *Opfio*.

3. *Bergerbus* divided into *Bergen*, contains 9 parts, and *Stavanger* contains 5 parts, the ch. City *Bergen*, the Met. of this Kingdom, a Bishop. under the Archb. of *Dronthem*. Stands on the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, it hath a strong Castle, and very fine Harbour, and here the Viceroy of *Norway* ordinarily resideth.

4. *Donthrembus* divided into *Dronthem* and *Salten*, contains 7 parts each. The ch. City *Dronthem*, large and rich, and an Archbishopsrick.

5. *Wardbus* divided into *Fitmarke* and *Norwegian Lapland*, ch. *T. Wardbus*.

By Marriage of *Aquinus* of *Norway*, with *Margaret* of *Denmark*. The 2 Kingdoms were united. The *Danes* keep the Native poor, that they are not able to resist them.

The Christian Faith was first preached here by the meanes of Pope *Adrian IV* an Englishman. They follow the Reformed Church after the opinion of *Luther*, and speak the *Dutch* Language.

The Arms (as *Bara*) are G. a Lion Rampant, Or. Crowned and Armed of the first in his Pawes a *Danske* Hatchet Argent. The Rivers of Note are *Frave*, *Sboer*, *Eder*, and *Synder*.

In *Denmark* and *Norway* are Archbishopsricks 2, Bishopsricks 13, Universities 2.

S W E D

SWEDELAND.

THis Kingdom lieth E. of *Norway*, and W. of *Russia*, and N. of *Poland* and *Germany*, scituated between the 30th. and 30th. min. and the 60th and 50th min. of Long. and between the 55 and 50th min. and the 68 and 52th min of Lat. being in length from *Goltenburg* in *Gothland*, to the East part of *Finland*, cross the Sea, about 900 m. and in breadth from *Vsted* in *Schonen*, to the N. part of *Lapland*, about 820 miles, not so large as it seems by reason of the *Botner* Sea dividing of it in the middle. It contains the East parts of *Scandinavia* with some of *Sarmatia Europaea*, now called by the Natives *Swerie Swedenrick*, and *Sweriefryck*, by the Germans *Schewden*, by the French *Swede*, and by the Poles *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*.

The People participate in Nature much with the *Norwegians*, as Hospitable and as Valiant. They were converted to the Christian Faith long since, and now follow the Doctrine of *Luther*, except those in *Livonia*, where they are both Protestants and Papists. Their Language is a corrupt Dialect of the German, or rather *Gothish*, but in *Lapland* and *Finland*, they use the old *Finnick*, and the *Estones* in *Livonia* have a particular Tongue.

The Soil is so fertile, that to see a Beggar is a difficult matter, The Air so healthful, that it is ordinary to see Men of 130 or 140 Years of Age, and is kept warm by

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the Mists that arise from the Islands, which much abates the Rigour of the Cold, it would else suffer in that Latitude.

The Country aboundeth with Mines of Silver, Lead and Copper, together with Oxe Hides, Goat Skins, Buck Skins, and costly Furrs, Pine Trees, Firr, Oakes, Tallow, Tar, Honey, &c. and is divided into 7 Provinces, which are.

SCHONEN.

I. *Schonen*, By most Geographers set in Denmark, but now a part of *Swedeland*, commonly called South *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Scanii*, the most S. W. Province, bordering on the *Baltick Sea*. It is 160 m. l. and 70 br. divided into 3 distinct Provinces.

1. *Halland* divided into N. and S. the ch. T. in N. *Halland*, is *Warberg*, in S. *Halland*, *Helmstat* and *Labolme*. Its fruit is fuller than *Bleking*, and more barren than *Schonen*.

2. *Schonen* a Dutchy contains 18 Barrenies, abounding in Fruits, and rich in Merchandize, and so stored with Herrings, that Ships with Wind and Oar can scarce get thro' them, the ch. T. *Lunden*, *Landskroon* and *Malmogen*.

3. *Bleking* contains 5 Barronies, a mountainous and Barren Countrey, the ch. T. *Christianople*, *Christianstadt*, and *Abus*.

G O T H L A N D.

II. *Gothland*, This Kingdom of *Gothland* is a Sea Province on the N. of the Coast of *Schonen*, the Seat of the old *Gothes*, 240 m. l. and 200 br. divided into E. and W. It is the richest Province of the North,

it is the great Lake *Wener*, receiving 24 Rivers, disburtheneth it self at one Mouth with such Noise and Fury, that it is called the Devils Mouth.

East-Gothland, contains 4 Provinces, viz. *Smaland*, the ch. *T. Calmar*, the Met. on the Sea side, and *Jonekoping* on the Lake *Weter*. 2. *D. of Ostrogoth*, the ch. *T. Linkoping*, on the *Mosale*, a Bish. under the Archb. of *Upsale* and *Norkoping*. 3. *Isle of Oeland*, the ch. *T. Borckholme*. 4. And the *Isle of Gothland*, the ch. (but now declining) City *Wisby*.

West-Gothland containeth 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *D. of Westrogoth*, the ch. *T. Gothenburg* or *Gotheburg* very fine, rich and strong, the Met. and Seat of the Governor. It is on the Sea, where is a fine Harbour, and *Scara* on the Lake *Weren*. 2. *Dalia*, the ch. *T. Daleborg*, and *Brette*. And 3. *Vermaland*, the ch. *T. Carolstat*, on the *Wener*, and *Phillipstat* among the *Fennes*.

S W E D E N.

III. *Sweden*, This Kingdom is a Sea Province on the N. of *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Suiones*, 360 m. l. and 250 br. divided into 10 Provinces, 1. *D. of Sundermania*, the ch. *T. Nikoping*, the Met. on the *Baltick* Sea, and *Strongnes*, a Bish. under the Archb. of *Upsale*. 2. *Nericia*, ch. *T. Orebro*. 3. *D. of Westmania*, ch. *T. Arosia* and *Arboga*. 4. *D. of Uppland*, divided into *Tiundria*, *Atbundria* and *Fierundria*. The ch. City *Stockholme*, very large, rich and populous, scituated in Marshes, and built on Piles like *Venice*, most

most of the Houses are covered with Copper. It is the Met. and usual place of the Kings Residence, having a royal Castle, conceived to be one of the strongest Holds in the World, fortified with 400 Brass Pieces, many of which are double Cannon, and hath a large and safe Port by the *Baltick* Sea. The next is *Upsale*, a very large, rich and considerable City and Castle, an Archb. and an Univ. the usual place of his Coronation. It stands on the River *Sala*, nigh the Lake *Ekolen*. 5. *Gestrícia*, the ch. City *Geval*, on the River *Gevals*. 6. *Dalecarle* divided into *Osterdale*, *Westerdale*, and *Sundale*, ch. T. *Hedemore*. 7. *Hessingia*, ch. T. *Hadswickwält*. 8. *Medelpadia*, ch. T. *Selanger*. 9. *Jempterland* taken out of *Norway*, the ch. T. *Resfunds*. 10. *Angermania*, the ch. T. *Hernofand*.

Swedeland was anciently, sometimes under the *Norwegians*, and sometimes under the *Danes*, but since the Year 800, it has had 44 of its own Kings, who were sometimes Kings of *Denmark*, and *Norway* also; so that it is at present wholly governed by its own Hereditary (tho' pretended Elective) Kings, who have several Conquests on every side, as in *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Russia*.

About the Beginning of the last Century, the Nobility of *Sweden* growing weary of the Tyranny of *Christian II.* King of *Denmark*, elected *Gussavus* Son of *Eric* of *Wassa*, a *Gryphholme*, first Governour, then Duke, and last King of *Sweden*, *Gotbland*, the *Vandals*, *Nordland*, *Finland*, &c. From him is Descended.

Charles XI. of the House Palatine of the Deux points, born Dec. 24, 1655, and died

He married the Princess *Ulrica Eleanora Sabina*, youngest Sister to the late King of *Denmark*, born 1656, and had Issue by her.

1. *Hedewig Sophia* born, June 26, 1681.
2. *Charles* the present King born, June 17, 1682.
3. *Ulrica Eleanora* born, Jan. 21, 1688.

The present King has one natural Uncle Count *Gustavus Carlsson*.

He bears Quarterly, in the first and fourth Azure three Crowns Or 2 in chief, and 1 in base for *Sweden*. In the second and third Barry Arg. and Azure, a Lion Or. crowned Gu. for *Finland*. On the whole Quarterly in the 1st and 4th Sable, a Lion Crowned, Armed and Langued, G. for the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. In the second and third Fusile in Bend Arg. and Azure of 21 pieces for *Bavaria*. The Crest is a Royal Crown Garnished with 8 small Flowers, and Closed by as many Demi Circles terminating in a Mound, Or. which is the Crest of *Sweden*. The Supporters are two Lions Or. Crowned with the same.

L A P L A N D .

IV. *Lapland* or *Lapmarck*, that is that part which is subject to *Swedeland*, lies on the N. E. of *Sweden*, bordering on the *Botner* Sea, the Seat of the old *Lappiones*, 500 m. l. and 240 br. divided into 5 Provinces, viz.

1. *Uma-Lapmarck*, the ch. T. *Uma*. This Province contains 4 Biars.
2. *Pitha Lapmarck* contains 7 Biars, ch. T. *Pitha*.
3. *Lula*

la Lapmark contains 5 Biars, ch. T. *Lula*.
 4. *Tornia Lapmark* contains 8 Biars, ch. T. *Tornia*. And 5. *Kimi Lapmark* contains 8 Biars, ch. T. *Kimi*. Intermixed with these 5, lies the Province of *West-Bithnia*.

F I N L A N D.

V. *Finland*, this Dukedom is a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Lapland*, the Seat of the old *Finni* and *Ofii*, 520 m. l. and 380 br. divided into 8 Provinces, viz. 1. *East Bothnia* or *Cajania*, the ch. T. *Cajaneborg* and *Oulo*. 2. *Kexholme*, (taken out of *Russia*) the ch. T. *Kexholme*, *Carelogorod*. 3. *Swed. volaxia*, the ch. T. *Nyssel*. 4. D. of *Tavastia*, the ch. T. *Tavastibus*, or *Conenburg*. 5. *North-Finland*, ch. T. *Biorneborg*. 6. *South-Finland*, ch. T. *Abo*. 7. *Niland*, ch. T. *Bergo* and *Raseborg*. And 8. D. of *Carelia*, ch. T. *Wiborg*. A Bish. under the Archb. of *Riga*, and stands on a Bay where is a fine Haven, and strong Castle.

Finland is very populous, and hath its Name from the *Finni* or *Fenni*, a potent Nation, who have here dwelt.

I N G R I A.

VI. *Ingria*, which Lordship is by the Inhabitants called *Ingermanland*, sometimes *Watschoi-Petin*, and *Isera* on the S. and E. of *Finland*, bordering on the Bay of *Finland*, the Seat of the old *Vesta*, no longer since part of *Russia*, but now of *Sweden*, 140 m. l. and 100 br. It contains 3 Provinces, viz. 1. Proper *Ingria*, ch. T. *Notteborg* or *Oresco*, very strong and considerable, the Met. of this Lordship, and stands on the Lake *Ladoga* on the River *Niera*. 2. *Ingermanland*, the ch. T. *Jam*.

gorod, nigh the R. *Laga* and *Caporio*. 3. *Salonski*, the ch. T. *Juanagorod*. This *In-*
ria is indifferently fruitful.

L I V O N I A.

VII. *Livonia*, this Dukedom is a Sea Pro-
 vidence, not long since a part of *Poland*, on
 the S. W. of *Ingrida*. Its 240 m. l. and
 200 br. (and was the Seat of the old *Hirri*)
 exceeding mountainous, and fenny, yet a-
 bundantly fruitful. The People received
 the Christian Faith, *An.* 1200. It contains
 parts, viz.

1. D. of *Esiland*, divided into the 7 Ter-
 ritories of *Wikeland*, *Harenland*, *Wirland*,
Ellentakia, *Esten*, *Oldenpoa* and *Jervenland*.
 The ch. Cities of this Dutchy are, 1.
Narva the Met. a strong City, with a Ca-
 stle nigh the Sea on the River *Narva*, built
 by a *Polonian* Architect, who for a Reward
 had his Eyes put out to disable him from
 going another. 2. *Revel*, a great rich Ci-
 ty and Sea Port, a B. under the Archb. of
Riga, once a Hance Town. It stands on
 the Bay of *Finland*. 3. *Parnaw*, a small
 strong City and Castle, standing by
 the Bay of *Riga*, on the Mouth of the
 River *Parnaw*.

2. *Lettenland* hath the Archb. of *Riga*,
 and Bish. of *Derpt*. The chief Cities, 1.
Riga great, strong, rich and populous, the
 Met. Archb. and Hance Town. It stands
 by the *Baltick* Sea, at the Mouth of the
 ch. T. *Dwilla*. 2. *Walmer*. 3. *Derpt*, an Univ.
 on the River *Embreck*.

3. The Isles which are chiefly two, viz.
Rejel, the ch. T. *Arensburg*, and 2 *Dagbo*,
 the ch. T. *Dagerwart*. The four first of
 these

these Provinces are part of the old *Scythia*, and the three last of *Sarmatia Europea*.

Swedeland hath Archbishopsricks 3, Bishopsricks 15, Universities 2.

RUSSIA.

THis Empire is a vast Country on the E. of *Swedeland* and *Poland* and on the W. of *Tartary* in *Asia* bordering on the Northern Ocean, situated between the 48th and 102 deg. of Lon. (according to *F. de Wit*) and between the 45th and 71st deg. of Lat. being in length from the South parts of *Astracan* to the Mouth of the River *Obey*, about 1660 m. and in length from the Border of *Livonia* to *Obey* at the same Lat. about 1530 m. being almost in form of a Square. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*, and a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, sometimes called *Russia Alba*, but now often *Muscovy*, by the Inhabitants *Rus*, by the Germans *Rusland*, by the Poles *Moskwa* and *Ruska-Ziemia* and by the Turks *Russ*.

The Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians* first conquered by the *Ross*, afterwards by the *Tartars*, till at last in the Year 1540 they shook off their Yoke, and erected a Monarchy which still continues, and which by degrees came to this Greatness, so that it is governed by its own Emperors commonly called the great Czar or Duke of *Muscovy*, the most absolute of any Prince in Christendom. Yet some parts of

Country still are free from the *Czar's* Government.

The Inhabitants are still of the *Greek* Church, but differing in many Points, and some of the North parts are Idolaters. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Slavonian*, but much corrupted and mixed with other. In *Inborski*, they use a corrupt *Hungarian*. In *Petzora*, *Permski* and *Meremissans*, they have peculiar Tongues. The *Samoedes* use several Languages; also the *Tartarian* is used in several places.

Their chief Commodities are Furrs, Sables, Martins. Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train Oil, Caviere, Hemp, Flax, Sladt, Iron, Salt-water, Brimstone, &c.

The People are good tollerable Warriors, being almost in continual Broiles with their Neighbours. The Northern part of this Country, is most excessive cold, water thrown up into the Air will turn to Ice before it fall, and the People not only cloath themselves in Furrs, but line their Houses with thick Furrs, and every Gentleman keepeth in his Dwelling-House Stove or Hot-house. And, yet (in Summer) the first Approach of the Sun dissolveth the huge Seas of Ice, and maketh the Ground flourish with good Store of Herbs, Fruits, &c. as if there were a continual Spring.

Russia is divided into 37 Provinces, which are as followeth.

1. The Republick of *Lapland* or *Trines*, formerly *Biarmia*, is a Sea Province the most N. W. of the Country, 440 m. l. and is divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1.

Moura-

Mouramanskoy, the ch. *T. Kola*, at the Mouth of the River *Kola*. 2. *Terskoy*, the ch. *T. Warfigua*, on the Sea side. 3. *Bel-lamores*, the ch. *T. Kandolax*, on the Sea side.

This Republick is sometimes called *Russ Lapland*.

2. Province is *Kargapol*, part of the old *Cariati* and *Carbones*, a Sea Province on the South of *Lapland*, 320 m. l. and 210 br. but exceeding thin of Towns, of which the chief is *Kargapol*.

3. *Dwina*, (part of the old *Basilisca*) N. E. of *Kargapol*, a Sea Province, 370 m. l. and 220 br. The ch. (and famous) City *Archangel*, on the *Dwina* near the white Sea where is a fine Port.

4. *Condora*, (part of the old *Basilisci*) on the E. of *Dwina*, part joining to the Sea the ch. *T. Wincaturia*. Here they have for half a Year perpetual Day, and the other half Night.

5. *Inhorski*, a Sea Prov. on the N. of *Condora*, the ch. *T.*

6. *Petzora*, a Sea Prov. on the E. of *Inhorski*, 330 m. l. and 120 br. the ch. *T. Petzora*. Here the *Hyperbarian* Mountain end, which a certain Man travelled upwards 17 Days, and return'd despairing to come to the top.

7. Republick of *Samoedes*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Petzora*, distinguished into the *Ugolici*, *Hugritsci*, *Volubisi*, *Calam* &c. they have no Towns.

8. Dukedom of *Obdora*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Samoedes*, and the River *Obdora* ch. *T. is Berezan*.

9. Kin

RUSSIA.

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9. Kingdom of *Siberia*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Obdora* and *Petzora*, ch. *T. Tobalska, Siber.*
10. Dukedom of *Wiathka*, (the old *Asei*) a Midland Province, on the W. of *Siberia*, 420 m. l. and 310 br. ch. *T. Oorloff.*
11. Dukedom of *Permski*, (the old *Madoce*) a Midland Province, on the N. W. of *Wiathka*, 280 m. l. and 190 br. ch. *T. Permavelesch.*
12. *Ustingba*, (the old *Sali*) a Midland Province, on the S. W. of *Permski*, 330 m. l. and 240 br. ch. *T. Ustingba.*
13. Dukedom of *Wologda*, (the old *Pa-irita*) an Inland Province, on the S. of *Ustingba*, 300 m. l. and 190 br. ch. *T. Wologda.*
14. Dukedom of *Belejezero*, (part of the old *Aerfi*) a Midland Province on the W. of *Wologda*, 140 m. l. and 90 br. ch. *T. Belejezero.*
15. Dukedom of *Novograd-Weliki*, (part of the old *Aorfi* and *Agatyrfi*) on the W. of *Belejezero* and *Wologda*, 340 m. l. and 40 br. ch. *T. Novograd-Weliki.*
16. Principality of *Pleskow* or *Pleow*, (part of old *Agatyrfi*) on the W. of *Novograd-Weliki*, an Inland Province, 160 m. l. and 110 br. ch. *T. Pleskow.*
17. Dukedom of *Reschow*, an Inland Province, on the S. E. of *Pleskow*, and S. of *Novograd-Weliki*, 220 m. l. and 70 br. ch. *T. Reschow and Watoez.*
18. Principality of *Bielski*, an Inland Province, on the S. of *Reschow*, 90 m. l. and 45 br. ch. *T. Bielski.*

19. Duke-

9. Kin

19. Dukedom of *Smolensko*, an Inland Province, on the S. of *Bielski* and *Rybnichow*, (once part of *Poland*) 230 m. long and 80 br. ch. T. *Smolensko*. Here is the Province of *Mosaiske*, ch. T. *Mosaiske*.

20. *Muscovy* or Dukedom of *Moscow* (part of the old *Alauni*) a Midland Province, on the E. of *Smolensko* and *Rybnichow*, 200 m. l. and 140 br. the ch. *Moscow* and *Olesko*. The Patriarchal City of *Moscow* is seated on the River of the same Name, is vast great and rich, with a noble Castle or Palace, the Imperial Seat and Met. of all *Russia*. The Tartars burnt it and in it 80000 Persons, Anno 1571. it being then 12 m. in Compass, containing 41500 Families and Houses, it keeps its compass still, but the number of Houses is not restored, they not extending above 5 Miles. Anno 1611, the *Polanders* burnt it, and An. 1676. a fire happening by Accident held on for three Weeks, and burnt as its said 4000 Houses. Now there are Soldiers and Guards appointed to take care of it. The common Houses are generally built of Wood with Mortar mixed with Straw, and done over with Lime brought from *Smolensko*, the roofs are covered with Boards and Bark of Trees, having sometimes Turfs laid on them. The Churches and Houses of the Gentry are built with Stone or Brick, some of the chief Churches are covered with Gilt Copper or Tin, and have many Globes of the same Mettal on the top so that the Prospect of *Moscow* is beautiful. There is a Bell raised

power of *Moscow*, which weighs above 6 Tuns, is 24 Foot in height, and the upper 21 Foot in length, weighing above 7 Tuns.

The first great Duke of *Muscovy* who took off the *Tartarian* Bondage, was named *John*, who reigned about the Year 1500, since him the Government has gone partly by Election and partly by Succession, the last Elected was *Michael Fredor*, Son of *Theodore* the Patriarch of *Moscow*, and Grandfather to the present Emperor; he was Elected An. 1615. and settled this vast Empire, and managed it in a more constant way of Peace with the *Tartar*, *Polonian* and *Swetblander*, than any of his Predecessors had done before him.

There was two Brothers that reigned jointly as Czars, Great Dukes or Emperors of *Muscovy*, the eldest was named *Ivan Alexeewich*, born about the Year 1667, Married the Daughter of one *Selwardes* a *Polander*; the other is named *Alexeewich*, born about the Year 1700. Upon the Death of the late Czar the elder of these came to the Crown, but by reason of his natural Defects, being judg'd by a great part of the Empire unfit to Govern, they would have Deposed him and set up the younger Brother; but the former being upheld by a good Interest, it was at last agreed they should reign jointly. But he being since Dead, the latter now reigns.

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The Great Seal of *Muscovy* is, an Eagle displayed Sa, in a Field Or, bearing on its Breast a Shield; the Field being G. charged with a St. George Arg. holding a Lance with which he kills a Dragon; between the Heads of the Eagle are placed three Crowns one over the other, which are said to signify *Muscovy* and the 2 Kingdoms of *Cassan* and *Astracan*. They say it was the Tyrant *Iwan Basileewick* who first made use of these Arms to raise a belief that he was descended from the ancient Roman Emperors, the Word *Czar* signifying *Cesar*. *Heylin* makes the Arms of *Muscovy* Sab. a Portal open of 2 Leaves as many Degrees Or. It is said that the Duke has more Lands than all the Dukes of *Europe* besides. His Government is Tyrannical. He hath the free and absolute Disposall of his Subjects Lives and Fortunes. He makes his Revenues what he pleases; but besides the extraordinary way of oppressing his Subjects, which he often makes use of, he has many ordinary ways for amassing Treasures, viz. by forcing homebred Commodities and exporting the Foreign, selling them at what Price he lists, and hindring others from Trade till his are sold. By Provision of Corn, Rent and Victuals raised in former Years to 20000 Marks Sterling, Customs on Merchandize to 80000. Poll Money 400000, Rent, Wood and Hay to 300000 &c.

21. Dukedom of *Tyer*, (part of the old *Alanni*) a Midland Province, on the

- of *Moscow*, 120 m. l. and 75 b. the ch. *Iwer*.
22. Dukedom of *Rostow*, (the old *Ibi-*
es) a Midland Province, on the E. of
er, 175 m. l. and 90 br. the ch. T.
stow. Here is the Ter., of *Pereflaw*,
 T. *Pereflaw*.
23. Dukedom of *Jeroslaw*, (the old *Sa-*
ri) a Midland Province, on the N. of
stow, 150 m. l. and 80 br. ch. T. *Je-*
law.
24. Dukedom of *Susdal*, (the old *Nasci*)
 Midland Province, on the E. of *Jeroslaw*
 and *Rostow*, 210 m. l. and 145 br. ch. T.
Susdal and *Galicz*.
25. Dukedom of *Wolodimer*, (the old
rtii) a Midland Province, on the S. E.
Susdal, 140 m. l. and 85 br. ch. T. *Wo-*
dimir.
26. Dukedom of *Nisi-Novogrod*, (the old
rusci) a Midland Province on the N. E.
Wolodimir and *Susdal*, 320 m. l. and
 br. ch. T. *Nisi-Novogrod*.
27. Republick of *Czeremissi Lognoisenne*,
 with the *Czeremissi Nagorni*, on the E. of
Novogrod.
28. Kingdom of *Cazarne*, (the old *Suar-*
ni) a Midland Province, on the E. of
temissi, taken out of *Tartary*, 340 m. l.
 320 br. ch. T. *Cazan*.
29. Kingdom of *Bulgar*, (the old *Pbtbi-*
bagy, &c.) an Inland Province, taken
 of *Tartary*, on the S. E. of *Cazan*,
 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. *Bulgar*.
30. Kingdom of *Astracan*, (the old *A-*
rcani, &c.) a Sea Province, on the S. of
Bulgar,

Bulgar, also taken out of *Tartary*, 540 m. l. and 320 br. ch. T. *Astracan*.

31. The Province of *Pole*, (the old *Opblones*) an Inland Province, on the N. W. of *Astracan*, ch. T. *Icoritz*.

32. The *Tartars* of *Mordwitz*, (the old *Idra*) a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Pole*, ch. T. *Moruma*.

33. Province of *Okraina*, (the old *Exlogita*) an Inland Province, on the S. W. of *Mordwitz*, ch. T. *Biellogrod*.

34. Dukedom of *Rezan*, (the old *Oshia*) a Midland Province on the N. of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 95 br. ch. T. *Rezan*.

35. Dukedom of *Worotin*, (the old *Rhocalani*, and some of the *Haxamobii*) an Inland Province on the W. of *Rezan* and *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. *Worotin*.

36. Dukedom of *Novogrod Sewarski* and *Severia*, (part of the old *Hamaxobii* and *Chuni*) an Inland Province, lately part of *Poland*, 160 m. l. and 110 br. ch. T. *Novogrod-Sewarski*.

37. Dukedom of *Czernibow*, (part of the old *Chuni*) an Inland Province between *Novogrod* and *Poland*, also lately part of *Poland*, ch. T. *Czernibow*.

Muscovy is overspread with Woods and Lakes, and hath very few Cities or Towns; the People corpulent, strong and well proportioned, only great Bellies and beards is the Fashion. The Women love not their Husbands unless they beat them. The Duke is apparell'd like a King and Bishop, wearing with his Royal Vestments a Mitre and a Crossers Staff. Foreign Ambassadors

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ambassadors are at great trouble to give him all his Titles. Upon Queen Elizabeth sending an Ambassador to the Muscovite Emperor, who being a Courageous Man kept covered before the Emperor, (who for the like cause had the Hat of a French Ambassador Nailed to his Head) and withstood all his Menaces, making the Queen exceed the Czars Titles by styling her The most High and Mighty Monarch Elizabeth Queen of England, France and Ireland, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. repeating all the Counties and Shires in England; which number amazing the Czar, he willingly suffered her Subjects to Trade in any part of his Empire without paying any Duties; but upon the Martyrdom of King Charles, he refused it, and has not been since regained.

The Rivers of chief Note are 4, viz. 1. Wolga. 2. Dwina. 3. Tanais or Don. and 4. part of Obey.

Mountains of chief Note are the Hyperborean and Ripbean Mountains.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. Moscow, 4 Archbishopricks, 18 Bishopricks, but no University.

POLAND.

His Kingdom lies on the W. of Russia, E. of Germany, and N. of Turkey in Europe; situated between the 25th and 40th Min. and 58 and 60 Min. of Long. and between the 57th and 25th Min. and the 47th and 30th Min. of Lat.

Bulgar, also taken out of *Tartary*, 540 m. l. and 320 br. ch. T. *Astracan*.

31. The Province of *Pole*, (the old *Ophlonies*) an Inland Province, on the N. W. of *Astracan*, ch. T. *Icoritz*.

32. The *Tartars* of *Mordwitz*, (the old *Idra*) a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Pole*, ch. T. *Moruma*.

33. Province of *Okraina*, (the old *Exlogite*) an Inland Province, on the S. W. of *Mordwitz*, ch. T. *Biellogrod*.

34. Dukedom of *Rezan*, (the old *Olybia*) a Midland Province on the N. of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 95 br. ch. T. *Rezan*.

35. Dukedom of *Worotin*, (the old *Rbecalani*, and some of the *Haxamobii*) an Inland Province on the W. of *Rezan* and *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. *Worotin*.

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The Rivers of chief Note are 4, viz. 1. *Volga*. 2. *Dwina*. 3. *Tanais* or *Don*. and 4. part of *Obey*.

Mountains of chief Note are the *Hyperborean* and *Ripbean* Mountains.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Moscow*, 4 Archbishopricks, 18 Bishopricks, but no University.

POLAND.

THis Kingdom lies on the W. of *Russia*, E. of *Germany*, and N. of *Turkey* in Europe; situated between the 25th and 40th Min. and 38 and 45th Min. of Long. and between the 57th and 25th Min. and the 47th and 30th Min. of

of Lat. being in length from the Borders of Brandenburg to the E. parts of Ukraine, about 880 m. and in breadth from the N. parts of Curland to the parts of Russia Rubra about 880 m. contains part of old Germany, and the part of Sarmatia which Sanſon calls Germano Sarmatia, ſometimes called Weonoland, now Poland from Pole which in the Slavonian Tongue ſignifies Plain, becauſe the Country is ſo little ſworn with Hills by the Natives *Poloska* and *Polska*, by the Germans *Die Polen*, and by the French *Pologne*.

Part of this Country is under the D. of Brandenburg. The Turks, Cossacks and Russians have ſeveral parts, and the D. of Curland is a Sovereign but Tributary Poland.

The Country is Plain and Woody, the Air ſo cold that they have neither Wine nor Grapes. but uſe to Drink Ale and their chief Commodities are Barley, Wax, Linnen, Boards, Maſts for Ships, Pitch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Almonds, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Linſin, &c.

The Inhabitants are of almoſt all Religions, but the Roman Catholicks are predominant next the Greek Church. They are very Induſtrious and Studious of Languages, (eſpecially *Latine*) Proud, impatient, and Delicious in Diet. Their men indifferently fair and more Witty, well ſpoken.

Their Language is a Dialect of the Slavonian or Sarmatian, yet differs much from the

from it. In some of the S. E. parts they speak the *Cossack* or *Tartarian*. In *Lithuania* they commonly use the *Russian*, and in some places they speak the *German*.

Poland is situate under the 8th and 12th Clymates, so that the longest Day Southward is 16 Hours, and Northward 18. Is full of Forrests, and hath many Rivers, and is divided into 12 Provinces, which are

I. *Courland*, which Dukedom is the most N. Province of this Country, (the seat of the old *Sciri*, and part of the *Æstai*, and not long since a part of *Livonia* in *Sweden*) 220 m. long and 90 broad; divided into 2 Provinces, viz. 1. *Dutchy of Courland*, ch. *T. Windaw*, on the *Weta*, *Liba* and *Piltē*. 2. *D. of Semigallen*, ch. *T. Mitaw*, *Dobelin* and *Fauske*.

II. *Samogitia*, this Dukedom lies S. of *Courland*, part joyning to the *Baltick* Sea, the Seat of the old *Ombrones*, with part of the *Æstai*, sometimes (as were several of these Provinces) a part of *Russia*, and now of *Lithuania* taken in the largest extent 195 m. long and 120 broad; it is divided into 3 Governments, and those into 12 Prefectures, the Names of which no where find. The ch. Towns are, 1. *Joseune* the Met. on the *Dabissa*, 2. *Medick* or *Womie* on the beginning of the *R. Warwitz*. 3. *Schwindon*.

III. *Lithuania*, a great Dukedom and Poland Province, on the S. E. of *Samogitia* and *Courland*; being a part of the old *Medi*; 440 m. long and 200 broad; divided into 11 Provinces, the 8 first being *Palat*

Palatinates. 1. *Witepskie*, the ch. City and Met. *Witepsk*, on the *Dwina*, 2. *Polock*, the ch. City and Met. *Polock*, on the *Dwina*. 3. *Braslaw*, the ch. City and Met. *Braslaw*, on a little Lake. 4. *Wiliński*, divided into 1. *Wilna*, whose ch. City is *Wilna*, is very large and rich, a B. under the Archb. of *Gnesna*, and an Univ. stands on the R. *Wilna*; 2. *Osmiana*; and 3. *Vilkomer*, ch. Towns all the same. 5. *Trockie*, divided into *Traki*, *Grodno*, *Kowno*, *Lidz* and *Upitz*, the ch. Cities, 1. *Traki*, on a Lake; 2. *Grodno*, partly on a Hill, the place for Diets often. 3. *Kowno* on the R. *Wiena*; 4. *Lida*; 5. *Upitz*. 6. *Novogrodkie*, divided into *Novogrod* and *Slonim*, the ch. Cities the same. 7. *Minsk*, divided into *Minsk* and *Borissow*, ch. Cities the same. 8. *Mscislawskie*, divided into *Mscissaw* and *Modzyr*, ch. T. the same. 9. Ter. of *Robaczow*, ch. T. *Robaczow*. 10. D. of *Sluczk*, ch. T. *Sluczk*. And 11. Ter. of *Rzeczica*, ch. T. *Rzeczica*.

Lithuania has the Title of a Grand Dukedom, wherein there are as many great Officers as in the Kingdom of *Poland*; and it is so full of Marshes and Sloughs that there's no Travelling in Winter for Ice, and by reason of the sharpness of the Air the Soil is barren and unfruitful, empty of Men, but full of Beasts, whose Skins are the chief Commodity. They here divorce and Re-marry as often as they please.

IV. *Prussia*, is a Sea Province on the N. of *Lithuania*, and S. W. of *Samagitia*, part of old *Germany*, and some of the *Ast*

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250 m. long and 108 broad. This Dutchy is divided into 2 parts, 1. *Royal*, divided into 3 Palatinates, viz. *Pomerellia* or *Dantzick*, the ch. City *Dantzick*, very large, strong and stately, the Met. a B. under the Archb. of *Gnesna*, a free Imperial City, and one of the Hance, an Univ. and vast Mart, it stands nigh the *Baltick* Sea, on the R. *Weisel*; and *Konitz* on the Bro. *Marienburg*, including *Varmia*, the ch. Cities *Elbing* fair, rich and strong, the Met. an Univ. near the *Baltique*, and *Marienburg* strong, with a Castle, on a Branch of the *Weisel*. *Culm*, including *Michelavia*, the ch. Cities *Thorne*, (Birthplace of *Copernicus*) on the *Weisel*, and *Culme*, a decaying City, a Bish. under the Archb. of *Gnesna*, on the *Weisel* also. 2. *Ducal*, (under the D. of *Brandenburg*) divided into 3 Circles of *Hockerland*, *Szamlan* and *Nathangen*. The ch. City *Koningsberg* or *Regimont*, large, and a celebrated Mart, the Met. and a Hance Town in the Province of *Sambia* by the Sea, on the R. *Pregel*; and *Memel*, a strong Town, on a good Harbour of the *Baltick* Sea.

This Country yieldeth abundance of *Amber*, which is the Juice of a Stone which groweth like a Coral, in a Mountain of the North Sea, clean covered with Water, and skinned by Mariners 3 Leagues off for fear of Wreck. In the Months of *September* and *December* especially, this *Liquor* is by violence of the Sea sent from the Rock, and cast into the Havens of this and the neighbouring Countries.

The Arms of this Duke are, Arg. an Eagle V. Membred and Crowned Or, Langued G.

V. Greater or Lower Poland, is an Inland Province, on the S. of Prussia; part of old Germany, 250 m. long and 160 br. divided into 8 Provinces, all (except the first) Palatinates. 1. *Cujavia*, divided into the Pal. of *Wladislaw* and *Brzeslye*, ch. T. the same. 2. *Dobrzyn*, divided into *Dobrzyn*, *Libna* and *Rippina*, ch. T. the same. 3. *Plesko*, containing 4 Territories, ch. T. *Plesko*. 4. *Poznanski*, ch. T. *Pozna*. 5. *Kaliskie*, ch. Cities *Gnesna* or *Gnisen*, large and strong, the Met. an Archb. once the Royal Seat but now decaying, and *Kalish* Met. of the Pal. of *Kalish*, on the R. *Prozna*. 6. *Siradia*, divided into *Skadsko*, *Sirad*, *Pietrkow* and *Kadomsko*, ch. T. the same. 7. *Lenczyckie*, ch. T. *Lencicia*. 8. *Rawskie*, ch. T. *Rawa*.

VI. Lesser or Upper Poland, an Inland Province, on the S. (or rather S. E.) of Great Poland; part of old Germany, with some of the *Peucini*; 230 m. long and 150 broad; divided into 3 Provinces called Palatinates, viz. 1. *Lubelskie* or *Lublin*, the ch. City *Lublin*, neat and populous with a Castle, on the R. *Bistritz*, the Met. 2. *Sendomierskie*, divided into *Sendomir*, *Radom*, *Visticza*, *Opozno*, *Stechow*, *Pilnec*, *Corsnecz* and *Czeniciecz*, ch. T. the same. And 3. *Cracow* or *Krakowkie*, containing the D. of *Oswick*, and the Ter. of *Cracow*, *Byecz*, *Sandecz* and *Lubowlec*, the ch. Cities, 1. *Cracow*, large and noble, reckoned by some the Met. of all Poland, a Bish.

under the Archb. of *Gnesna*, and an Univ. standing on the *Vistula* or *Weissel*; the Buildings of Free-Stone, four Stories high, but generally covered with Shingles or Tiles of Wood. 2. *Lublin*, in the Maps *Eubowla*, taken out of *Hungary*. 3. *Sandecz*, a strong Town on the R. *Dunaj*, at the foot of the *Crapack* Mountains.

VII. *Masovia*, this Dukedom is a Midland Province, on the E. of the two *Po-*
lands, part of the ancient *Venedi*, 180 m. l. and 130 br. Under this Name are comprehended two distinct Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Masovia* or the Pal. of *Czersko*, divided into 2 Chastellanies, viz. *Warsaw*, the ch. Cities *Warsaw*, great fine and populous, the Met. the Kings usual Seat, also the place of the Courts of Justice and Publick Dyets, and a place of great Traffick, seated on the R. *Weissel*; and *Czersko*, on the *Weissel*; and *Liw*, ch. T. *Liw*. 2. *Polachia* or *Podlaffia*, divided into 2 Palat. viz. *Bielsko* or *Bielsk*, ch. T. *Bielsk*, and *Augustow*, a very strong City. 2. *Drogi-*
zyn, containing the Ter. of *Drogielyn* and *Mielnick*, ch. T. the same.

VIII. *Polesia*, or the Palatinate of *Bres-*
fici, a Midland Province, on the E. of *Mas-*
ovia, and S. of *Lithuania*, the Seat of the
old *Carpini*, part of the *Venedi*, and is now
a part of *Lithuania*; taken in the largest
extent 240 m. long and 86 broad; divided
into two Districts or Territories, viz. 1.
Bressici properly so called, or *Brest*, the
ch. City *Brest*, the Met. on the *Bug*. 2.
Pinsko, ch. T. *Pinsk*, ruined by the *Cos-*
sacks.

IX. *Russia Rubra*, or *Nigra*, an Inland Province on the S. W. of *Polesia*, and E. of little *Poland*; the ch. part of the old *Peuceni*; 226 m. long and 175 broad; divided into 3 Provinces called Palatinates, viz. 1. *Chelme*, divided into the Ter. of *Chelme* and *Crasneslow*, the ch. Towns *Chelme* the Met. and 2. *Belsko*, divided into the Ter. of *Belsko*, *Grabaw*, *Gradeck* and *Buck*, the ch. Towns the same. 3. *Lemberg*, divided into the Ter. of *Lemberg*, *Przemyscia* and *Sanock*, the chief Cities *Lemberg* or *Leopolis*, great, strong and populous, the Met. of this Province, an Archb. hath two Castles, and stands on the *Pettaw*. 2. *Przemyscia*, a populous City, a Bish. up. the Archb. of *Lemberg* on the *San*. This is a fruitful Country well stored with fair Horses and numerous Herds of Cattle. Here is also the Province of *Pokutia*, the chief (but declining) City on the *Neister*.

X. *Walbinia Superior*, or the Pal. of *Luceoria*, a Midland Province, on the E. of *Russia Rubra*, part of the old *Bastarna*, and now of *Russia Rubra*; taken in the largest extent, as is also *Ukraine* and *Podolia*, 280 m. long and 115 broad; divided into 3 parts called Chastellanies, viz. 1. *Luceoria* or *Lucko*, the chief (and great) City *Lufuc* or *Lucko*, the Met. a B. under the Archb. of *Gnesna*, on the *Ster*. 2. *Wolodomirtz*, the chief City *Wlodzimierz* or *Wolodimir*, on the *Zug*. 3. *Grzemenec*, ch. T. *Grzemenec* and *Olkuie*.

XI. *Ukraine, Volhinia Inferior* or the Pal. of *Kiow*, an Inland Province, on the E. of *Volhinia Superior*, part of the old *Bastarna*, 280 m. l. and 180 br. This Principality is divided into 3 Chastellanies, viz. 1. *Kiow*, the chief (great and famous but declining) City, the Met. a Bish. un. the Archb. of *Lemburg*, subject to the *Russians*, who have it by Mortgage, it stands on the R. *Nieper*. 2. *Owrucke*, ch. T. *Owrucke*. 3. *Zitomirz*, ch. T. *Zitomirz*. It is a Woody Province, inhabited by the *Cossacks*, subject to their own Prince or Waywode, chiefly under the *Turks* protection, though the *Russians* have also a considerable part of this Province.

XII. *Podolia*, an Inland Province on the S. of both the *Volhinia's*; part of the old *Bastarna*; 350 m. long and 112 broad; divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. The Higher or the Pal. of *Kamienieck*, divided into the Ter. of *Kamienieck*, *Lisecznic* and *Trembowla*, the ch. Cities, 1. *Kamienieck* wonderful strong, the Met. of *Podolia*, a Bish. un. the Archb. of *Lemburg*, subject to the *Turks* and taken by them in 1672, it stands on a Mountain by the River *Smotrzyck*; 3. *Bar*; 4. *Trembowla*. 2. The Lower or the Palatinate of *Braclaw*, (now commonly a part of *Ukraine*) the ch. City *Braclaw*, the Met. on the *Boga*. This Province is mostly under the *Turks* and *Cossacks*.

The first People that entred *Poland* (as is commonly believed) were the *Huns* and *Slavonians*, who, as *Orichorius* says, came from about *Macedonia*, and having driven

thence the *Suevi* and *Goths*, and others who possessed all that Tract of Land from the River *Vistula* to the *Elbe*; one *Lechus* or *Lachus* made himself their Chief about *An. 350.* and commenced the Monarchy of *Poland*, from whom are reckoned 14 Princes to *Miesko* or *Miceslaus* who began his Reign *An. 964.* and was the first Christian Duke of *Poland*, Baptiz'd upon his Marriage with a Daughter of *Boleslaus*, D. of *Bohemia*, on 7 March 965. his Son *Beleslaus* succeeded, *Anno 999.* and was by the Emperor *Otto III.* created King. After whom came *Micislaus II.* Father to *Casimir I.* followed by his Son *Boleslaus II.* surnamed the Cruel, (for putting to Death *Stanislaus* Bishop of *Cracow.*) Whereupon *Poland* lost the Title of a Kingdom, and was Governed by several Princes or Regents, till *Primislaus*, *An. 1295.* assumed again the Title of King; to whom succeeded *Ladislaus III.* after 4 Years expelled, and *Vinceislaus* King of *Bohemia* chosen in his room, but after 5 years *Ladislaus* was re-established; and next was *Casimir III.* called the Great; after whom *Lewis* King of *Hungary* being chosen King of *Poland* left two Daughters, the younger of which being declared Queen, married with *Jagellan* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, who upon these Espousals was Baptiz'd, accepted for King, and his Countries united to *Poland*, about 1386. he at his Christening taking the Name *Ladislaus*, and had for successors *Ladislaus IV.* *Ladislaus V.* King of *Hungary*, and *Casimire IV.* and *John Albertus* and *Alexander Sigismundus* the I. and II. which

last dying without Issue, An. 1572. The
Polanders chose *Henry Duke of Anjou*, (se-
 cond Son of *Henry II. of France*) who was
 Crowned, Anno 1574, and was the first
 Stranger to the Blood, but upon the Death
 of his Brother *Charles IX.* he left this
 Crown to take his own (by Inheritance)
 in *France*, An. 1576; after whose recels
 the *Poles* disagreeing in their Election, one
 Party naming *Stephen Batheri Prince of*
Transilvania, and the other *Maximilian*
Arch-Duke of Austria, it occasioned a War,
 but the first carried it and dyed without
 Issue, 1586. Then *Sigismund III.* Son of
John King of Sweden was chosen, soon af-
 ter which his Father dying, he was also
 Crowned King of *Sweden*; but having been
 bred a Papist, upon his Election made a
 Publick Profession of that Religion. Where-
 upon the States of *Sweden* at their Re-
 ceiving and Crowning him King, obliged
 him to conditions of maintaining *Luthera-*
nism, and no way endeavour to introduce
 Popery; which he after neglecting and
 putting *Romans* in places of Trust; they
 revolted, accusing him of Breach of Faith,
 deposed him, and set up his Uncle *Charles*
III. (Son of his Grandfather *Gustavus E-*
rickson) in his stead, hence arose the Foun-
 dation of the Wars between *Poland* and
Sweden, *Sigismund* prosecuting his preten-
 sion, and *Charles* justifying his Election,
 which Quarrel descended to their Posterity,
 for *Sigismund* Dying, An. 1632. *Ladislaus*
 his eldest Son followed, who also dying An.
 1648. his Brother *Casimir* was chosen, who
 reigned 20 Years, and then surrendring the

Crown, *Michael Coribut Wiesznowski* was chosen King who dyed in 1673. Then *John III.* of the Illustrious Family of the *Sobieski* was Elected on March 20. 1674. being before Senator, Grand Marshal and Generalissimo of the Armies of the Crown, he married before his coming to the Crown a French Lady named *Maria Casimire de la Grange*, Daughter to *Henry de la Grange*, Kt. Marq. of *Arques*, Lord of *Beaumont*, &c. he dyed An. 1697. His Children are, 1. Prince *James*, born An. , and An. 1691. married *Hedewig Elizabetha Emilia*, youngest Daughter save one to *Phillip William* Duke of *Newburg* and Elector Palatine. 2. Prince *Alexander* born about the Year 1670. 3. *John*. 4. *Casimire*. 5. *Leopold*. 6. The Princess *Louise Adelaia*, born Oct. 3. 1671.

Next was *Frederick Augustus*, the present King, born An. 1670. Elected An. 1697. though a prevailing Party have set up in that Kingdom a new Prince stiled *Stanislaus I.*

The King of *Poland* is elective, and must be of the *Roman Catholik Religion*.

He bears Quarterly in the first and fourth Gules, an Eagle Argent. Crowned, Membered and Beak'd Or. for *Poland*. In the second and third G. a Cavalier armed Argent. holding a Sword with the right hand of the same, and a Shield Az. in the left charged with a Cross Or, with double Cross Bars, his Horse Barbed Az. and nailed Or. for *Lithuania*. On the whole Azure a Buckler Or. for *Sobieski*. For a Crest, a Crown raised with 8 small Flowers, and closed with

8 Semi-circles terminating in a Mound Or, which is the Crest of Poland. The Shield environed with the Orders of France. The general Motto of the Kings of Poland is, *Habent sua sydera Reges.*

His Revenues are about 600000 Crowns per An. drawn chiefly out of Salt-works near Cracow, and from the Mines of Copper, Lead, Tinn, Silver; from the fishing Trade of Prussia, and the Tribute of the Jews. His Daughters are provided for at the publick Charge, and for the most part the Expence of the Household defray'd, (each of the 4 Quarters keeping him and the Nobility for 3 Months.) In time of War he is enabled by the Diets to lay Taxes on the People.

Jamarraw, a place remarkable for the Court being often there. Is situate about 8 m. W. of Lemburg in Russia. Noix, in Poland,

In Poland it is an Affront to call a Man *Cossack*, as in Italy *Calabrian*, in Germany *Switzer*, in Spain *Gallician*, in Sweden *Finnlander*, in France *Norman*, in England *Welchman*, &c.

The chief Mountains are the Carpathian or Crapack Mountains, dividing Poland from Turkey in Europe. The principal Rivers are 1. Nieper. 2. *Weissel*, or *Vistula*. 3. *Niester*. And 4. *Dwina*.

Here are Archbishopsricks 4, Bishopsricks 45, Universities 5.

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Under this name is comprehended all those Provinces, which lie between Poland, Germany, the Euxine Sea, Archipelago, and the Gulf of Venice, situated

ated between the 36th and 56th Deg. of Lon. and between the 34th and 30 min. and the 49th and 20th min. of Lat. Somewhat of a Triangular Form, being in length from the N. parts of *Hungary* to *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea*, about 1000 m. and in breadth from the W. parts of *Croatia* to *Oczacow* in *Beslerabia*, about 840 m. Comprehending the Roman Diocesses of *Macedonia*, or *Greece*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, and most of *Illyricum*, with some little part of the old *Sarmatia*.

It was antiently some part of the *Macedonian* Empire, afterwards all under the *Roman*, then a great part of it was over run by the *Goths*, *Slaves*, *Huns*, and *Bulgarians*, about the year 1450. The *Turks* driving out the Eastern Emperors, became Masters of a great part of it, the rest is for the most part sub. to the Emperor, as of the House of *Austria*, and to the *Venetians*, and some parts are also free.

The People of these parts are both *Christians*, (divided into *Papists*, *Protestants*, and the *Greek Church*,) and *Mahometans*.

Their Language is chiefly the *Sclavonian* or old *Sarmatian*, and the *Turkish*, besides these are the *Epirotick*, *Hungarian*, *Illyrian* and *Tarzygian* Tongues, spoken in many (especially the less conquered) places, and in several places a corrupt *Greek*. The commodities are *Mettals*, *Sulphur*, *Vitriol*, *Wines*, *Oil*, *Velvets*, *Damasc*, *Turkey* *Grograms*, &c. It contains 18 Provinces, (besides the *Isles*) the twelve first make the upper, and the six last the lower *Turkey*.

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Those parts that belong absolutely to the *Turks*, are divided into four Governments or Beglerbeg Ships, viz. 1. *Rome-lia* contains *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Cannina*, *Fanna*, *Livadia*, and not long since *Morea*. 2. *Bosnia* contains all *Bosnia*, and part of *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia* and *Servia*. 3. *Buda* (now much less than formerly) contains the rest of *Servia* with part of *Sclavonia* and *Hungary*. 4. *Temeswaer* contains only 3 or 4 Counties in the upper *Hungary*. These once contained the 58 *Sangiacks*. The 18 Provinces are.

H U N G A R Y.

1. *Hungary*, which containeth the old *Jazyges*, *Metanestia*, part of *Pannonia*, and old *Germany*, formerly called *Pannonia Inferior*, now *Hungari quasi Hungavaria* from the *Hunni*, and *Avares* a People of *Scythia*, who first inhabited *Palus Maotis*, but afterwards dwelt here.

Its Bounded East with *Transilvania* and *Walachia*, West *Austria*, North *Poland*, South *Sclavonia*, and is mighty fruitful, yielding Corn thrice a Year, and Grass (in some places) higher than a Man, feeding Cattle, thought able to furnish all *Europe* with Flesh. Besides Deer, Partridge, Pheasant, Goats, Hares, Conies, and wild Fowl in such abundance, that any Man may kill or take them, in other places prohibited, they have also good Store of rich Vines, Fish, Gold, Silver, Copper, &c.

The People are strong of Body, but rude of Behaviour, respect not liberal Arts nor Trades, but abhor the Name of Coward, which

which cannot be obliterated but by killing a *Turk*, after which they wear a Feather. The Females have no Claim to any Inheritance, for the Male Line failing, it goes to the common Treasury, nor have they any other Portion than a Wedding Garment, before which they lie upon hard Quilts. They use the *Scythian* Language, and the Religion established, is that of the *Roman* Communion, tho' there are Protestants, and some few *Mahometans*. It is mostly under the Emperor, its 330 m. long, and 200 broad, and divided into 2 parts, viz.

1. Upper Hungary containing 35 Countries, viz. 1. *Poson*, ch. City *Presburg*, strong and very considerable with a Castle, the Met. subject to the Emperor. It stands on the *Danube*, and is in Latin called *Passonium*. 2. *Trenschin*, ch. T. *Trenschin*. 3. *Arva*, ch. T. *Arva*. 4. *Naytracht*, ch. T. *Leopoldstat*, very strong, the Met. on the *Waag*. 5. *Komara*, ch. T. *Kamara* or *Comarn*, large and vastly strong the Met. It stands in the Isle of *Schut* on the *Danube*, and *Newhausel* or *Uymar* small but very strong on the R. *Nitria* in a Marsh. 6. *Bars*, ch. T. *Lewens*. 7. *Novigrad*, ch. T. *Novigrad*, small but very strong with a Castle. 8. *Bistritz*, ch. T. *Bistritz*. 9. *Lypcze*, ch. T. *Lippa*, taken from the *Turks* in 1688. 10. *Sag*, the ch. but small and strong City *Agria* or *Eger*, a B. un. the Archb. of *Gran*, taken by the Emperors Forces in 1687. It stands on the R. *Agria*. 11. *Gewinar*. 12. *Barzed*. 13. *Torna*, ch. T. the same. 14. *Athanmiwar*, ch. T. *Caschau* or *Cassovia*, strong,

strong, it has the best Arsenal in all Hun-
gary, and stands on the Horat. 15. *Cepus*,
ch. T. *Deutch*. 16. *Soros*, ch. T. *Esperie*,
not only famous for strength, but its Fairs
and Salt Mines. It stands on the *Tarkzal*
among the Mountains, nigh the Castle of
Soros. 17. *Ungwar*, the ch. but small C.
Ungwar, taken by the Emperors Forces in
1685. It stands incircled with the R. *Ung*.
18. *Zemblyn*, the ch. and very strong City
with a Castle, *Tokay* on an Island made by
the R. *Tey*s and *Bodroch*, and *Zemblyn* a
Town on the *Bodroch*. 19. *Peretzax*, ch.
T. *Mantgatz*. 20. *Marmaruse*, ch. T. *Mar-*
maruse. 21. *Ugogh*, ch. T. *Ugogh*. 22.
Umar, the ch. and a strong City encircled
with the River *Samosch*. 23. *Debreczin*
ch. T. the same. 24. *Chege*, ch.
T. *Chuge*. 25. *Heneck*, ch. T. *Hewecz*.
26. *Pest*, the ch. T. *Pest*, a great and fine
Town standing in a pleasant Plain on the
Danube, being joyn'd to *Buda* with a
Ridge of Boats. 27. *Zolnock*, the ch. and
considerable City *Zolnock* on the *Tey*s. 28.
Colocz, the ch. but declining City *Colocz*, an
Archb. on the *Danube*. 29. *Bodroch*, the
ch. Cities *Segedin* on the *Tey*s, and *Bo-*
droch on the *Danube*. 30. *Cxongrad*. 31.
Burrur, ch. Towns the same. 32. *Wara-*
dine, the ch. City *Waradine*, large and
strong with a noble Castle, a B. un. the
Archb. of *Colocz*, standing by the R. *Keres*
and *Gyula*, a little fortified City, sub. to
the *Turks* on the Lake *Zarkad*. 33. *Cho-*
ad, ch. City *Chonad*. 34. *Temesware*,
with *Temesware*, a vast, great and strong
City, sub. to the *Turks*, and the Seat of a
Bassa

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Bassa standing nigh the Borders of Transilvania.

2. Lower Hungary contains 13 Counties viz. 1. *Muxon*, the ch. Town *Altenburg* or *Owar*, very strong, the best Outwork to *Vienna* on the *Danow*. 2. *Sopron* or *Oedenburg*, ch. and strong City *Oedenburg*. 3. *Sarwar*, ch. T. *Sarwar*. 4. *Salawar*, ch. T. *Kanisca* on the *Drave*. 5. *Veisprin*, ch. City *Vesprin* or *Weishrun*, strong and populous, a B. un. the Archb. of *Gran* nigh the *Sarwitz*. 6. *Gever* or *Javerin*, ch. City *Raab* or *Gewer*, small tho' very strong, a B. un. the Archb. of *Gran* on the *Raab*. 7. *Gran*, the ch. City *Gran*, fair, large and strong, an Arch. (the Archb. being Chancellor of Hungary) once the Met. of this Kingdom taken from the *Turks* in 1683. It stands on the *Danube*. 8. *Pelicz*, the ch. City *Buda* or *Offen*, a vast strong and famous City and Castle, the Met. of Hungary, seated on the *Danube*, where it runs in one entire Stream. This City rising up to the top of Hills, affords from most Streets of the Town, a Prospect of 20 m. or more on the other side of the *Danube*, which with the View of *Pest*, and the long Bridge of Boats is mighty delightful. Here are 8 Baths the noblest of Europe, that which is hotter, has no Colour, Smell nor Taste, differing from common Water. 9. *Ekeheta* *Feyerwax*, the ch. City *Alba Regalis* or *Stull Weissenberg*, very strong and famous for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of Hungary on the *Zarwitz*. 10. *Sigeth*, ch. T. *Sigeth*, very strong, incircled by the River *Alma*. 11. *Zegzard*, ch. T. *Dombe*. 12. *Tolna*.

12. Tolna, ch. T. Tolna, and Bataseck under the Archb. of Colocza, and united with it, both on the Danube. And 13. Barranywar, ch. T. Barranywar, nigh the Danube on the Road between Buda and Belgrade, and Quing; Ecclesia or Funfskirken, on the Keoritz.

Josephus Jacobus Ignatius Joannes Antonius Eustachius born July 16th, 1678, eldest Son to Leopold VI. Emperor of Germany, was Crowned King of Hungary, An. 1688, and chosen King of the Romans, An. 1689.

The Arms are Barrewise Arg. and G. of 8 pieces for Hungary.

SCLAVONIA.

II. Slavonia, or Windischbland, anciently called Savia, now usually reckoned a part of Hungary, 225 m. l. and 52 br. It is now sub. wholly to the Emperor, and divided into 6 Countries, viz.

1. Warasdin, ch. T. Warasdin on the Drave and Oopreaniz. 2. Kreis or Creutz, ch. T. Creutz. 3. Zagrab, ch. T. Zagrab or Agram, strong and populous, a Bish. under the Arch. of Colocza on the Save, by the Borders of Croatia. 4. Posega, ch. Ci. Posega, very strong and considerable, the Met. of Slavonia on the R. Oriana and Gradiska on the Scave. 5. Valpon, ch. T. Walkawer, the Met. and Esseck on the Drave, over which is a Bridge once 7 m. long very famous. 6. Sirmish or Szerem, ch. T. Sirmium the Met. and a B. under the Archb. of Colocza, the Birth place of Probus the Emperor, and Peter Waradin taken in 1691, and since fortified as a Frontier.

The

The *Sclavi*; whence this Province taketh Name, were a People of *Scythia*, who in the time of *Justinian* the Emperor planted themselves in *Thrace*, and after settled themselves in *Illyricum*; since by their Conquest of it is called *Sclavonia*. These *Sclavi* were first broken by the *Venetians*, who seeing them strong, imployed them in all Offices of Drudgery. From whence is used to base sort of People the Word *Slave* or *Slave*.

CROATIA.

III. *Croatia*, or Dukedom of *Krabaten*, lies on the S. or S. W. of *Sclavonia*, bordering on the Gulf of *Venice*, anciently called *Liburnia*, then a part of *Dalmatia*. It is 120 m. long and 70 broad, and mostly (if not all) under the Emperor, and contains 2 distinct Provinces, viz. 1. *Proper Croatia* ch. T. *Carassat*, strong, the Met. Governours Seat. and built by *Charles Arch-Duke of Austria*. It stands on the R. *Gudp*, and *Wibitz*, a very strong City on a small Lake. 2. *Morlachia*, ch. City *Zeng*, strong, the Met. a B. under the Archb. of *Spalatro*, at the bottom of a Mountain by the Sea and *Ouglin*, to which may be added some small Isles in the Gulf of *Venice*, sub. to the *Venetians*, the ch. of which is *Vegia*.

BOSNIA.

IV. *Bosnia*, *Bessen* or *Wessen* once called *Cardania*, is a Kingdom E. of *Croatia*, and S. of *Sclavonia*, part of the old *Dalmatia*, now reckoned, sometimes part of *Servia*, its called *Bosnia* from the *Bessi* or *Bessi*, a People of *Bulgaria*, its 120 m. l. and 70 br. and divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. Du-

or the higher *Bosnia*, ch. Cities *Bagnin*
aluch, large and strong, and *Tina*, a B. un-
 der the Archb. of *Spalatro* on the *Tina*.
 And 2. *Royal* or the lower *Bosnia*, the ch.
 City *Jaica* impregnable, the Met. and Se-
 pulture of their Kings on the R. *Plena*,
 and *Sarino*, a great and strong City on the
Migliasco. This Province is most if not all
 under the *Turks*, but is but a part of the
Turkish Government of Bosnia.

DALMATIA.

N. Dalmatia, sometimes *Slavonia* and
Illyris Turcis, *Bosneali*, a Sea Province on
 the S. of *Bosnia*, lying along the Gulf of
Venice, but a part of the old *Dalmatia*. Its
 240 m. long, and 60 broad, subject to se-
 veral and divided into. 1. *Venetian Dal-*
matia, sub. to the *Venetians*, the ch. Cities.

1. *Zara* very strong and considerable, an
 Archb. almost encompassed with the *Adria-*
tick Sea. Here is a Church of St. *John*
di Malvata, whose Mortar is temper'd
 with Malmsey, according to a Vow made
 by some Sailors in a Tempest. 2. *Sebenico*,
 a small but very strong City with a Castle
 and Fort, a B. under the Archb. of *Spalatro*
 on the Sea. 3. *Spalatro*, a very strong, rich
 and populous City, an Archb. on the *A-*
driatick. 4. *Cattaro*, a strong City with a
 Castle, a B. under the Archb. of *Barri* in *I-*
taly, on a Hill by the Bay *Cattaro*. 2. *Tur-*
ish Dalmatia, under the *Turks*, ch Cities.
 1. *Narenta*, a decaying City and Bish. un-
 der the Archb. of *Ragusa*, and *Dolcigno*, a
 Bish. under the Arch. of *Antivari*, now al-
 most destroy'd by an Earthquake in 1697.
 And 3. Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, under
 the

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the *Turks* and *Venetians*, ch. Cities. 1. *Ragusa*, populous, rich, strong, and of great Traffick. on the Sea, an Arch. sub. to the Common-wealth, tho' tributary to the *Turks* and *Venetians*. 2. *Stagno*, a Bish. under the Arch. of *Ragusa*. 3. *Trabigno*, the like.

Here are also several little Isles belonging to the *Venetians* and *Ragussians*, as *Grande*, *Braza*, *Lefina*, *Curzola*. &c.

These 4 last named great Provinces with part of *Hungary* and *Germany*, and a little of *Servia*, made up the Roman Diocess of *Illyricum*.

S E R V I A.

VI. *Servia*, this Kingdom lies E. of *Besunia*, and *Dalmatia* contains the old *Massia Superior*, *Dardania*, and part of old *Dalmatia*. Its 299 m. long, and 148 broad, divided into 2 Provinces, viz.

1. *Rascia*, oft reckoned a distinct Province, the ch. Cities. 1. *Belgrade* or *Griechich-Weissenberg*, very famous and strong, sometime the Bulwark of Christendom, a B. under the Archb. of *Antivari*, sub. to the *Turks*, who took it in 1690, and the Met. of this Kingdom, on the *Danube*. and *Sava*. 2. *Sethendria*. And 3. *Widen*, an Archb. both subject to the *Turks*, and both on the *Danube*. And

2. *Hersegovina* or the Dukedom of *St. Saba*, ch. Cities. 1. *Uscopia*, great, populous the Met. an Archb. sub. to the *Turk*, and the Seat of a *Sangiaek*. burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, on the *Veratazar*. 2. *Novi-bazar*. 3. *Nissa*. And 4. *Priscen*, all considerable Cities.

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WALACHIA.

VII. *Walachia*, sometimes *Walachia Transalpina*, is a Principality on the N. E. of *Servia*, cross the *Danube*, part of old *Dacia*, *Alpestris* or *Geta*; Its 260 m. long, and 130 broad, not found to be divided into any parts, the ch. Cities 1. *Targovisco*, great and the Met. of *Walachia*, sub. to its own Prince and his Seat, on the *Launiza*. 2. *Bucharest*, great and strong on the *Dembowicon*. 3. *Brasow*, And 4. *Braila*.

This Province is subject to its own Prince, or *Waywode* tributary to the *Turks*, but of late has given the Emperor Assistance, putting himself under his Protection.

TRANSILVANIA.

VII. *Transilvania*, this Principality is so called because penetrable no way but thro' Woods, lieth N. W. of *Walachia*, the same with old *Dacia Mediterranea*, 180 m. long. and 165 broad, divided among the *Hungarians*, *Saxons*, *Zecklers* or *Siculi*, each having 7 Seats, into 10 Counties, viz.

1. *Bihar*, *Czick*, *Dobacz*, *Gyirgio*, *Gula-Feirwar*, *Hunyad*, *Kraszna*, *Solnock*, *Torda*, and *Udmarkely*, the ch. Cities. 1. *Hermanstat* or *Halberstat*, fair, large, strong and populous, a B. un. the Archb. of *Colocza*, the Met. of *Transilvania*, sub. to its own Prince under the Emperor, and his Seat. This City was once exceedingly troubled with Ratts, which a Musician called the Peed Piper undertook to destroy for a certain Maiss of Money. But his Pay being refused, he stroke up another Tune, to which the Children all followed, and were closed up in the Hill *Hamelen*, as at the first.

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first Tune all the Rats followed him to the River and were Drowned) since which they suffer not any Instrument to be sounded in that Street. And in all their Writing (after the Date of our Saviours Nativity) they date from this their Childrens Transmigration. 2. *Weissenburg* or *Alba Julia* great and considerable, a Bish. under the Archb. of *Colozza*, and an University. *Clausenburg*, where the State Affairs are done. 4. *Newmarke*, where the States Assemble. 5. *Segešwar*. And 6. *Cronstätt* all 4 good and considerable large Cities. It is under its own Prince or Waywode once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now under the Emperor.

MOLDAVIA.

IX. *Moldavia*, sometimes called *Great Walachia* and *Carabogdania*, lying on the E. of *Transilvania* and *Walachia*; part of Old *Dacia*, *Alpestris* or *Gete*. This Principality is 260 m. long and 168 broad; divided into many parts. The chief City *Jassy*, great, populous, and the Met. subject to its own Prince, and his Seat, on the *Pruth*. 2. *Soozaw*. 3. *Targatod*. 4. *Roman* *Wivan*. This Province is also subject to its own Prince or Waywode, Tributary to the *Turks*, but now partly under the Emperors Protection, being lately over-run by the *Poles*.

BESSERABIA.

X. *Besserabia* or *Budziack*, lies East of *Moldavia* taken out of it, and most commonly comprehended under that Name, part of the old *Dacia*, *Alpestris* or *Gete* and a little of *Sarmatia*, 200 m. long and

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too broad. Inhabited mostly by *Tartars*, but subject to the *Turks*, and divided into Provinces, viz. The *Tartars* of *Oczacow*, ch. T. *Oczacow*, strong and the Met. by the Sea. And 2. The *Tartars* of *Budziack*, ch. T. *Bialogrod*, strong, and the Met. of *Besserabia*, on the *Euxine* Sea, (there is another *Bialogrod* here on the *Danube*) and *Kilia* on the *Danube*.

BULGARIA.

XI. *Bulgaria* or *Wolgaria*, lying on the S. of *Besserabia*, *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, crosses the *Danube*, containing the old *Mesia* inferior, the *Roman Scythia*, with some of *Thrace*; 340 m. long and 140 broad. It may be divided into 1. *Easterne*, the ch. Cities *Varna*, an Archb. and *Aziopoli*, both on or nigh the *Euxine* Sea. 3. *Mesember*, on the *Danube*. And 2. *Western*, containing the Sangiacks of *Sophia*, *Silistria* and *Nigepoli*, ch. Cities *Sesia*, formerly *Sophia*, a great populous but unwall'd City, the Seat of the *Bassa* for the Government of *Romellia*, the Met. of *Bulgaria* and an Archb. 2. *Silistria*, a great City, by some reckoned the chief of *Bulgaria*. 3. *Nigepoli*, an Archb. on the *Danube*, and *Isaacar*. This Province is subject wholly to the *Turks*.

These five last named great Provinces, with the greatest part of *Servia*, and a little of *Hungary* and *Albania*, made up the *Roman* Diocess of *Dacia*.

ROMANIA.

XII. *Romania* or *Ramelie*, lies on the S. East of *Bulgaria*; the greatest part of the old *Thrace*; 290 m. long and 116 broad; containing in it the Sangiacks of *Gallipoli*,
Vize

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Vize and *Kirkelia*, ch. Cities are 1. *Constantinople*, by the *Turks* called *Stamboul*, about 9 m. in Compass, taking in the *Seraglio*, has 22 Gates, and contains 70000 Souls. It stands (on 7 little Hills) on a narrow Straight between *Europe* and *Asia*, overlooking 'em both, and commanding the *Euxine Sea*, *Propontis* and *Hellefpont*. It is the finest Port of *Europe*; a Patriarchal City, and the Emperors Seat, being the Met. of *Turkey*. It was built by *Rayanus* a *Lacedemonian* Captain, 663. before Christ, and was called by him *Bizantium*. In it is the Temple of *St. Sophia*, now converted to a Mosque, (built of an Oval Form, surrounded with Pillars of admirable Workmanship, having Galleries roofed all over with Mosaick Work, and Decorated with curiously wrought and Plated) accounts to exceed all other Fabricks in the World. The City being destroyed, was after built by *Constantine Magnus*, An. 315. adorned not only with magnificent Buildings, but also with Statues and like Ornaments which he transported from *Rome*, making it the Seat of the Empire. The *Seraglio* is divided from the rest of the City by a lofty Wall 3 m. in Circuit, and hath three Courts one within another very pleasant for exercise of Recreation. 2. *Gallipoli*, a large, rich and populous City, a Bishopric under the Archb. of *Heraclea*, hath a Castle, a Magazine, and is the Seat of a *Basilica*. 3. *Selivree*, a great populous but unwalled City and Archb. on the *Propontis*. *Adrianople*, once the Emperors Seat. *Phillipopoli*, the Seat of a *Sangiack*. 4. *Thrace*, 5. *Scutari*, 6. *Trabzon*, 7. *Van*, 8. *Erzerum*, 9. *Sin*, 10. *Amur*, 11. *Alaj*, 12. *Erzerum*, 13. *Sin*, 14. *Amur*, 15. *Alaj*, 16. *Erzerum*, 17. *Sin*, 18. *Amur*, 19. *Alaj*, 20. *Erzerum*, 21. *Sin*, 22. *Amur*, 23. *Alaj*, 24. *Erzerum*, 25. *Sin*, 26. *Amur*, 27. *Alaj*, 28. *Erzerum*, 29. *Sin*, 30. *Amur*, 31. *Alaj*, 32. *Erzerum*, 33. *Sin*, 34. *Amur*, 35. *Alaj*, 36. *Erzerum*, 37. *Sin*, 38. *Amur*, 39. *Alaj*, 40. *Erzerum*, 41. *Sin*, 42. *Amur*, 43. *Alaj*, 44. *Erzerum*, 45. *Sin*, 46. *Amur*, 47. *Alaj*, 48. *Erzerum*, 49. *Sin*, 50. *Amur*, 51. *Alaj*, 52. *Erzerum*, 53. *Sin*, 54. *Amur*, 55. *Alaj*, 56. *Erzerum*, 57. *Sin*, 58. *Amur*, 59. *Alaj*, 60. *Erzerum*, 61. *Sin*, 62. *Amur*, 63. *Alaj*, 64. *Erzerum*, 65. *Sin*, 66. *Amur*, 67. *Alaj*, 68. *Erzerum*, 69. *Sin*, 70. *Amur*, 71. *Alaj*, 72. *Erzerum*, 73. *Sin*, 74. *Amur*, 75. *Alaj*, 76. *Erzerum*, 77. *Sin*, 78. *Amur*, 79. *Alaj*, 80. *Erzerum*, 81. *Sin*, 82. *Amur*, 83. *Alaj*, 84. *Erzerum*, 85. *Sin*, 86. *Amur*, 87. *Alaj*, 88. *Erzerum*, 89. *Sin*, 90. *Amur*, 91. *Alaj*, 92. *Erzerum*, 93. *Sin*, 94. *Amur*, 95. *Alaj*, 96. *Erzerum*, 97. *Sin*, 98. *Amur*, 99. *Alaj*, 100. *Erzerum*.

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6. *Trajanopoli*, a small but decaying City, all 3 Archbishopsricks.

From *Constantine the Great*, Anno 310, unto *Irene*, (in whose time the Empire was divided into East and West) were 34 *Constantinopolitan Emperors*, and from thence to *Constantine Paleologus* (in whose time the City and Empire of *Constantinople* was taken by *Mahomet the Great*, An. 1452.) were 46 Emperors. And *Constantinople* being the residence of the *Turkish Emperors*, it may not be improper in this place to declare briefly the Original of that Empire, and the Race and Descent of the present Emperor as followeth.

The *Turks* who anciently inhabited about the Fens of *Maotis*, lived a poor and contemptible Nation, till *Mahomet the Soltan of Persia* rebelling against his Lord and Master, the Calyph of *Babylon* called these *Turks* to his Aid, and by their help obtained a signal Victory. After which they desired their Wages and a fair Dismission, which he refusing, they thereupon under the Conduct of *Trangolipix* their chief leader, assaulted the *Persians*, and in their second Fight overthrew and slew the Sultan himself, and *Trangolipix* was by both Armies proclaimed Sultan or King of *Persia*, about the Year 1030.

There were at that time among the *Turks* two noted Tribes, the *Zelzuccian* and the *Oguzian*, of the former Tribe the aforementioned *Trangolipix* was Head, but his Line being at length worn out, one *Ottoman* chief of the *Oguzian* Tribe, for small beginnings Warring against the *Christians*.

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Alans, possessed himself at length of the City of Nice, not long before the Imperial Seat of the Greek Emperors, and An. 1300 took on him the Title of Sultan, and from this Ottoman inclusively 7 Sultans of the same Race Reigned, still increasing their Dominions to the Year 1450. when *Mahomet II.* surnamed the Great, and first Emperor of the *Turks*, conquered the two Empires of *Constantinople* and *Trapezund*, 12 Kingdoms and 200 Cities. From whom the present Emperor of the *Turks* is Descended, being the 16th inclusively of the same Race. His Name is

Mustapha II. proclaimed Emperor, An. 1703. upon the Death of *Achmet*.

He bears Vert. a Crescent Arg. crested with a Turbant, charged with 3 black Plumes of Herons Quills, with this Motto, *Donec Totum Impleat Orbem.*

MACEDONIA.

XIII. *Macedonia*, on the S. W. of *Romania*; part of the ancient *Macedonia* with a little of *Thessaly*. This Kingdom is 240 m. long and 160 broad; divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Jamboli* or *Emboli*, anciently *Mygdonia*. ch. T. *Contessa*, the Met. and *Emboli* or *Ambipoli*, an Archb. 2. *Proper Macedon*, ch. T. *Salonick*, once *Thessalonica*, great, rich and populous, the Met. of this Kingdom, and an Archb. and *Vodena*. 3. *Cemenolitari*, ch. T. *Cogni* or *Tyrissa*. This Kingdom or Province is wholly under the

Turks.

ALBA-

ALBANIA.

XIV. *Albania* or the Higher *Albany*, a Kingdom on the W. of *Macedon*, containing the rest of old *Macedon*, and the Roman *Prevalitana*. Is 200 m. long and 120 broad, subject to the *Turks*, and a little under the *Venetians*. It contains the Tracts of *Ducagni*, *Dibra*, *Clementi*, *Iballia*, *Bend*, *Canovia*, *Spatania*, *Musfia*, *Monte-Nero*, *Palati*, *Zenta*, *Spassi* and *Zappa*. The ch. Cities *Scutari*, great and populous, the Met. of this Kingdom, and a Bish. under the Archb. of *Antivari*; *Croia*, a Bish. under the Archb. of *Durazzo*; *Durazzo*, an Archb. and *Ocbryda*, an Archb. All great, strong and populous Cities under the *Turks*, and *Vallona* under the *Venetians*.

CANINA.

XV. *Canina* or the Low. *Albany*, on the S. of the Higher *Albany*, the same with the old *Epirus*, still often called by that Name. Its 180 m. l. and 68 broad; divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *Proper Canina*, ch. *T. Canina*. 2. *Chimera*, ch. City *Chimera*, strong, and head of the Ter. of *Chimera*, partly free. 3. *Larta* or *L'Arta*, ch. City *Larta*, sub. to the *Turks*, and *Peneza*, the Met. a Bish. under the Archb. of *Lepanto*. Here is Mount *Pindus*, Sacred to *Apollo*, and the *Acroceranian Hills*, (so called because subject to Thunder-Claps) and the Rivers *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, called for Taste and Colour, the Rivers of Hell.

JANNA.

XVI. *Janna*, *Janina*, or *Jaana*, lies on the East of *Canina* and *Albania*, the same with the greatest part of the ancient *Ibes*.

Saly, sometimes a part of *Macedonia*, and now counted one of the 4 parts of the modern *Macedonia*. It is 180 m. long and 90 broad; anciently divided into the 5 Provinces of *Pelasgiotes*, *Esthiotes*, *Thessalotes*, *Phthiotes* and *Magnesia*, now it containeth the Sangiacks of *Janna* and *Tricca*, the ch. Cities are 1. *Larissa*, rich and flourishing, the Met. and an Archb. sub. to the *Turks*, and often the retiring place of their Emperor. 2. *Armiro*. 3. *Janna*. 4. *Tricca*, whose Bishop *Herodotus* made the Poem of *Thiagenes* and *Cariolia*.

LIVADIA.

XVII. *Livadia*, or *Lebadia*, on the S. of *Janna* and *Canina*, anciently called *Achaia*. Its 240 m. long and 70 broad; divided into 4 parts, viz. *Despotat*, or Little Greece, the old *Ætolia* and *Acarnia*, the ch. T. *Pescari* and *Neocastri*. 2. *Livadia*, the old *Pochis*, *Doris* and *Locris*, ch. Cities, 1. *Lepanto*, very strong and considerable, with a Castle, and Archb. taken by the *Venetians* (to whom it is subject) in 1687. It stands on the famous Bay of *Lepanto*. 2. *Salona*. In this Sea of *Lepanto*, *Augustus* and *Anthony* fought for Empire of the World. As also was that memorable Sea-fight, An. 1571. between the *Turks*, who had 270, and the *Venetians* (and Confederate Christians) 145 Gallies. In that Day died 29000 *Turks*, taken Prisoners 39000, with 140 Gallies, and about 4000 pieces of Ordnance; they freed 1200 Captive Christians, and had killed about 7056 of their Men. 3. *Stramulipa*, (the old *Boeotia*) ch. T. *Strues* or *Ibebes*, a renowned City.

City, but now a ruinous place, and *Badia*.
 4. *Setines*, the old *Attica* and *Megaris*, ch.
 T. *Setines* or *Athens*, one of the most an-
 cient and noble Cities of Greece, the Met.
 of *Linadia*, and an Archb. now sub. to the
Venetians. This *Athens* is famous for 3
 things, 1. Inviolable Faith. 2. Affection
 to their Friends, that *fides Attica* grew into
Adage. 3. For the famous Schollars flou-
 rished here. Which did not effeminate
 them, but that this City yielded more
 valiant Captains than any other except
 Rome. In this *Attica* the Money Currant
 being stamp'd with an Ox, occasioned the
 Proverb *Bos in Lingua*. In this Country
 is the Mount *Helicon*, and another called
Citheron, both striving with *Parnassus* for
 heighth, and the famous Streights of *Ther-*
mopyla, 25 Foot in breadth.

M O R E A.

XVIII. *Morea*, a Peninsula anciently cal-
 led *Peloponesus*; 180 m. long and 150 br.
 wholly subject to the *Venetians*; divided
 into 4 Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Clarentia*,
 (the old *Achaia Propria*, *Syconia* and *Co-*
rinthia) the ch. Cities, 1. *Patras*, a flou-
 rishing City, the Met. on the Sea. 2. *Co-*
rinth, a very famous but now ruined City,
 an Archb. And 3. *Clarence*. 2. *Sacconia*,
 or *Romania Minor*, the old *Argolis*, ch. Ci-
 ties, 1. *Napoli-di-Romana*, very strong the
 Met. and an Archb. 3. *Tzaconia*, the
 old *Arcadia* and *Laconia*, the ch. Cities, 1.
Misthra, once *Lacedemon*, and *Sparta*, a
 very ancient and famous City, though
 much decayed, the Met. of the *Morea*, and
 a Bish. under the Archbishop, of *Corinth*. 2.

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Malvasia, the Met. very strong, standing upon a Rock in the Sea. 4. *Belvedera*, the old *Ellis* and *Messenia*, the ch. Cities *Belvedera*. 2. *Modon*, fine and strong, a B. under the Archb. of *Patras*. 3. *Coron* both under the *Venetians*.

These 6 last named Provinces antiently made up the famous and renowned Country of *Greece*, sometimes the *Roman* Diocess of *Macedony*, and now the greatest part of the *Turkish* Government of *Rumelia*.

CRIM TARTARY.

Lesser Tartary, or *Taurica Chersonesus*, part of old *Sarmatia*, is a Sea-Province on the S. of *Russia*, 600 m. long, and 300 broad, divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. *Precop* or *Przecop*, ch. T. *Azoph* or *Nigropoli*. 2. *Taurica Chersonesus* or the *Peninsula*, ch. Cities, *Kassa* the Met. rich and considerable, sub. to the *Turks*, who have here a *Bassa*, and *Baccasarium* the great *Chams* Residence according to the late *French* Writer. But his Court in the Summer time is a moveable City built upon Wheel-houses, and transported from one place to another as occasion serves, which Houses at every Station are orderly disposed into Streets and Lanes, and by the *Tartars* are called *Agara* or a Town of Carts. They also remove their Drove of Cattle up and down with them. Within these Territories is *Capba* a Town of great Trade 6 or 7 m. about.

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Its probable that upon the breaking of the great Empire of the *Tartars* into pieces, upon the Death of *Tamerlane*, An. 1402. The *European Tartars* submitted to a Prince of their own Nation, under the Power and Government of whose Successors they still continue.

The present Cham of this lesser *Tartary* is *Nuradine Kiery*, whose Wife is called the *Chamine*, by whom he hath 4 Children. He is called the *Crim Tartar* from the Town of *Crim*, the antient Seat of the *Chams*, and at that time the fairest and greatest of the Country, situate in the midst thereof, and fortified with a strong Castle, and for the height of the Walls and Depth of the Ditch esteemed impregnable.

He bears Or 3 Griffins Sab. Armed G. His Revenues are uncertain. The People having but little Money, and living most upon bartering their Cattle, besides what he has in Lands and Customs, and 5500 Duckates yearly, which he receives from the great *Turk*, he has the 10th of all spoiles got in the Wars.

The Male Line of the *Ottoman House* failing, these *Chams* are to succeed upon an Agreement made betwixt the two Emperors.

The Seas and Islands of Europe.

LY E dispersed in the *Grecian*, *Cretan*, *Ionian*, *Adriatick*, *Mediterranean*, *Brittish* or *Northern* Seas, and the first Sea which offereth it self is.

Patus Maotis, so called from the *Maotes*, who formerly inhabited on the Banks, or *Mardi la Tana*, where is no Island of Note. Hence the Sea running Southward is brought into the Sea or Streight called *Bosphorus* opening into the

Euxine Sea, or *Mare Magiore* for its Greatness, or the Black Sea from the great Milts thence arising, or from dangerous Shipwracks being a shore full of Rocks and Sands. The Islands are *Tbinnius* and *Eri-thinnius* little famous. From hence the Sea bending Southwards, is brought into *Thracius Bosphorus*, a Streight near *Thrace* not a mile broad and called *Bosphorus*, for that Oxen have swom over it. This Streight having continued 26 miles, openeth into *Propontis*, 30 m. in compass, now called *Mar di Maymora* from the Isle *Marmora* so called because of its plenty of Marble. This Sea growing into a lesser Channel, is called *Hellespont*, over which *Xerxes* passed his Army of 2164710 fighting Men into *Greece*, and where is the Isle *Tenedes*, so called from one *Tenes* being cast on shore lock'd in a Chest, 10 m. in compass, is now called the Sea of the 2 Castles, which stands where one stood *Abydos* and *Sestos*, where they search all Ships, and receive the Grand Seigniors Customes. This Hellespont

pont after a Course of 40 m. expaciaterh
his Waters into

The Aegean Sea.

So called from *Aegeus* the Father of *Theseus* here drowning himself, but others from *Aege* once the principal City of the Isle *Euboea*. The ch. Islands are.

1. *Negroponte*, antiently *Ebea*, rent by an Earthquake from *Achaia*, 130 m. l. and 38 broad, between this and the Continent is the little *Eurippus* ebbing and flowing 7 times a day. The reason of which *Aristotle* not knowing, threw himself into it. Here *Palimedes* Son to *Nauplius* is said to invent 4 of the Greek Letters, Sentinells in Armies and Watchwords, the ch. City *Negroponte*, very strong and stands by the Bridge, which joyns this Isle to *Achaia* or *Livadia*. The Rivers 1. *Crien*, whereof if Sheep drink their, their Wool turns white, if of 2. *Neleus* coal black.

2. *Mitiline* or *Lesbos* on the *Asia* side in comp. 168 m. the ch. C. *Mittilene*. Here was born *Sappho* an Heroick Woman, who invented the *Sapphoick* Verse, *Pittacus* one of the wise Men of Greece, *Theophrastus* the Physician, and Philosopher *Arian* expert on his Harp, and *Alcaeus* Successor to *Orpheus* in *Lyrick* Poessie.

3. *Stalimene* or *Lemnos*, 100 m. in comp. from whence comes the Sovereign Mineral *Terra Sigillata*.

4. *Sio* or *Cbios* in comp. 125 m. contending for *Homers* Birth. Hence cometh the Gumm Mastich. Here are great store of red Partridge bred tame like Flocks of Geese, and the best Wine of all Greece called *Vina Chia*.

5. *Sciro* the Birthplace of *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus*. *Sporades* from *Spargo*, because dispersed in the Sea, in number 12, the ch. *Melos*, now *Milo*, from its abundance of Honey, in comp. 80 m. 2. *Canaton*. 3. *Affine*.

Cyclades, because they lie in a Circle, also Isles of the Arches, because in the Archipelago in number 53, and a Man in a clear day may see 20 of them together. The chief 1. *Delos* now *Idille*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, and Custom of not permitting Men to be born or die in it. 2. *Samos*, where fortunate *Polycrates* lived. 3. *Cos* now *Lango*, where *Hippocrates* was born, *Æsculapius* worshipped, and in his Temple *Venus* pictur'd naked by *Appelles* born here. 4. *Parmos*, where St. *John* wrote the Revelations, and his Hand Greek Priests do affirm to be reserved, and that the Nails being cut, do grow again. This Isle affords almost nothing for Sustainance. 5. *Giare*s, to which the Romans banished Delinquents. These Islands lie part in *Asia*. The other

Little Islands are 1. *Santo*. 2. *Pelagmisi*. 3. *Schiati*. 4. *Teno*. 5. *Micone*. 6. *Zea*. 7. *Nichia*. 8. *Morgo*. 9. *Stampalia*. 10. *Tira*. And now for the best method we shall speak of the Islands in

The Ionian Sea.

So called (as *Heylin*) from *Iona* a Region in *Calabria*, where the first Island offers it self in course from them last spoke of, viz. *Cerigo* or *Cythera*, in compass 60 m. formerly called *Perpbyris* from the abundance of

of Marble in the Mountains, environed with inaccessible Rocks.

Strivalis Strophades, two small Islands lying against *Mesenia* in the *Morea*, famous for the Harpies and Greek Priests about 30 in number, which continually live there.

Zant once *Zacintbus*, about 60 m. in compass.

Cephalonia from *Cephalus*, who in hunting shot his Wife *Procris*, and after made Governour here. It is 66 m. in compass, and had once 200 Towns. The chief Commodities of this Isle and *Zant* are Wheat, Honey, Currants, Oil, Wool, &c.

The *Echinades* are 5 little Isles or great Rocks, now called *Curzulari*, famous for the Battle of *Lepanto* fought near them.

Ithaca, on the N. E. of *Cephalonia*, now called *Val de Campare*, famous for the Birth of *Ulysses*.

Leucadia, now *St. Maure*, from white Rocks, off which by leaping into the Sea, such as unfortunately loved, were cured. The ch. City *St. Maure*, this Island was join'd to the Continent.

Corfu, antiently *Corcyra*, 54 m. l. and 24 br. the ch. City *Corfu*, seated at the Foot of a large Mountain. It is fruitful in Wax, Honey, Wine, Oil, and some Fruits. And now we enter into.

The Adriatick Sea.

Extending 700 m. in length, and 140 in breadth, so called of *Adria* once a famous Sea Town in the mouth of *Eridanus* or *Po*. It was accounted very unsafe and tempestuous, but after *Helena* had cast one of the three Nails of our Saviour in it, it was

calm and quiet. The Venetians are Lords of this Sea, to whom as the Duke is espoused every Ascension Day, so it is baptised by the Bishop of Zant every Day of Epiphany. The ch. Islands along the Coast of *Dalmatia* or old *Illyricum*. 1. *Melita*. 2. *Melana*, or *Cocyrus*. 3. *Pharus*. 4. *Brattia*. 5. *Tragurium*. 6. *Scardona*. 7. *Issa*. 8. *Arba*. 9. *Curicta*. 10. *Absurcus*, and returning, we meet with *Lissa* or *Clissa*, *Djameda*, and *Trimerus*, along the Coast of *Italy*. From which sailing round *Italy* and through *Fretum Siculum*, we come into

The *Toscane Sea*.

By the Greeks *Mare Tyrrhenum*; by the Latines *Inferum*, where are

The *Liparian* Isles. 1. *Phenicusa*. 2. *Etricusca*. 3. *Ustica*, or *Osteodes*, and 4. *Lipara* the largest giving name to the rest. And

The *Vulcanian* or *Aolian* Islands; *Dydima*, *Hycesia*, *Evonimus*, *Strongyle*, &c. The People skill'd in divining by the Wind.

Isles of *Naples* 18 in number. The ch. *Ischia* now

Beginneth with Rocks, and fill'd with Hares and Conies, where is a Fountain, as said, will boil Flesh and Fish.

2. *Caprea*, to which the Roman Emperors retired for Recreation. 3. *Aenaria*. 4. *Prochyta*. 5. *Pandataria*. 6. *Ponfu*. &c.

A little further in this Sea between *Italy* and *Corfica* lies the Isles of 1. *Elbe* or *Itha* the ch. *Cosmopoli*. Here is Iron not to be melted, unless carried to some other place.

2. *Dianium*. 3. *Igilium*. 4. *Iglasa*. 5. *Planosa*. 6. *Columbaria*. 7. *Venaria*. 8. *Capraria*. 9. *Menaria*, and 10. The *Gorgonia* or *Urge* which lie at the Entrance into

The

The Ligurian Sea.

Whose chief Islands are 1. *Gallinaria*, from its abundance of wild Hens. 2. *Giglio*, now where the Genoes overthrew the Pisans. 3. *Lero* and *Lerina*. 4. The *Stoccardes*, (*Hypeæ*, *Prote* and *Mele*, or *Pomponiana*) against *Provence* in *France*.

The Mediterranean Sea.

So called for having its Course in the middle of the Earth, is called in some places *Mare Ibericum*, in others *Balearicum*, others *Egusticum*, others *Tyrrhenum*, others *Sardinium*, others *Siculum*, others *Ionium*, others *Adriaticum*, &c. taking its Name from the adjacent Shoar, and are also called the *Levant* Sea from the Sun rising East. The great Islands are,

1. *Sicily* formerly *Trinacris*, for that being Triangular, it abutteth into the Sea with 3 Promontories. Here were the Giants *Lestrigones* and *Cyclops*, and the *Siculi* driven hither out of *Latium* gave name to the Countrey. Its 780 m. in comp. and divided from *Italy*, (to which its supposed to be once joyned, by a narrow Sea called *Fretum Siculum*, having *Seylla* the Rock on *Italy* side and *Charibdis* the Gulf on *Sicily* side occasioned the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim*. The People ingenious, desirous of Honour and sharp-witted, their Religion *Roman*, and Language *Italian* corrupted. Its fertile in Oil, Wine, Saffron, Sugar, Salt, Corn, having the Gems of *Agate* and *Emerald*, and breeds an excellent Race of Horses. Here is the Hill *Erybia* famous for Bees and Honey, and *Aetna*, now *Mont Gibello*, which tho' it lies

lies covered with Snow, vomits Fire. This Kingdom is famous for worthy Schollars, 1. *Æschilius* the Tragedian, kill'd by a Stone let fall by an Eagle. 2. *Diodorus Siculus* the Historian. 3. *Empedocles* Inventor of Rhetorick, and his Fellow *Gorgias*. 4. *Euclides* the Geomitrician. 5. *Archimedes* the worthy Mathematician. 6. *Ephicarmus*, 7. *Theocritus*. This Island is divided into 3 Provinces, viz.

1. *Val-di-Demona*, whose Cities are 1. *Messina*, very great, antient, and so strong, the People let their Gates stand open to derision to the *Turks*. It is the Met. and Archb. 2. *Catana*, great, rich and strong, a Bish. and an Univ. so often vexed by the Tyrant *Dionysius*, for whose Life the old Woman pray'd. 3. *Patti*, a thriving City.

2. *Val-di-Mazara*, whose ch. Cities are 1. *Palermo*, great, populous and rich, the Met. of *Sicity*, an Archb. and Univ. and Seat of the *Spanish* Vice-Roy, scituate on the West Cape against *Sardinia*. 2. *Montreal*, an Archb. tho' a small City. 3. *Mazara*, the Met. a Bish. under *Palermo*.

3. *Val-di-Noto*, whose ch. Cities are 1. *Syracusa*, once a famous City on an Island by the Sea shore, the Met. and a Bish. under *Montreal*. It was 22 m. in compass once. 2. *Noto*. 3. *Terra-Nova*.

By the Massacre of the French in this Island, now called *Vesperis Siculi*, An. 1281. it hath since belonged to the House of *Aragon*. At the Western Promontory of *Sicity* lieth 3 small Islands, viz. 1. *Phorhantia*. 2. *Hiera* or *Maritima*. 3. *Ægusa-Capraria*.

2. *Sar*

SARDINIA.

2. *Sardina*, anciently *Ichusa* and *Sanda-*
liatis, now *Sardinia* from *Sardus* Son to *Her-*
acles. Its 160 m. l. and 94 br. and di-
 vided into 2 parts, viz.

1. *Capo-di-Cagliari*, the ch. Cities. 1. *Cag-*
liari, great, rich and beautiful, the Met.
 of this Kingdom, an Archb. Univ. and the
 Governours Seat, who must be a *Spaniard*,
 and hath under him 2 *Spanish* Deputies for
 the 2 Capes of *Lugodori* and *Cagliari*. 2.
Arifagni on the S. of this Isle. 3. *Villa d'*
Alghia. This part of *Sardinia* lies towards
Africk.

2. *Capo-di-Lugodori*, the ch. City *Algher*
Algeri, a B. under *Sassari*, and the Met.
Sassari, great and pleasant, and an Archb.
Bossa, an Archb. See. This part lies to-
 wards *Corfica*, from which it is parted by
the Fretum 7 m. broad.

The People of *Sardinia* are rebellious in
 religion, little curious, and speak corrupt
Sardinian. Against the S. end of this
 land lie several small Islands, the ch. 1.
Capictrum. 2. *Enafis*. 3. *Boaria*. and 4.
Muccina. Against the E. side 1. *Cunicularia*.
Ficaria. 3. *Calodes*. 4. *Belarides*. 5.
Sarrea, the largest N. 2 or 3 small Islands,
 and W. *Herculis*, *Diabate* and *Bertula*.

CORSICA.

III. *Corfica*, sometimes *Serasne* lieth N.
Sardina. Its 115 m. l. and 55 br. and
 divided into four parts, viz.

1. *Banda-diqua-Monti*, the ch. Cities. 1.
Alghia, the Met. with a strong Castle on the
 part of this Isle by the Sea, and *St. Flo-*
rence.

2. *Banda-*

2. *Banda-di-Fuora*, whose ch. Cities are *Ajazzo* neat, beautiful, and a Bishops See and *Calvi*.

3. *Banda-di-d'Entro*, the ch. T. *Corte* in the middle of the Island, and *Ampugna*.

4. *Banda-di-la-Monti*, the ch. Town St. *Boniface* on the S. parts of this, and *Porto Vecchio*.

The Soil produceth little Corn, but of the best Wines, Oils, Figs, and Honey somewhat bitter, fierce Horses, and Maltiffs wonderful large, and a Beast called *Musoli* with Horns like Rams, and Skins like Stags but of incredible hardness. This Island with *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, have been the Tennisballs of Fortune, but now under the Common wealth of *Genoa* in the Fee of the Pope.

CANDIA.

IV. *Candia*, or *Crete* in the mouth of the *Aegean* Sea, once called *Hecatompolis*, for that it had 100 Cities, and the Lady of the Sea being nigh to *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. It is 240 m. l. and 60 br. and divided into 4 Provinces, viz. *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia*, and *Cetia*. The ch. Cities 1. *Candia*, the Met. subject to the *Turks*, and besieged by the *Venetians* in 1692, but left with loss. 2. *Canea*. 3. *Retimo*, and a few others. The Soil is fruitful especially in Wine called *Muscadiné*, Sugar Candy, Gums, Honey, Sugar, Olives, Dates, Apples, Oranges, Lemmons, Raisins, Melons, Citrons, Pomogranates, &c.

The Islands of lesser Note near *Candia* are *Claudia* mentioned in the 27 *Acts*, v. 1. 2. *Dio*. And 3. *Agilia*.

CYP R U S.

V. *Cyprus*, in Circuit 550 m. 60 m. distant from the rocky Shoar of *Cilicia*, and 100 from the main Land of *Syria*. The Air in Summer exceeding hot. the Soil moistened with some few Brooks. In *Constantines* time no Rain falling there in 36 Years, the Isle was near utterly forsaken, yet can themselves build a Ship with all Necessaries whatsoever, and have abundance of Wine, Oil, Corn, Sugar, Cotton, Honey, Wooll, Tarpendine, Allom, Verdigrise, all sorts of Mettals, Salt, Grograms, &c. whereupon it was called *Mercuria*, i. e. *Happy*. 2. *Cerastis*. 3. *Amastus*, and now *Cyprus*, from the abundance of *Cyprus* Trees. The People are strong, nimble, civil and hospitable to all but *Jews*, who in the Empire of *Trajan*, under *Artemio* their Captain, laid this Island desolate, killing 240000 Souls, but were with much Bloodshed soon after vanquished by *Lucius* the Emperors Lieutenant. This Kingdom is famous for the birth of 1. *Æsclepiades*, Author of the *Ætæse* so named; 2. *Xenophon* the Historiographer; 3. *Zeno*; 4. *Apolonius* the Philosopher; 5. *Solon*, one of the Wise Men of *Greece*, (the other 6 being *Picauder* of *Corinth*, *Bias* of *Priene*, *Thales* of *Miletum*, *Pythagoras* of *Mitilene*, *Cleobatus* of *Lindum*, *Alcibiades* of *Sparta*) and here was born the Christian Martyr *St. Barnaby*. The Island hath a Mountain running through it from East to West, and divided into 7 Sangiacks, the chief Cities, 1. *Nicosia*, towards the midst of the Country. 2. *Famagusta*, on the

234 Seas, &c. of Europe.

the South Sea, built and called by *Tucer*, *Salamine*, at besieging of this Town the *Turks* spent 118000 great Bullets. 3. *Amathus*. 4. *Paphos Nova*. 5. *Lapathus*, and 2 or 3 more.

The Arms are Quarterly, 1. Arg. a Cross potent inter 4 Croslets Or. 2. Barrewise of 8 pieces Arg. and Azure supporting a Lyon Passant Az. Crowned Or. 3. Or a Lyon G. 4. Arg. a Lyon G. as Bara.

R H O D E S.

VI. *Rhodes*, from its chief City, is an Island against *Caria*, a Province of *Asia Minor*, in compass 120 m. The People called by *Florus*, *Populus Nauticus*, being expert in Maritime Affairs. This Isle fell in the Division of the Roman Empire to the *Gracians*, from whom the *Saracens* took it and held it till the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem* being utterly driven out of *Asia* by the *Turks*, seized on it, An. 1308. These Knights sorely intreated the *Turks* till An. 1522. when *Solyman* by multitude overpowered Valour, and on *Christmas* Day entered it as Conqueror. The City *Rhodes* is on the East Shore, and was Honoured with the Mighty *Colossus*, made by *Charles* of *Lindum* in 12 Years, 80 Cubits high, the little Finger as big as a Man, which after standing 66 Years was overthrown by an Earthquake, and the *Brass* (when this Isle was united by the General of *Calyph* *Orsmen* to the *Mahometan* Empire) loaded 900 Camels. This Image was made in Honour of the Sun, which is said to shine here once every Day.

Day. It is inhabited by *Turks* and *Jews*. Christians having free Commerce in it all the Day, but must on pain of Death leave it at Night. West of *Rhodes* between it and *Candie* lyeth *Carpatho* or *Scarpante*, a small Isle.

M A L T A.

VII. *Malta*, in Scripture *Melita*, distant 60 m. from *Sicily*, and 60 m. in Compass. The Men of the *African* Complexion and Language, and of the Religion of *Rome*, the Women fair but hating Company. The Soil barren, being seated upon a Rock over which the Earth spreads not above 1 Foot high, and hath ne're a River in it. The chief Cities are 1. *Malta* or *Melita*, from its abundance of Honey. 2. *Valetta*. 3. *St. Hermes*. 4. *La Isula*, and several Villages, with the Ports of *St. Michael* and *St. Angelo*. This Island was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Moors*, and by *Charles* given to the *Knights of Rhodes*, newly expelled thence by *Solyman*. Anno 1522. These *Knights* 1000 in number, 500 of whom remain in the Island, and the other 500 are dispersed in five Seminaries in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, (and King Henry VIII. suppressed) one in England. Over these in every Country is a Grand Prior, and one Titular for England. The Grand Master is Stiled Most Illustrious and most Reverend Prince, the Lord Fryer N. Great Master of the Hospitall of *St. John of Jerusalem*, Prince of *Malta*, *Gauls* and *Goza*. (these being 2 Islands near *Malta*.) And there are 16000 Great Crosses, out of whom the

236 Seas, &c. of Europe.

Officers, as Marshal, Admiral and Chancellor, &c. are chosen. Their manner of Election, Vows, &c. you may read in Heylin and others.

The *Baleares*, excellent Slingers, are divided into 1. *Majorca*, distant 60 m. from Spain, in Circuit 300 m. The chief Cities *Majorca*, an Univ, and *Palma*, where *Raymund Lullius* was born. 2. *Minorca*, 150 m. in Circuit; the chief Towns *Minorca* and *Java*, the Soil generally fruitful; both these Islands did heretofore much abound in Conies, which were destroyed by Ferrets. 3. *Tivica*, 50 m. distant from Spain, in Circuit 10 m. the chief City *Tivica*, the chief Commodity Salt. 4. *Formentara*, is 10 m. round, These two last were called *Pithuise* from the Pine Trees the People excellent Swimmers. These Islands tossed with various Fortunes were at last united to the Crown of Spain by *Pedro IV*.

At the Western end of this Sea, opening into the Ocean, is the Streight of old called *Fretum Herculeum*, now the Streight of *Gibraltar*, from *Gibell Tariffa* a chief Leader of the *Moors* into Spain. On the North side was Mount *Calpe*. On the South *Abila*, on which *Hercules* placed two Pillars, inscribed *Nil ultra*; but the Emperor *Charles V.* after the Discovery of *America*, on them or others inscribed *Plus Ultra*.

Cadiz, heretofore said to be an Island, is a Peninsula joyning to *Andaluzia* in Spain.

The OCEAN.

That *Ingens* and *Infinitem Pelagus*, so called from its swiftness or cleaving the Earth, which the Greek name *Ωκεανός* Importeth. Hath particular Names as *Cantabricus*, *Gallicus*, *Britannicus*, &c. according to the Shore by which it passeth. And hath therein diverse Islands, the chief of which are The *Brittish* Islands the *Greater* and *lesser*, the *Greater* being called

GREAT-BRITAIN.

IN Compass 1836 m. and in length 800 m. under the 9th and 13th Clymates, in the Northern Temperate Zone; in the North part of *Scotland* at Summer Solstice being no Night at all. Its the greatest Island next *Java* in the World, and is divided into *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland*.

ENGLAND.

England is bounded with the *German*, *Irish* and *Brittish* Oceans, and parted from *Scotland* on the North by the *River Tweed*, and a Line drawn from it to the *Solway*. It was once called *Albion* ab *Alpis Rupibus*, afterwards *Britain*, till *Egbert* first *Saxon* Monarch, called the Southern parts *England* from the *Angles*, who with the *Fuits* and *Saxons* conquered it. It is of a *Triangular* form, encompassed.

passed on three sides with Sea. And in length from North to South about 320 m. and in breadth from East to West about 300 m. and containing about 27000000 of Acres.

The Soil is fit for Pasture more than Tillage. The Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Mettals, Timber, Coals, abundance of Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Linen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c. her Plenties expressed in this Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Familia, Lana,

The chief Rivers, (of which are reckoned above 300) is 1. *Thamisa*, compounded of *Thame*, rising somewhat beyond *Thame* in *Bucks*, and *Isis* beyond *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire*, which meet together about *Dorobester* in *Oxfordshire*, and passeth through *Berks*, *Bucks*, *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent* and *Essex*, and so mixeth it self with *Kentish Medway*, in the jaws of the Ocean, feeling the violence of the Sea more than any River in Europe, Ebbing and Flowing twice a Day above 60 m. 2. *Saue*, beginning in *Phinlimmon Hill* in *Montgomeryshire*, and washing the Walls of *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester* and *Gloucester*, endeth about 7 m. from *Bristol* into the Sea. 3. *Trent*, having 30 kind of Fishes in it, and receives 30 little Rivers, it ariseth in *Staffordshire*, and gliding through *Nottinghamshire*, *Lincolneshire*, *Leicestershire* and *Yorkshire*, endeth in the 4. *Humber*, which bath the most violent Stream.

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ll, receiving the divers Rivers of *Dun-*
dre, Warfe, Your, Darwent, Ouse, Trent,
cc. which seem like Branches spread from
e, having no Head of its own, but at its
breaking into the Sea, maketh a fine Ha-
ven at *Hull* in *Yorkshire*. 5. *Medway*, a
Kentish River, famous for Harbouring the
Royal Navy. 6. *Tweed*, the North East
bounds of *England*, on whose North Bank
seated the Impregnable Town of *Ber-*
wick. 7. *Tyne*, famous for *New-Castle* and
her inexhaustable Coal-pitts.

The Bridges reckoned about 800, the
chief whereof is in *London*, standing upon
9 Arches, being the greatest in *Europe*,
and rather a Street than a Bridge. The
bridge of *Rochester* over *Medway*, and of
Bristol over *Avon*.

The Churches were exquisite before
suppression of Monasteries. The chief now
is *St. Paul's* in *London*, founded by *E-*
thelbert, in the place of a Temple Dedi-
cated to *Diana*, the Steeple was 534 Foot
high; *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, the Cha-
pel whereof is the most accurate in *Eu-*
rope; the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*;
the Parish Church of *Radcliff* in *Bristol*;
for private Chapels, *Kings-Colledge* in *Cam-*
bridge; for curious Work in Glass, *Christ-*
church in *Canterbury*; for Beauty of Fronts
Wells and *Peterburgh*; for *Lightsomness*, the
Abbey at *Bath*; for an Ancient and Reve-
rend Fabrick, the Minster of *Tork*; and
comprehend the rest in one, our Lady
Church in *Salisbury*.

Our Women are adorned with all beautiful Perfections, and our Wool exceeding fine, especially that of *Cotsmold* in *Gloucestershire*, *Lamster* in *Herefordshire* and the *Isle of Wight*, of which since the time of *Edward III.* are made excellent Cloaths, which are dispersed into all parts of the World. And *Gucciardine* saith that heretofore the *Flemmings* Bartered Wares with *England* for 12000000 of Crowns Yearly. The Mines are many of Coals. Tinn, Lead and some Silver.

The *English* Language is a Branch of the *Teutonick*, chiefly composed of old *Saxon*, *Latine* and *French*; in some places of *Cornwall* they use a kind of *Welsh*.

The most valiant Soldiers have been *Brenus*, *Cassibelan*, *Arthur*, *Constantine Magnus*, *William the Conqueror*, *Richard I.* *Edward III.* *Henry V.* *Edward the Black Prince*, *John of Bedford*, &c. Our Sea Captains *Hawkins*, *Willoughby*, *Burroughs*, *Jenkins*, *Candish*, *Frobisher*, *Davies*, &c. Our Schollars *Bede*, *Johannes de Sacro Busto*, *Alexander Hales*, Tutor to *Thomas Aquinas*, *John Duns Scotus*, *Ockham*, &c. Our chief Poets *Gower*, *Chaucer*, *Sir Philip Sidney*, *Draiton*, &c.

The Air Temperate, neither so hot as *France* and *Spain* in the Summer, nor so cold in the Winter.

Our Parks more than in all *Europe* besides, being about 740, besides *Chase* 20, and *Forests* 50.

The Cities in number about 22, Market Towns about 580, (and had once 145 Castles, now most of 'em ruined) and about 9720 Parishes, Archbishopricks 2, Bishopricks 26, Deaconries 26, Arch-Deaconries 60, Dignities and Prebends 540, besides Parochial Benefices and Vicaridges, Universities 2.

For maintenance of Religion were heretofore (besides those in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) 50 Colledges, 110 Hospitals, 645 Abbeyes and Monasteries, more half of which had 200 l. many 2000 l. and some 4000 l. Yearly old Rents, and 3374 Chantreys and Free Chapels.

England is trebly divided, first into 6 Circuits destinated to the Itinerary Judges, (by K. Henry II.) which are, 1. Northern Circuit, containing the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire and Lancashire. 2. Midland Circuit, containing Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. 3. Oxford Circuit, containing Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire. 4. Norfolk Circuit, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. 5. Home Circuit, containing Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex. 6. Western Circuit, containing Hampshire or Southamptonshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire,

Somersetshire, *Cornwall*, and *Devonshire*.

Secondly, Into 22 Episcopal Diocesses. And Thirdly.

It is divided into 40 Shires, (which were made by K. *Alfred*) every Shire into divers Hundreds, and every Hundred into ten Tythings. The Shires thus placed by *Cambden*.

1. *Cornwall*, the most Western County of England, divided into 9 Hundreds, the ch. Towns *Lanceston*, *Truro* and *Falmouth*. 2. *Devonshire*, divided into 33 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Exeter*, *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth*. 3. *Dorsetshire*, divided into five parts, and those into 29 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*. 4. *Somersetshire*, divided into 42 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells*. 5. *Wiltshire*, divided into 29 Hundreds, chief Towns *Salisbury* and *Marlburgh*. 6. *Hantsire* or *Southamptonshire*, divided into 39 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Winchester*, *Southampton* and *Portsmouth*. 7. *Berkshire*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. T. *Reading* and *Windsor*. 8. *Surrey*, divided into 13 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Southmark*, *Guildford* and *Kingston*. 9. *Sussex*, divided into 6 Rapes, and those into 65 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Chichester* and *Lewes*. 10. *Kent*, divided into 5 Laths, and those into 67 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*, *Dover*. 11. *Gloucestershire*, divided into 30 Hundreds, ch. T. *Glouceſter*. 12. *Oxfordshire*, divided into 14 Hundreds, ch. T. *Oxford* and *Banbury*. 13.

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Buckr, divided into 8 Hundreds, ch. *T. Buckingham* and *Ailesbury*. 14. *Bedfordshire*, divided into 9 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Bedford* and *Dunstable*. 15. *Hertfordshire*, divided into 8 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Hertford* and *St. Albans*. 16. *Middlesex*, divided into 7 Hundreds, the chief City and Met. of this Kingdom *London*, about 8 m. in compass, containing about 696000 Inhabitants, and 105315 Houses, and the City of *Westminster*. 17. *Essex*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Colchester*, *Chelmsford* and *Malden*. 18. *Suffolk*, divided into 22 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Ipswich* and *Bury*. 19. *Norfolk*, divided into 32 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Norwich*, *Yarmouth* and *Lynn*. 20. *Cambridgeshire*, divided into *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely*, and these into 117 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Cambridge* and *Ely*. 21. *Huntingdonshire*, divided into 4 Hundreds, chief. Town *Huntingdon*. 22. *Northamptonshire*, divided into 20 Hundreds, the ch. Towns *Northampton* and *Peterburgh*. 23. *Leicestershire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Town *Leicester*. 24. *Rutlandshire*, divided into 5 Hundreds, ch. Town *Okeham*. 25. *Lincolnshire*, divided into *Lindsey*, *Kesteven* and *Holland*, and these into 30 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Lincoln*, *Stanford* and *Boston*. 26. *Nottinghamshire*, divided into 8 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Nottingham* and *Newark*. 27. *Darbyshire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Darby* and *Chesterfield*. 28. *Warwickshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. Towns *Coven-*

try and Warwick. 29. *Worcestershire*, divided into 7 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Worcester* and *Evesham*. 30. *Staffordshire*, divided into 5 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Litchfield* and *Stafford*. 31. *Shropshire*, divided into 15 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Shrewsbury* and *Ludlow*. 32. *Cheshire*, a County Palatine, divided into 7 Hundreds, chief Town *Chester*. 33. *Herefordshire*, divided into 11 Hundreds, ch. Town *Hereford*. 34. *Yorkshire*, divided into 3 Ridings, viz. North-Riding, in which is *Richmondshire*, East-Riding and West-Riding. and these into 26 Hundreds, ch. City *Tork*, *Hull* and *Hallifax*. 35. *Bish. of Durham*, divided into 4 Wards, ch. City *Durham*. 36. *Lancashire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Lancaster*, *Manchester* and *Liverpoole*. 37. *Westmorland*, divided into 4 Wards, ch. Towns *Kendall* and *Appleby*. 38. *Cumberland*, divided into 5 Wards, ch. Towns *Carlisle* and *Perithe*. 39. *Northumberland*, divided into 6 Wards, ch. Towns *New-Castle* and *Berwick*. The most considerable Ports are *New-Castle*, *Scarborough*, *Hull*, *Lynn*, *Tarmouth*, *Harwich*, *Colchester*, *Faulness*, *Sandwich*, *Downs*, *Dover* and the *Hope* on the East; *Hastings*, *Portsmouth*, *Tinmouth*, *Torbay*, *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Falmouth* and *Lizard's Point* on the South, and *Chester* on the West, whence they set Sail for *Ireland*.

WALES.

Wales from the *Gauls*, whom the *French* called *Gallays*, and the Country *Gales*.

Gales, now by changing *G.* into *W.* *Wales*, Bounded on all sides with Sea, except on the East, and separated from England with the River *Dee*, and a Line drawn to the River *Wie*, but the more particular Limits is *Offa's Ditch*. This Country is divided into two parts. 1. *North-Wales*, Seat of the old *Ordovices*, containing 6 Counties, viz. 1. Isle of *Anglesey*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Town *Beaumarice*. 2. *Carnarvanshire*, divided into 9 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Carnarvan* and *Bangor*. 3. *Denbighshire*, divided into 12 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Denbigh* and *Ruthin*. 4. *Flintshire*, divided into 5 Hundreds, chief Towns *St. Asaph* and *Flint*. 5. *Merionethshire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Harlech* and *Bala*. And 6. *Montgomeryshire*, divided into 7 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Welchpoole* and *Montgomery*. 2. *South-Wales*, containing 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Radnorshire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Towns *New-Radnor* and *Prestaine*. 2. *Cardiganshire*, divided into 5 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Cardigan* and *Aberystwith*. 3. *Pembrokeshire*, divided into 7 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Pembroke*, *Haverford* and *St. Davids*. 4. *Carmarthenshire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Town *Carmarthan*. 5. *Brecknockshire*, divided into 6 Hundreds, ch. Town *Brecknock* and *Beal*. And 6. *Glamorganshire*, divided into 10 Hundreds, ch. Towns *Caerdiff*, *Swansey* and *Llandoff*.

After the Death of *Cadwallader*, the Princes were no more called Kings of the

Brittains but Kings of *Wales*. The fifth King being *Roderick Maure* divided *Wales* into 3 parts, giving to his Son *Mervin*, *North-Wales*, to *Amarandus*, *Powisland*, to *Cadel*, *South-Wales*, of which parts were several Kings, till *Edward I.* subdued them, but *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* being extract of *Welch* Blood first brought them to true Obedience, *Henry VIII.* making them one Nation with the *English*, and subject to the same Laws, and for their ease, established a Court at *Lublow*, like to the Courts at *Westminster*, consisting of a Lord President, as many Councillors as the King shall please, one Attorney, Solicitor, Secretary, and 4 Justices of the Counties, but this Court is now taken away. The Arms of the Prince of *Wales* is only an addition of a Label of three points to the Arms of *England*, but the peculiar Device (corruptly so called) is a Coronet adorned with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed *Ich Dien* and was won by *Edward* the Black Prince from *John* King of *Bohemia* at the Battle of *Crescy*, whom he there slew.

This Country is Mountainous and Barren. Their chief Commodities Woollen Cloths, as Flannels, Bays, &c. Their Language hath the least commixture of Foreign Words of any in *Europe*. This Country anciently was divided among the *Silures*, *Dimetæ* and *Ordovices*. The Christian Religion was first taught the *Brittains* by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and after preached to the *Saxons* by *St. Augustine*.

England

England was first Conquered by the Romans, *Julius Caesar* about 54 Years before the Birth of our Lord and Saviour Landing at *Deal* in *Kent*, subdued *Cassibelan* and divers other Princes, (who defended their Country many Years) and reigned here. Therefore omitting the Story of *Brutus* the Son of *Silvius*, the Son of *Ascanias*, the Son of *Aeneas*, who after the Death of his Father being banished into *Greece*, delivering himself from a long Captivity under the *Grecians*, is said by *Geofry* of *Monmouth* to have arrived here. The Relation being uncertain and esteemed fabulous, we shall from this *Julius Caesar* begin the Chronology of Kings, who entering this Island, *A. M.* 3913. found it divided into 28 Kingdoms or Provinces, of which *Cassibelan* King of the *Trinobantes*, who inhabited *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, his chief City being *Verulam*, was the most memorable Prince. Next unto this *Julius Caesar* succeeded *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, *Caligula*, *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Galba*, and 44 more Roman Emperors, their Government continuing near 500 Years, amongst these *Constantius Chlorus*, a noble and wise Prince, whilst he was Governour here under *Aurelius*, Married *Heiena*, the Daughter of *Calius* a *Brittish* Prince, who converted him to Christianity, and on her he begot *Constantine the Great* in *Brittain*, who was here created Emperor. The Christian Religion was brought here first by *St. Joseph* of *Arimathea*, about 60 Years after Christs Nativity,

tivity, and was first professed by Publick Authority under K. *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World, *Marcus Antonius* under whom he Governed here being then Emperor, and *Theodosius* being the last Roman Emperor that governed here.

The Romans then leaving the Government, after him succeeded

The British Kings.

In Number 19, of whom *Offavius* Duke of *Cornwall* being the first, began his Reign *An. Dom.* 329. and *Cadwallader* being the last ended his Reign *A. D.* 678.

The most unfortunate of these *Brittish* Kings was *Vortiger*, who after the Romans had left the Government here, being unable to defend himself against the *Picts* and *Scots*, invited the *Saxons* under *Herulf* and *Horsus* to assist the *Brittains*, who taking the opportunity established

The Saxon Heptarchy.

Or Government by 7 Kings, every one accounting that part of the Country his own which he Conquered. And this Government continuing about 120 Years, ended *A. D.* 800. when *Egbert* subduing the principal Kingdoms of the *Heptarchy*, stiled himself Monarch, and caused *South-Brittany* to be called *England*. Then were 6 of these *Titular Monarchs*, which ending *Anno Dom.* 873. Alured the last

last of 'em, United the Heptarchy into

The Saxon Monarchy.

Leaving the *Danes* (who before that time had broken in upon the *Northumbers*) in Possession, but not Sovereignty of *Northumberland*. After this King *Alured* succeeded 8 of these *Saxon* Monarchs, the last of them being *Etheldred*, who consented to pay a Tribute of 48000 l. Yearly to the *Danes*; but afterwards wrote to his Subjects to Murther all the *Danes* upon St. *Bricies* Night the 12th of November, An. Dom. 1012. Whereupon *Swaine* King of *Denmark* coming with 350 Sail of Ships, (and *Etheldred* deserting his Subjects, and flying into *Normandy*) recovered the Kingdom, and established here

The Danish Monarchy.

Three *Danish* Kings Reigning successively, the last of them being *Hardycnute*, Died An. 1041. after whose Death the *Danes* who had Reigned here near 30 Years, and Tyranniz'd 255 Years, were utterly expelled by the *English* or *Saxons*, who Crowning St. *Edward the Confessor* (youngest Son to *Etheldred*) King, thereby were the

Saxons Re-introned.

This *St. Edward the Confessor* beginning his Reign, *An. Dom.* 1043, and having Reigned near 24 Years, Died, after whose Death

Harold, Son to *Earl Godwyn*, (who was Son to *Harold* named *Harefoot*, the Son of *Canutus* by his Concubine *Alice* of *Hampton*, a Shoo-makers Daughter) was chosen King in the Nonage of *Edgar Atheling*, Grandchild to *Edmund Ironside*, (who was Son to *Ethelred* by his first Wife *Ethelgina*) the true Heir of the Kingdom. After *Harold* had Reigned about 9 Months, his Brother *Tostus* inciting *Harold* King of *Norway* to invade him, a Battle was fought in the North. In the mean time *William* Son to *Richard III.* the sixth Duke of *Normandy*, and Nephew to *Emma* Mother of *St. Edward the Confessor*, with 896 Ships and a well appointed Army, (alleging the Kingdom was due to him by the Donation of King *Edward the Confessor* his Kinsman, and also by the Covenant and Oath made by *Harold*) Landed at *Pemsey* on September the 28th, and on the 14th of October, 1066. in the Battle at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, *Harold* with 67974 Englishmen were slain, and of the Normans about 6013. After which *William* Duke of *Normandy* took upon him the Government, being stiled

William.

William the Conqueror, he began his Reign the 14th of October, A. D. 1066. and having Reigned 20 Years and some Months, having broke the inner Rim of his Belly, Died, and was Buried at Caen in Normandy, in the 64th Year of his Age, A. D. 1087. Then

William Rufus, second Son to the Conqueror; his eldest Brother Robert Duke of Normandy being then in the Holy Land; began his Reign, and having Reigned 13 Years, was killed with an Arrow levelled at a Deer in New-Forest in Hampshire by Sir Walter Tyrrel, and was Buried at Winchester, A. 1100.

Henry I. third Son to *William the Conqueror*, (his Brother Robert Duke of Normandy fighting then victoriously in the Holy Land) began his Reign, A. 1100. took his Brother Robert Prisoner upon his surrendering himself to him, and put out his Eyes. He Reigned 35 Years and in the 65th Year of his Age Died of a Surfeit of Lampreys, and was Buried at Reading, which he had founded, Anno 1135.

King Stephen, forgetting his Oath to further the Succession of *Henry I.* Daughter *Maud*, assumed the Kingdom to himself, being Son and Heir to *Stephen Earl of Blois*, by *Adela* the Conquerors Daughter. This *Maude* then Empress made War against him. His own Son *Eustace* being Drowned or Dead, he adopted Prince *Henry* (Son to *Maude* the Empress's) his Son and Died of the Illiac Pass-

son and Hermerhoides, having Reigned 19 Years, and was Buried at *Feverham*, A. 1154.

Henry II. restored the *Saxon* Race, being Son to *Maude* the Empress, Daughter to *Henry I.* and to *Maude* Daughter to *Malcolme* King of *Scots*, and *Margaret* Sister to *Edgar Atheling*. He began his Reign 1155, Crowned his Son King in his Life time, after which his Sons rebelled against him, and he Reigned 34 Years Died at *Chiron* 1189.

Richard I. surnamed *Cœur de Lyon*, made War in the *Holy Land*, drove the *Turks* almost out of *Syria*. He took *Cyprus*, and being taken by the King of *Spain*, paid 80000 *l.* for his Ransom. He was eldest Son to King *Henry II.* Reigned 10 Years Victoriously, but was shot with an Arrow at the Siege of *Chaluz*, being Aged 42 Years, 1199.

King *John*, Brother to King *Richard*, who was named *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster* in his own Right, and of *Glocester* by his Wife, being youngest Son to *Henry II.* succeeded and was Crowned King, although *Arthur Plantagenet* his Nephew Son of *Geofry* his elder Brother was living. He was an unfortunate Prince, submitted himself and Kingdom to the Pope, and Reigned 17 Years, and was Surteited or Poysoned at *Swinstead Abbey*, and Buried at *Winchester*, An. Dom. 1216.

Henry

Henry III. eldest Son to King *John*, succeeded and being 9 Years old was Crowned King. He expelled the intruding *French* out of *England*, confirmed *Magna Charta*, Reigned 56 Years, Died and was Buried at *Westminster*, A. D. 1272.

Edward I. Surnamed *Longshankes*, Son to *Henry III.* being informed in the *Holy Land* of his Fathers Death, returned into *England*, awed *France*, subdued *Wales*, and brought *Scotland* in subjection, bringing from thence the *Marble Chair*, Reigned 34 Years, Died Aged 69 Years, and was Buried at *Westminster*, A. D. 1307.

Edward II. succeeded his Father *Edward I.* who being a dissolute Prince, hated of his Nobles, and contemned by his vulgar Subjects, for his immeasurable Love to *Pierce Gaveston* and the *Spencers*, was twice beaten by the *Scots*, and being Deposed, was Murthered in *Berkley Castle* after 19 Years Reign, Aged 71 Years, A. 1327.

Edward III. was Crowned King at 15 Years of Age, his Deposed Father yet alive. A Valiant and Vertuous Prince, brought the *Scots* to a formal Obedience, overthrew the *French Armies*, took the Town of *Calice*, and many others in *France*. His Son *Edward the Black Prince* Dying, was Buried at *Canterbury*, the King lived not long after, but in the 51 Year of his Reign Died, Aged 65 Years and was

ENGLAND.

was Buried at *Westminster*, *An. Dom.* 1377.

Richard II. a dissolute King, lost what his Father the Black Prince had gained and his Grandfather. Reigned 22 Years, Aged 33 Years, was Deposed and Murthered in *Pomfret Castle* by *Sir Piers of Exton* and 8 more with *Poleaxes*, *An.* 1399.

Henry IV. of the *Lancastrian* Line, as being Duke of *Hereford*, and Son and Heir to *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, third Son to *Edward III.* (although by right the Crown of *England* for want of Issue of *Richard II.* ought to have descended to *Edmond Mortimer Earl of March*, Son and Heir to *Edmond Mortimer* by *Phillipa* his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir of *Lionell Duke of Clarence* the third Son to *K. Edward III.*) was by consent of the People chosen King, and spent his whole Reign in suppressing homebred Divisions, Died at *London* of an *Apoplexy*, having Reigned 13 Years, and lived 56, and was Buried at *Canterbury*. *An.* 1412.

Henry V. named *Henry of Monmouth*, Son to King *Henry IV.* The *Mirroure of Magnificence*, pursued and won the Title of *France*, being ordained Heir apparent in a Parliament of their Nobility, Clergy and Commons. After he had Reigned nine Years Died in *France*, Aged 38 Years, and was Buried at *Westminster*, *A. D.* 1422.

Henry

Henry VI. named Henry of Windsor, Son to Henry V. was Crowned K. of France in Paris, which Kingdom he held during his Uncles Life, John of Bedford and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester afterwards lost France to the French, and England and his Life to the Yorkish Faction, after he had Reigned 38 Years, Lived 59 Years and was Murthered in the Tower and Buried in Windsor, A. 1471.

Edward IV. Earl of March, Son to Richard Duke of York, Son to Richard Earl of Cambridge, Son to Edmond of Langley, fifth Son to King Edward III. This Edward's second Son Lyonell Duke of Clarence, Married his Daughter and Heir Phillipa to Roger Mortimer Earl of March, whose Son Roger had Issue Ann Married to Richard Duke of York, and Mother to Edward IV. After 9 bloody Battle, especially that at Towton where 26000 English were slain, was seated quietly in the Kingdom, bringing in the Line of York. Reigned 22 Years, Lived 40, and Died and was Buried at Westminster, An. Dom. 1483.

Edward V. Son to Edward IV. This King with his Brother Richard Duke of York were Murthered in the Tower by the barbarous Order of their Uncle Richard III. After he had Reigned only 20 Months and odd Days, and Lived 12 Years, An. Dom. 1483.

Richard

Henry

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Richard III. Brother to King Edward IV. and Duke of Gloucester. After he had Murthered his two Nephews, Usurped the Crown and was slain by King Henry VII's Forces in *Bosworth Field*, after he had Reigned 2 Years and 2 Months, and Lived 39 Years, was Buried at *Leicester*, A. 1485.

Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, Son to Margaret, Daughter to John Duke of Somerset, Son to John Earl of Somerset, Son to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth Son to King Henry III. After the Overthrow of King Richard III. assumed the Crown, and Married Elizabeth Daughter and Heir to Edward IV. thereby uniting the two Families of York and Lancaster. He was also Extracted from the Brittish Royal Blood, as Son to Edmond Tudor Earl of Richmond, Son to Owen Tudor descended from Cadwallader the last of the Brittish Kings, and Catherine of France, Widow of King Henry V. His whole Wars was against homebred Rebellions, the chief being Lambert and the Followers of *Perkin Warbeck*. He Reigned 23 Years, Lived 52, and was Buried in his Chappel at *Westminster*, 1508.

Henry VIII. Heir to both Families, between which were fought 17 Pitch'd Fields in which perished 8 Kings and Princes, 4 Dukes, Marquisses and Earls, 200000 common People, besides Barons and Gentlemen. He banished the Popes Supremacy. Reigned 37 Years, Lived 56, and was Buried at *Windsor*, A. 1546.

Edward

Edward VI. Son to Henry VIII. carried on the Reformation begun by his Father Henry VIII. Reigned 6 Years and Lived 17, and was Buried at *Westminster*, A. 1553.

Queen Mary, Sister to King Edward VI. lost Calice to the French, which as it was thought broke her Heart, after she had Reigned 5 Years, and Lived 40 Years, she was Buried at *Westminster*, An. Dom. 1558.

Queen Elizabeth, succeeded her Sister Mary, Reigned 45 Years, Lived 69, and Died and was Buried at *Westminster*, An. 1602.

James I. King of England and sixth of Scotland, Son to Mary Queen of Scotland, Daughter to James V. Son to James IV. King of Scotland, and Margaret, eldest Daughter to Henry VII. King of England, which Margaret was secondly Married to Archibald Douglass, whose Daughter Margaret was Married to Matthew Earl of Lenox, whose Son Henry Lord Darnely was Father to James VI. King of Scotland, and I. King of England, being descended from the eldest Daughter of Henry VII. both by Father and Mother. He united the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, Reigned 22 Years and 3 Days, Died of the Spleen, having Lived 59 Years, and was Buried at *Westminster*, 1625.

Charles I. third Son to King James, having Reigned in Wars and great Trouble, was Murdered January 30. having Reigned

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Reigned 24 Years, and Lived 48 Years, and was Buried at *Windsor*, 1648.

Charles II. Son to King *Charles I.* at the time of his Fathers Death being in *France*, did hope to obtain some Aid there, but finding none, and by his Ambassadors (residing at several Courts, as at *Moscow*, *Venice*, *Germany*, *Turkey*, the most solemn Ambassy being to *Spain*) soliciting their Assistance for recovering his Fathers Kingdom without any effect. The Juncto proceeded to make sale of the King and Queens Lands, and made an Act for abolishing Kingly Government, Disinheriting the Royal Issue and setting up a Republick or Free State, which Act they caused to be proclaimed in several places of the City of *London*, thus beginning.

The *Oligarchy* or Government by a few Persons, which was afterwards called the Rump Parliament, being part of the long Parliament, called and settled by King *Charles I.* who after his Death assumed the Government themselves, by the Name of the

Keepers of the Liberties of England by Authority of Parliament. And afterwards a Council of State was settled by them, who were to make an Attestation to adhere to the Parliament in defence of the Publick Liberty as then declared, and to the Government for the future in the way of a Republick, without King or House of Peers, &c. This Government continued from 1648 till 20 April, 1653. When

Oliver

Oliver Cromwell entred the Parliament House with some principal Officers, where he delivered several Reasons why that Parliament should be Dissolved, and a period put to its Sitting, which was immediately done. The Speaker with the Members, some through force, and some through fear, and some murmuring departing the House. After which he Governed 5 Years, and on September 3, 1658. Died at Whitehall, and lay in State at Somerset House, till the 23d of November following, when he was Buried in Pomp at Westminster.

Then Richard Cromwell, Son to Oliver, succeeded, but was soon thrust out of his Protectorship by Fleetwood and Lambert, who with the rest of the Army killed the remnant of the Long Parliament again, being about 42 in number, who at present erected

a Committee of Safety, but afterwards nominated a Council of State. After which several Gentlemen in Cheshire, under the Conduct of Sir George Booth, rose for the defence of their Liberties, but were defeated by John Lambert, who soon after turned out this remnant of the Long Parliament, and erected the Committee of Safety. But Lambert marching to Fight General Monk at New-Castle, his Men would not engage, and in the mean time the remnant of the Long Parliament had assembled again, and Dissolved the Committee of Safety. And then invited Monk to march with his

Army

Oliver

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Army to London, which he did, and was received with great joy. But soon after he procured the Admittance of the Members which were recluded in 1648, who then chose a Council of State. And then this Parliament Commissionating the Lord Monk to be Captain General of all the Forces in England, Scotland and Ireland. And resolving to take Order for summoning a new Representative, they ordered their Dissolution to be on the 15th of March, 1659. at which time they put out an Act for summoning a new Parliament, in the Name of the *Keepers of the Liberties of the Commonwealth of England*, which was to sit on the 25th Day of April following. Which his Majesty King Charles II. having notice of, removing from *Bruxels* to *Breda*, sent Letters to the Lords, Commons, General Monk, &c. and likewise his Declaration to all his Loving Subjects, which being received and read in both Houses on the 1st of May, 1660. it unanimously passed both Houses that according to the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, the Government is and ought to be by King, Lords and Commons. Then they sent Letters with Presents to his Majesty and ordered Proclamation to be on the 8th of May, 1660 thereby declaring him King from the Death of his Father, that being the twelfth Year of his Reign. And then divers Persons were appointed to attend his Majesty from the Lords, Commons and City of London, and the

Fleet being devoted to his Service, his Majesty returned to his Kingdom and Government on the 29th of May, 1660. And having Reigned 35 Years, Died in the 54th Year of his Age, and was Buried at *Westminster*, 1684.

James II. King *Charles* Dying without Issue, his Brother *James* Duke of *Tork* and *Albany* succeeded him in the Government of these Kingdoms. He began his Reign the 6th of February, An. 1684, he was born October the 14th. 1633. His Majesty espoused for his first Wife the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to the late *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor of England, &c. She Died before he came to the Crown, and brought him Issue 4 Sons and 4 Daughters, but all Dying young except 2 Daughters.

The Eldest the Lady *Mary*, was born April 30. 1662, and was Married to *William* Henry Prince of *Orange* in *London*, at *St. James's*, November 14. 1677. She Died December 28. 1694. and was Buried at *Westminster*, March 5. 1694.

The second, the Lady *Ann*, born February 6. 1664. and July 28. 1683, was espoused to *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Uncle to the present King of that Kingdom, he was born An. 1651. or 3, he has had Issue by her

1. *William* Duke of *Gloucester*, born July 1689, and 3 Children more, viz. the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Ann*, and another Princess, who Died in their Infancy.

ENGLAND.

King James, November 21. 1673. too for his second Wife the Lady Mary Eleonora Beatrix d'Este, born September 2 1658. being youngest Sister to Francis d'Este, Duke of Modena and Reggio, &c. she was Crowned with his Majesty, April. 23. 1685. And his Majesty had by her one Son and two Daughters, who Died young before the year 1688.

William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, King James retiring into France were by consent of the People elected to succeed him as King and Queen of England. And she Dying in 1694, he Reigned 7 Years after, Dying in 1701.

Ann, second Daughter to King James II. was proclaimed Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c. on Sunday the 8th of March, 1701-2.

To the Royal Family of England may be added, Donna Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England, born at Villa Viciosa in Portugal, November 1 Old Style, Anno 1638. and Espoused Portsmouth by his late Majesty K. Charles II. May, An. 1662. She being only Sister to Don Pedro of the House of Braganza the present King of that Kingdom, who resides at present at Lisbon in Portugal.

*The Princes and Princesses of the Blood
Royal of England.*

I. Anna Maria, the present Dutcheſs of Savoy, Daughter to the Duke of Or-
ance by Henrietta Maria, youngſt
Daughter to Charles I. born *Auguſt 27.*
1669. Her Children

1. Maria Adelheid or Adetherd, born
1683.

2. Another Princeſs born *Auguſt the 30th*
1688.

II. Elizabeth Charlotta, the preſent
Dutcheſs of Orleans, Daughter to Charles
Lewis Elector Palatine. Her Children

1. Phillip, Duke of Chartres, born *Aug.*
1631.

2. Elizabeth Charlotta Madamoifelle de
Chartres, born *Sept. 13. 1676.*

III. Ann, the preſent Princeſs of Conde
Daughter to Edward Prince Palatine of
the Rhine, and Grandchild to the King
of Bohemia, born *July 23. 1647.* Her
Children

1. Maria Tereſa de Bourbon, born in
1666.

2. Lewis de Bourbon, Duke d'Enghien,
born 1668.

3. Maria Anna de Monmorency, born
1675.

4. Anna Maria Victoria d'Enghien, born
1676.

5. Aloifa Benedicſta de Conde, born
1678.

IV. Two

ENGLAND.

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IV. Two

ENGLAND.

IV. Two Daughters of *Benedicta Henrietta Phillipina* Dutchess of Hannover, Daughter to *Edward Count Palatine*, and Grand-Child to the King of Bohemia.

1. *Charlotta Felicitas*, born *March 8. 1671.*

2. *Wilhelmina Amalia*, born *April 26. 1673.*

V. Dutchess of Hannover, Daughter to *Frederick V. Elector and King of Bohemia*, Married to the Duke, *An. 1658.* Her Children

1. *George Lewis*, born *May 28. 1660.* who *November 1. 1682.* Married *Sophia Dorothea* only Daughter to the Duke of Zell, by whom he has 1. *George Augustus*, born *October 30. 1683.* 2. *William Ernestus*, born *1685.*

2. *Christian*, born *September 29. 1671.*

3. *Ernestus Augustus*, born *September 17. 1674.*

4. *Sophia Charlotta*, born *October 20. 1668.* and Married to *Frederick III.* present Elector of Brandenburg, *October 6. 1684*, by whom he has had two Princes, but only one Living, *viz. Frederick William*, born *Aug. 4. 1688.*

The chief Orders of Knighthood in England, are that of the Garter, and that of the Bath.

The Revenues settled on the late *K. Charles II.* by Parliament on his Restoration were *120000 l. per Annum*, which since has been much encreased, so that at present the Revenues are esteemed

The Arms of the King of England are Quarterly. The first Quarter Jupiter a Flower de Lucys, Sol. 2d. Mars, three Lyons Passant, Gardant, Sol. 3d. as the 2d. 4th. as the first. The second Quarter, Sol, a Lyon rampant with a double tressure, Counterflowery Mars. The third Quarter, Jupiter, an Irish Harp, Sol, stringed, Luna. The fourth Quarter Quartered as the first. All within the Garter. Upon the Helmet Frontwise, a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine, adorned with an Imperial Crown, surmounted for a Crest by a Lyon Passant Gardant, Crowned, supported by a Lyon Rampant Gardant Sol Crowned, and a Unicorne Luna, Gorged with a Crown, thereto a Chain affixed, passing between his Foreleggs, reflex over his Back, Sol. both standing upon a Compartment, wherein is his Majesties Royal Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*.

The Islands adjacent to England.

Those lying on the West side are,

1. *Man*, in length 30 m. in breadth 16, in some places but 8, situate against the south parts of *Cumberland*, being distant 25 m. Their Language mixt of *Norwegian* and *Irish*. The People hate Theft and Begging. The Soil is Fertile in Flax, Hemp, Oats, Barley and Wheat. The chief Town is *Douglasse*. On the Hill *Seoall* may be discerned *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This Island was tossed between *Britains*, *Scots*, *Norwegians*, &c. and afterwards

ENGLAND.

terwards forfeited to the Crown by Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland. Then it was given to the Stanley's, Earls of Derby. Walney Isle against Lancashire, Hilbre against Cheshire, and Prestholme on the R. shore of

2. Anglesey, an Island, (esteemed a County of Wales, where we have spoke of it) against Carnarvanshire, 20 m. l. and 17 broad, containing formerly 360 Villages and Towns. Its Fertility made it be called *Mam Cimry*, Mother of Wales. It was united to the English Crown by King Edward I.

Bardsey Island and Sidwall Island on the shore of Carnarvanshire.

The Bishop and his Clerks, 4 small Islands against Pembrokeshire, against which also lyeth the Islands Ramsey, Gresholme and Caldie.

Barry, Silly and Flatbolme, are three Islands in the mouth of the Severne.

Lundy Isle in the Ocean, on the North side of Devonshire.

Bresan Isle against the most Western part of Cornwall.

The Sorlings by the English Scilly, situate against the West Cape of Cornwall, 25 m. distant. In number 145, the chief of which are 1. Armath. 2. Agnes. 3. Sampson. 4. Scilly. 5. Bresfar. 6. Rusca. 7. St. Helens. 8. St. Martins. 9. Arthur. And 10. St. Maries, the chief of all the rest, being 8 Miles in Compass, sufficiently fruitful, and fortified with a Castle called *Stella Maria*, built by Queen Elizabeth.

beth. These Islands are well stored with Grass, Graine and Lead. And hither the Romans banished condemned Men to work in the Mines. These were subdued to the English by King *Atbelstane*.

The Islands lying on the South side are, those in the *Brittish Channel*.

1. *Portland* against *Dorsetshire*.

Guersey, *Jarsey*, *Aldernay* and *Sark*, on the Coasts of *France*, right opposite against *Portland*.

2. *Wight*, severed from *Hampshire*, (by a dangerous narrow Streight of the Sea) containeth 20 m. in length, and 12 in breadth. The Soil answerable to expectation, Sheep bear fine Wooll, and Trees store of Fruit. The chief Town *Newport*. The South part of it inaccessible, the North level, therefore fortified with three Castles, *Tarmouth*, *Cowes* and *Sandhead*. In Midland is *Carisbrook* Castle, in which is Armour for 50000 Men, in every Village a piece of Ordnance. It is subject to the Government of the County of *Southampton*. Of this Island *Henry VI.* Crowned *Henry Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* King,

The Islands on the East side are,

1. *Tbanet*, and 2. *Sheppy* near *Kent*.

3. *Canve* Isle on the mouth of *Thamisis*.

4. *Coket* Island. 5. *Farne* Islands, And

6. *Holy* Island against *Northumberland*.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Scolland, from *Scoti*, *Scitti* or *Scythi*, a People of Germany over whose Northern Bounds the name of *Soythia* did once extend. These seized on part of Spain next on Ireland, and *An. 484.* on the West of this Country. It is the Northern part of *Brittain*, separated from England by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and *Cheviot Hills*. In the midst of each of which were

The Borders, sometimes extended to *Edinburgh* and *Sterling* in Scotland, and at other times were enlarged and took in *Cumberland*, *Northumberland* and *Westmorland* in England, and were secured or defended by three Officers in each Kingdom, called *Lord Wardens of the Marshes*. But now by the Marriage and Union of the two Kingdoms, these Officers and the Wars which were the cause of them are extinct.

This Kingdom is in length from *Dun- gesby* head to the South parts of *Galway* 250 m. and in breadth from *Aberdeen* to the Isle of *Mule* 150 m. It was anciently called *Calidonia*, and sometimes *Albania*.

The ch. Commodities are Cattle, coarse Cloths, Friezes, Fish, Lead-Ore, Iron, Salt-petre, Linnen Cloth, Train-Oyl, some Hides and Tallow.

The People who dwell Southerly numerous, more than the Northerly, and more Civil,

Civil, partaking something of the *English* Manners and Language. The Northern wild (descended from) and resembling the *Irish* as also in Speech, but called the *Lowlanders* and *English Saxons*.

Here have been formerly two Nations, the *Scots* before described and the *Picts*, who were indeed very *Brittains*, who fled into the Northern, when the *Romans* entered the South parts of *Brittain*. These using the ancient custom of painting their Bodies, alter the rest were more Civiliz'd, they were by the *Romans* called *Picts*. They swayed here a long while alone, till the year 424, when the *Scots* set footing in *Brittaine*, with whom they contracted a League against the *Brittains*, but after Warring amongst themselves, *Kenneth* King of *Scots* vanquished *Duncan* King of the *Picts*, and thereby extinguished both their Kingdom and Name, An. 839. after *James VI.* being the 36th King, united the Crowns of *Scotland* and *England*. This Country is divided into

1. *High-Land* or *North Scotland*, 170 m. long and 130 broad, divided into 13 Counties, viz. 1. *Catbness*, ch. Towns *Wick* and *Catbness*. 2. *Strathnaver*, ch. Town *Strathby*. 3. *Sutherland*, ch. Town *Dornocke*. 4. *Ross*, ch. Town *Tayne*. 5. *Murray*, ch. Town *Elgen*. 6. *Loquabred*, ch. Town *Inverlochy*. 7. *Braid-Alben*, ch. Town 8. *Athol*, ch. Town *Blair*. 9. *Buquiban*, ch. Town *Stanes*. 10. *Marr*, ch. City *Aberdeen* the Met. 11. *Mernis*, ch. Town *Berry*. 12. *Anguis*, ch. Towns * N 3 *Dundee*.

SCOTLAND.

Dundee and Brechin. 13. Perth, ch. Town
Perth. And

2. Low-Land or South Scotland, 156 m.
long and 110 broad; divided into 22
Counties, viz. 1. Lorne, ch. Town Dun-
stafay. 2. Cantire, ch. Town Kiltan. 3.
Argyle, ch. Town Inner-veva. 4. Lenox,
ch. Town Dunbartan. 5. Menteith, chief
Town Dunblaine. 6. Strathberne, ch. Town
Abernethy. 7. Fife, ch. Town St. Andrew.
8. Sterlin, ch. Town Sterlin. 9. Lothien,
ch. Town Edinburgh. 10. March, ch.
Town Goldingham. 11. Tweedale, ch. Town
Teddurg. 12. Tweeddale, ch. Town Per-
bles. 13. Clydesdale, ch. Town Glasgowe.
14. Cunningham, ch. Town Irwing. 15.
Hile, ch. Town Aire. 16. Carrick, ch. Town
Bargenmy. 17. Galloway, ch. Town Kir-
cowbridge. 18. Niddesdale, ch. Town Dun-
frees. 19. Annandale, ch. Town Annand-
20. Eskdale. 21. Eusdale, and 22. Isle of

The ch. Rivers Tay and Spey.

The Islands.

Those which lie on the East side are but
few and very small.

Those Islands lying North are the Or-
kney or Isles of Orkney in number 30
situate against the North Cape of Scot-
land; the chief Pomona, Souday, Stray-
Hoy, Hetby or Oeris, &c. These Isles
Soliman's time were not inhabited, being
overgrown with Rushes, now they are
palous and fertile, were first discovered by
Johannis Agricola, and first possessed by Nor-
wegians, who surrendered the

to Alexander King of Scotland, 1266. They speak the Gothic Language.

2. Scotland, lies 2 Days Sailing North of Orkades, and is supposed to be the Thule of the Ancients.

3. Isles of Fero, 3 Deg. North of Scotland, about 16 in number, divided into 6 Districts, viz. Nordero, Ofro, Stromo, Waigo, Sando and Sanderø, Names of the chief Islands.

The Islands on the West of Scotland are, The Hebrides, lying in the Deucalidian Sea, from Ireland almost to Orkney, in number above 300, the chief of which is 1. Sky, 40 m. long. 2. Na. 3. Arran. 4. Mula. 5. Jura. 6. Rum. 7. Cola. 8. Bute. 9. Renon. 10. Eismora. 11. St. Colme, famous for the Sepulture of their Kings of Scotland. 12. Lewis. 13. Tyrla, &c. Plentiful in most sorts of Fish, (especially Whales, Herrings and Cockles) Deer, Sea-Fowl, Soland Geese, Sheep, &c. The People both in Language and Behaviour resemble the Wild Irish, and are called Red Shanks.

IRELAND.

Ireland, from Erinland, signifying in their Language a Western Island. It is encompassed on all sides with Sea, and is in length from the North parts of Down to the South parts of Cork 285 m. in breadth from the East parts of Down to the West parts of Mayo 160 m. under 12 Clymates, longest Day 16 Hours. The

IRELAND.

The first Inhabitants came out of *Brit-tain*, who were anciently rude and barbarous, having little Laws or Government, first partly conquered by the *Saxon Monarchs of England*, then by the *Norwegians*, not long after by *Henry II. of England*, till by little and little it was wholly reduced to *England*, and still remaineth so, Governed by a *Vice-Roy*. called the *Lord Lieutenant or Deputy of Ireland*, whose Seat is at *Dublin*. Their Language is a Dialect of the old *British*, intermixed with *Norwegian, Danish and English*.

They received the *Christian Faith* by *St. Patrick*, *An. 335*.

Their chief Commodities are *Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Furrs, Salt, Hemp, Linnen Cloth, Pike-Staves, Wool, Freizes, &c.* The Soil is Fertile if improved by Industry. And here it is said no Venemous Beast breeds, according to the Verses, *Ille ego sum, &c.*

The chief Rivers are *Shannon, Barrow, Shure and Blackwater*.

The chief Lakes are 1. *Lough Erne*. 2. *Lough Neagh*, and 3. *Lough Corib*, the last 26 m. in length and 4 in breadth.

It is divided into 4 Provinces, viz.

1. *Ulster* on the North, the Seat of the old *Robagnii, Darnii, Volontii, Venicnii* and *Erdini*, 116 m. long and 100 broad, containing 10 Counties, viz. 1. *Antrim*, divided into 9 Barronies, ch. Towns *Carickfergus, Belfast and Antrim*, 2. *Londonderry or Coleraine*, divided into 5 Barronies, ch. Town the same. 3. *Dunnagall* or *Tir-*

Connaught, divided into 5 Baronies, chief Towns *Dunnagal* and *Balisbannon*. 4. **Tyrone**, divided into 4 Baronies, ch. Town *Dungannon*. 5. **Fermanagh**, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. Town *Eniskilling*. 6. **Cavan**, divided into 7 Baronies, ch. Town *Cavan*. 7. **Monaghan**, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. Town *Monaghan*. 8. **Armagh**, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. Towns *Charlmonnt* and *Armagh*. 9. **Downe**, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. Towns *Downe* and *Newry*. And 10. **Louth**, (oft reckoned in *Leinster*, divided into 4 Baronies, ch. Towns *Drogheda*, *Dundalk* and *Louth*.

II. **Connought**, South West of *Ulster*, bordering on the West Ocean, the Seat of the old *Gangani*, *Anteri* and *Nagna*. 136 m. long and 84 broad, containing 11 Counties, viz. 1. **Letrim**, divided into 4 Baronies, ch. Town *Letrim* and *James Town*. 2. **Slego**, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. Town *Slego*. 3. **Mayo** or *Majo*, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. Towns *Mayo* or *Joy* and *Killaloe*. 4. **Roscommon**, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. Towns *Athlone*, *Roscommon* and *Boyle*. 5. **Gallway**, divided into 17 Baronies, ch. Towns *Gallway*, *Turkey* and *Clontarf*. And 6. **Thomond** or *Clare*, (oft reckoned in *Munster*) divided into 8 Baronies, ch. Towns *Clare* and *Killaloe*.

III. **Leinster**, on the East of *Connought*, and S of *Ulster*, the Seat of the old *Bri*, *Mithapii*, *Cauoi* and *Biani*, 112 m. long and 70 broad, containing 11 Counties, viz. 1. **Longford**, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. Town *Longford*. 2. **West Meath**, divided

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divided into 11 Baronies, ch. Town *Mullingar*. 3. *East Meath*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. Towns *Trim*, and *Atboy*, (these 3 made the Province of *Meath*.) 4. *Dublin*, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. City *Dublin*, the Met. of the Kingdom, seated on the *Liffie*, built by *Harfager I.* King of *Norway*, and after the *English Conquest* was Peopled by a Colony of Men from *Bristol*. 5. *Wicklowne*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. Towns *Wicklow* and *Archlow*. 6. *Kildare*, divided into 8 Baronies ch. Town *Kildare*. 7. *Kings County*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. Town *Phillips-Towne*. 8. *Queens County*, divided into 7 Baronies, ch. Town *Mariborow* or *Queens Town*. 9. *Kilkenny*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. Towns *Kilkenny* and *Thomas Town*. 10. *Caterlagh*, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. Town *Caterlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Wexford* and *Rosse*.

IV. *Munster* or *Mounster*, on the South of *Leinster* and *Connaught*, the Seat of the old *Ulterni*, *Coriandi*, *Luceni*, *Vileborn* and *Vodii*; 135 m. long and 120 broad, containing 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Tipperary*, divided into 14 Baronies, ch. Towns *Clonmel*, *Cashel* and *Tipperary*. 2. *Waterford*, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. Towns *Waterford* and *Dungarvan*. 3. *Limerick*, divided into 9 Baronies, ch. Towns *Limerick* and *Killmalock*. 4. *Kerry*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. Towns *Dingle* and *Ardfert*. And 5. *Cork*, divided into 13 Baronies, ch. Towns *Cork*, *Kingale* and *Yough*.

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hill, in this lies the County of *Desmond*, divided into 2 Baronies, ch. Town *Bantry*.

Ireland containeth 33 Counties, in every of which is a Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, and they are Governed by the Laws of *England*, and Statutes Enacted at *English* Parliaments. But the Deputy hath now power to Assemble the States there; and make what Laws the necessity of the time requireth.

The Archbishops here are 4, Bishops 19, and Universities 1.

The Arms are Az. an *Irish* Harp Or, string'd Arg. King *James* I. first Marshal-ling them with the Arms of *England*, as the first absolute King thereof, altho' *Henry* VIII. was declared King in *Dublin* by an *Irish* Parliament.

The Northern Sea.

Called *Mare Scythicum* or *Merimorusa*, i. e. *Dead Sea*, and *Mare Pigrum*, being almost immoveable, is said to be the end or bounds of Nature and the World, The principal Islands in it are

1. *Iseland*, 200 m. long and 180 broad, containing the four Provinces of 1. *West-berdinga*, containing 3 parts, ch. Town *Gills*. 2. *Nordledinga*, containing 4 parts, ch. Town *Hela*. 3. *Austfirdinga*, containing 2 parts, ch. Town *Kurbar*. And 4. *Landlendinga*, containing 3 parts, ch. Town *Skalbolt*. It is a very cold Country, their chief Commodity Fish, which they exchange for other things.

2. *Greenland*

SEAS, &c. of Europe.

2. *Greenland*, (if it be an Island) is in the Northern Frigid Zone, more than 600 m. long, not fully discovered. The sh. Town *St. Thomas* and *Bearford*. The People live in Caves, delighting in Necromancie.

3. *Sir Hugh Willoughby's Island*, discovered An. 1553. when he was there Frozen to Death, endeavouring to discover a new way to *Muscovy*, *Cathay* and *China*, which is since discovered as far as the River *Oby*, and Eastern Confines of *Muscovy*, half way to *China*.

4. *Frisland*, most commonly placed in this Ocean; but indeed there is no such Island.

ASIA

ASIA.

Once called *Semia*, has on the East and South the *Oriental Ocean*, on the North (as supposed) the *Frozen Ocean*, on the West *Europe* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South West *Africa*, from which it is separated by the *Red-Sea* and an *Isthmus* 110 m. long. It is situated between the 35th and 182d Deg. of Long. and between the 31st and 72d Deg. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanelis* in *Natolia* to the East parts of *China*, about 5300 m. and in breadth from the South parts of *India* to the North parts of *Tartary*, 4200 m.

Note, that the Longitude in Asia, Africa, and America, is taken from Ferro, two Deg. W. of Teneriff, the place of Long. in Europe.

This part is deservedly Renowned, 1. For the Creation of Man. 2. For the Seat of Paradise. 3. For the Confusion of Tongues. 4. For the great Monarchies of the *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Persians*. 5. For being the Scene of the chief Actions recorded in the Holy Scriptures. And 6. For being the Birth-place of our Saviour Christ.

The Religions may be reduced to four principal Heads, *viz.* 1. Mahometan. 2. Pagan. 3. Christian. And 4. Jewish Religion. Mahometanism is received by the

N

four

four principal Nations of *Asia*, viz. the *Turks* who give most Liberty, *Arabians* who are most Superstitious, *Persians* who are most Rational, and *Tartars* who are most Simple. The *Turks* follow the Doctrine of *Omar*, and have their Patriarch at *Bagdat*. The *Persians* of *Haly*, and have their Patriarch at *Ispahan*. The *Greeks* have also two Patriarchs here, one at *Antioch*, the other at *Jerusalem*.

The Languages are chiefly four, viz. 1. *Persian*. 2. *Turkish*, divided into *Turkish* and *Tartarian*. 3. *Arabick*. And 4. *Chinian*. There are also many others of less Note, as the *Syrian*, *Sclavonian* and *Armenican* Tongues. with several others, (especially among the *Indian* Provinces and *Oriental* Islands) which are but little known to us.

Asia is chiefly under the Government of 4 Mighty Monarchs, viz. 1. The Grand Seignior of *Turkey*. 2. The Sophy or Sultan of *Persia*. 3. The Great Cham of *Tartary*, who is also Emperor of *China*. And 4. The Great Mogul of *India*. Here are besides several great Princes, in *Georgia*, *Arabia*, *Tartary*, *India* and the *Oriental* Islands.

The Hill *Taurus* runneth through this Country, 6250 m. in length, and 357 br. having many Names as it passeth, and 3 principal Passages, 1. Out of *Natolia* into *Cilicia*, called *Pile Cilicia*. 2. Out of *Scythia* into *Armenia*. 3. Out of *Scythia* into *Media*. These are most famous, containing 8 m. in length, but scarce broad enough for a Cart to pass, and are supposed the Work of Men rather than Nature. The

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The second Mountain is *Imaus* in the Shore of the North Ocean, runneth South, crossing Hill *Taurus* near at Right Angles; and as *Taurus* divideth North *Asia* from South, so doth this East from West, and maketh the ancient Division of *Scythia intra Imaum* and *Scythia extra Imaum*.

The ch. Rivers, *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Obey*, *Kiang* and *Croccus*.

The greatest Lakes, (besides the *Caspian Sea*) are, 1. *Kitbay* in *Tartary*. And 2. *Chinay* in *India*.

Its divided into 10 parts, viz. 1. *Turkey* in *Asia*. 2. *Georgia*. 3. *Arabia*. 4. *Persia*. 5. *Tartary* the Greater. *India* contains 3 parts, viz. 6. *Empire of Mogul*. 7. The *Peninsula* on this side *Ganges*. 8. That on the other side. 9. *China*. And 10. *Oriental Islands*.

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Contains all the West parts of *Asia*, being on the W. of *Persia*, between *Georgia* and *Arabia*, scituated between the 55th and 15th Min. and the 83d and 35th Min. of Long. and between the 29th and 40th Min. and the 45th Deg. of Lat. being in length about 1530 m. and in breadth about 780 m. cont. all these Countries which were anciently called *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assyria* and *Media*, being much the same with the Roman Diocesis of *Pontus*, *Asia* and the *Orient*.

The *Turks* use the Mahometan Religion, which is composed of the Christian,

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Jewish and Pagan Religions, with addition of some Fopperies of their own.

The vulgar *Turkish* Language, (for the better sort usually speak the *Sclavonian*) is originally *Tartarian*, intermixed with many *Persian*, *Arabick*, *Gracian* and *Italian* Words. The *Persian* and *Arabick*, (sometimes the *Italian*) are also in much esteem among them.

It is Governed by 19 *Beglerbegs* under the Grand Seignior, viz. 6 in *Natolia*; *Natolia*, *Caramania*, *Tarsus*, *Maras*, *Suwas*, and *Trebizond*. Three in *Syria*, viz. *Aleppe*, *Tripoli* and *Damas*. Four in *Turcomania*, viz. *Chisari* or *Kars*, *Arzerum*, *Tchilder* and *Van*. And six in *Dierbeck*, viz. *Dierbiker* or *Caramitz*, *Rixa*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Scheberusel* and *Balsora*. These have under them 198 *Sangiacks* and 102 *Castles*. It is divided into 4 parts besides the *Isles*, viz. 1. *Natolia*. 2. *Syria*. 3. *Turcomania*. 4. *Dierbeck*.

1. *Natolia*, the most W. Prov. washed on 3 sides with Sea, being about 750 m. l. from E. to W. and about 520 br. from N. to S. anciently called *Ludem*, then *Asia Minor*. It was first Conquered by the *Persians*, afterwards by the *Macedonians*, then divided among several, then by the *Romans*, who together with the Eastern Emperors held it for many Ages, till at last it became a Prey to the *Turks*. The inhabitants are *Mahometans* and *Christians* of the *Greek* Church, their Language both *Turkish* and *Sclavonian*, and also a corrupt *Greek*.

The

The chief Commodities are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several Colours, Calicuts, Tapistries, Grograms, Soap, Scamony, Opium, &c.

The Air formerly exceeding healthful, but now by the excessive heats in Summer, (which would be insupportable but for the gentle breezes off the Sea in the Evenings) every six Years the Pestilence rages, destroying Millions of People.

It contains 4 Prov. which are, 1. *Natolia*, a Sea Prov. the most W. in the Country, containing the old Prov. of *Paphlagonica*, *Galatia*, *Bythinia*, both *Phrygia's*, *Mysia*, *Æolis*, *Ionia*, *Lydia* and *Caria*, (these having lost their Names) 550 m. long, and 370 broad. The ch. Cities, 1. *Smirna*, a place of great plenty, abounding with Wine and Oil, and contending with 6 other for the Birth-place of *Homer*. It stands on *Sinus Smyrna* in the *Mediterranean*. 2. *Ephesus*, where *Timothy* was Bishop, famous for the Burial of *St. John Evangelist*, and the spacious Temple of *Diana*, 200 Years in Building. 3. *Miletum*. These 3 in that part was called *Ionia*, where is the Hill *Latmus*, where *Endymion* the Astronomer dwelt, whence came the Proverb, *Endymionis somnum dormit*. 4. *Mindum*, to whom *Diogenes* cried, *Take heed your City run not out at your Gates*, they being great and the City little. 5. *Halicarnassus*, where *Dionysius Halicarnassus* was born, who wrote the History of *Rome* for the first 300 Years, and *Artemisia* who aided *Xerxes* against the *Cretians*, is called Q. of *Halicarnassus*, who honoured her Husband *Mausolus* with that Sepulcher the Worlds Wonder, 25 Cubits high.

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high, supported with 36 Pillars. 6. *Magnesia*, assigned by *Xerxes* to *Themistocles*, when Banished, he met with most Safety by his greatest Enemy. These 3 Cities in that part was called *Caria*. 7. *Sardis*, Seat of King *Croesus*, Residence of the Kings of *Lydia*, and one of the Seven Churches to which *John* Dedicated his Revelations. As also is 8. *Pergamus*, where wealthy *Attalus* Reigned, who made the Romans his Heir; where Parchment was Invented, called thence *Pergamentum*; where *Galen* was born, and lived 140 Years healthful, whereof he assigned 3 Reasons, First, Never Eating or Drinking his Fill. Second, Not eating any raw Food. Third, Carrying Perfumes about him. Also famous for its Tapestry, and being one of the 7 Churches. These 2 last in that part was called *Lydia*. The People whereof said to be the first Coyners of Money, 1st Hucksters and Pedlars, and first Inventer of Games, Hunger enforcing them. But after 22 Years, Playing one Day and eating another, they sent a Colony into *Italy*, under *Tyrrhenus*, who Planted in *Tyrrhenia*, now *Tuscany*. This place also contended for *Homer's* Birth; and hath the Rivers *Castrus* famous for Swans, and *Meander* for its 600 Turnings. 9. *Troy* or *Ilium*, famous for its being 10 Years Besieged, from the People whereof, all Nations do desire to fetch their Original. Its in that part called heretofore *Phrygia Minor*, where is the Mountains of *Imolus* and *Ida*. 10. *Gordian* from *Gordius*, a Plough-Man, chosen King, who placed the Furniture of his Oxe and Wain in such a Knot, that the

Monarchy of the World was promised him that could untie it, which when Alexander could not do, he cut it with his Sword. 11. *Colosse*, where dwelt the *Colossians*. These two in that part called *Phrygia Major*, where rich *Tantalus* Reigned. 12. *Nice*, where the first General Council was held, An. 314. where 318 Bishops assembled to beat down *Arrianism*. 13. *Calcedon*, where was 530 Bishops against *Nestorius*. 14. *Prusa* or *Bursa*, built by King *Prusus*, who betrayed *Hannibal*. The Seat of the Ottoman Kings, till *Mahomet* I. kept his Residence at *Constantinople*. These 3 in that part called *Bitynia*, Watered with *Sangarius*, *Ascanius*, *Calpas*, *Psyllis* and *Granvicius*, nigh to which Alexander obtained the first Victory against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 20000. Nigh to this is Mount *Stella*, where *Pompey* overthrew *Mitbridates*, and *Tamerlane* with 800000 *Tartarians* encountered *Bajazet* with 500000, of whom he slew 200000, and taking *Bajazet*, he put him in an Iron Cage, against whose Bars he beat out his own Brains.

2. *Caramania*, a Sea Province, on the S. E. of *Natolia*, containing the old Provinces of *Lyfia*, *Pamphilia*, *Pisidia* and part of *Cilicia*, 380 m. l. and 250 br.

The chief Cities, 1. *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, mentioned in the *Acts* 13. *Cyrus* offended by the *Pisidians*, raising an Army against *Artaxerxes*, lost the Victory and his Life. 2. *Cogni*. 3. *Satolia*. 4. *Tarso*. The People of *Pamphilia* and *Cilicia* were called *Soli*, from whose barbarous Pronunciation came the Word *Solacismus*.

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3. *Amasia*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Caramania*, and E. of *Natolia*, cont. the old Provinces of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, and part of *Armenia Minor*, 350 m. long, and 170 br.

The ch. Cities, 1. *Amasia*, where the *Turkish* Emperors Sons are till the Death of their Father. 2. *Trapezund*, the Imperial Seat of that little Empire of the *Comneni*, which continued 200 Years. 3. *Ma-zaca* or *Neo Casarea*, where *St. Basil* lived, first Author of *Monastical Lives*. 4. *Sebastia*, where *Tamerlane* buried 12000 Men, Women and Children alive together in some few Pits. 5. *Nazianzum*, whereof *Gregory Nazianzen* was Bishop. These 5. in that part called *Cappadocia*, (where Mens Bodies are poyson to Snakes) whole Rivers are *Iris* and *Ibermodon*, where dwelt the *Amazons*, who were originally of *Scythia*; their Husbands being here Murdered, the Wives set upon and overthrew the Conquerors, and enlarged their Dominions, but after 4 Queens, this Nation by little and little grew extinct. 6. *Pythius*, where *St. Chrysostome* lived in Exile. 7. *Tomos*, where *Ovid* was Banished. These 2 in that part was called *Pontus*, where lived *K. Mithridates*, who spoke 22 Languages, plotted and effected the Death of 150000 Soldiers, invented *Mithridate*, and for that he could not poyson (upon his Sons Rebellion) slew himself. After which the *Romans* recovering their own, united *Pontus* to their Empire.

4. *Aladuli*, on the S. of *Amasia*, and E. of *Caramania*, is a Sea Province cont. the rest of *Armenia Minor*, (which is thought

to be the Land of *Ararat* where the Ark rested) and part of *Cilicia*, 230 m. long, and 200 broad.

The chief Towns *Maraz* and *Acser*.

II. *Syria* lies along the *Mediterranean Sea*, towards the S. W. of *Natolia*, being about 500 m. l. from N. to S. and about 300 br. from E. to W. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the *Roman Diocess* of the *Orient*.

It was (setting aside *Palestine*) first conquered by the *Affyrians*, then subject to *Persians*, then by the *Macedonians*, and soon after had its own Kings, then conquered by the *Romans*, and possessed by the *Eastern Emperors*, then by the *Saracens*, after that by the *Turks*, then by the *Tartars*, after by the *Egyptians*, again by the *Tartars*, and lastly, once more by the *Turks*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*, the latter divided into *Maronites*, (whose Patriarch is always called *Peter*, and resideth at *Tripoli*) *Jacobites*, (whose Patriarch resideth at *Corami* in *Mesopotamia*, and is called always *Ignatius*) and *Melchites*, (whose Patriarch resideth at *Antioch*.) These 3 Sects of *Christians* in some things agree with the *Greek Church*, but in divers others are repugnant to it.

Their Language is the *Arabick*, and in some places the *Syriack*, composed of *Chaldean* and *Hebrew*. Their chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Oil*, excellent *Balm* and *Honey*, *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Camlets*, *Yarne*, *Mohairs*, *Soaps*, *Galls*, &c. It contains 3 *Provinces*, which are,

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1. *Syria*, a Sea Province on the N. the chief part of the Country, cont. the old Provinces of *Syria propria*, *Comogena* and *Palmerine*; 400 m. l. and 300 br.

The ch. Cities, 1. *Aleppo*, so called from the Milk here plentiful, called in Scripture *Aram Sobad*. Its the Met. and hath a great confluence of Merchants; as also hath 2. *Scanderoon* or *Alexandretta*, a famous Haven. 3. *Antioch*, built by *Antiochus*, and here the Disciples were first called Christians, (the being then Metropolis of *Syria*) against whom the Devil raised up the 10 General Persecutions, under *Nero*, A. C. 67; 2. *Domitianus*, 96; 3. *Trajanus*, 100; 4. *Marcus Antonius*, 167; 5. *Severus*, 195; 6. *Maximius*, 278; 7. *Decius*, 250; 8. *Valerianus*, 259; 9. *Aurelianus*, 278; 10. *Dioclesianus*, 293; in which (saith St. Jerome) 5000 were Murdered every Day in the Year, excepting the first of *January*.

2. *Fenicia* or *Phenicia*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Syria*, cont. the old Provinces of *Phenicia* and *Celo Syria*, 210 m. l. and 120 br.

The ch. Cities, 1. *Damas* or *Damascus*, so pleasantly situate, that *Mahomet* would not enter into it. The Soil bearing Grapes all the Year, with most curious and odoriferous Gardens. It was founded by *Abraham's* Servants, here is the Tomb of *Zacharius*, and here *St. Paul* first Preached and escaped in a Basket. 2. *Tyre*, famous for Purples, for Colonies dispersed over the World, and *Alexander's* uniting it to the Continent when he besieged it. Here lived *Hiram* in Confederacy with *Solomon*, and *Pigmalion*, Brother to *Dido*, who built

Car.

Carbage. These 2 in that part called *Celestia*, where's the famous Mount *Libanus*, (more famous for Cedars (where ariseth the River *Jordan*, (now *Schibrach*) so called from the 2 Spring Heads *Jor* and *Dan*. After a long Course it enlargeth it self in the Lake of *Galilee*, then being contracted again after expatiates its self in the Sea of *Tiberias* or *Genazereth*, and finally in the Dead Sea or Lake *Asphaltites*, which produceth nothing but Bitumen, and is so Pestilential it hath neither Fish nor Water-Fowl. The Bitumen renders the Water steddly, wherefore the Wind stirs it not, which makes it be called Dead. The Water is Salt, but not Navigable, for nothing inanimate will swim in it, and nothing alive can sink in it. On or near this was *Sodom* and *Gommorah*, where groweth Trees whose Apples fair to sight, mould away at first touch.

The *Syrians* are called in the Bible *Arameans*, who were an obscure People, subject to the *Persians*, and subdued by *Alexander the Great*, after whose Death *Syria* with *Persia*, and other Provinces, fell to the Share of *Seleucus Nicanor*, a Man strangely preferred, from whom descended 10 Kings of *Syria*, but during the Reign of *Phillip* and *Demetrius*, the Blood Royal failing, *Tigranes K. of Armenia* was chosen K. of *Syria*, who yielding it to the *Romans*, it was afterwards with *Palestine*, exported from them by the *Saracens*.

3. Holy Land, anciently *Canaan*, (from the Son of *Cham*) the Land of Promise; *Israel*, (from *Jacob* surnamed *Isra.*) *Judaea*, (from the Tribe of *Juda*) *Palestine*. q. *Philistia*,

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listim, the Land of the *Philistines*, and Holy Land, becaule here was wrought the Work of our Salvation. Its a Sea Province on the S. of *Phenicia*, 220 m. l. and 86 br. Divided into eleven parts, viz. *Gaza*, *Elkhalil*, *Elkods*, *Naples*, *Harete*, *Nazareth*, *Saphet*, *Sayd*, *Salth*, *Beni-Kenane* and *Gomayre*.

The ch. Cities, 1. *Elkods* or *Jerusalem*, built by *Melchisedeck*, Prince and Priest of *Salem* in the Country of the *Jebusites*, and called *Jebusalem*, strongly seated on Mount *Sion*, with a Ditch cut out of a Rock 60 Foot deep, and 250 br. It continued 400 Years unconquered after the *Israelites* entrance, but *David*, by the Valour of *Joab*, carried the Town, and made it the Seat of the Kings of *Juda*. Here *Solomon* built his Magnificent Temple destroyed by *Nebuchadonosor*, and Re-built, (but not answerable to the former) after the return of the *Jews* from the *Babylonian Captivity*, *Hered* the *Ascalonite*, after re-edified it little inferior to the first. It was finally destroyed by *Titus*, Son to *Vespation*, on the 10th Day of *August*, being the same Day the first was destroyed. As Days fortunate or unfortunate are observed both in Men and Places. *Julian* the *Apostate* attempted to rebuild it, but the Materials were destroyed by Earthquakes and Fire. The City was re-edified by *Aelius Adrianus*, who called it *Aelia*, and gave it to the Christians, but it was not built in place of the old. It is now famous for the Temple of the Sepulcher, built by *Helena*, Daughter to *Coilus*, a *British* King, and Mother to *Constantine* the Great. Who e-

ver is admitted to the sight of the Temple payeth 9 Crowns to the *Turks* Officers.
2. *Naples*. 3. *Gaza*, and some others.
And for the better understanding the former Divisions with the Tribes, &c. we shall speak of them accordingly, as *Palestine* was distinguished, which was into

1. *Galilea*, the most Northern part of *Palestine*, divided into Higher and Lower, the Highest called *Galilea Gentium*, was given by *Solaman* to *Hiram*, K. of *Tyre*, and contained the Tribes of *Ashur*, *Naphtali* and part of the Tribe *Dan*. The Cities of *Ashur* were *Achon*, *Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Sarepta*, *Aphak*, *Castala*; of *Naphtali* were *Jabin*, *Caper-naum*, *Cinnereth* after called *Genazareth*, *Hamath*, *Ramath*, *Ziddim* and *Cedesb*; the Lower *Galilee* cont. the Tribes of *Zabulon* and *Isachar*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon* were *Gaba* since *Hippopolis*, *Canaan*, *Beithseda*, Birth-place of *Peter*, *Andrew* and *Philip*. *Tiberias* on the Sea of *Galilee*, *Sephoris*, *Nazareth* where the Angel saluted our Blessed Lady in her Chamber, which Chamber was afterwards miraculously translated to *Loretto* in *Italy*. Here is the Brook *Chisen*, and Mount *Thabor*, where our Saviour was Transfigured, here is also the high seated City of *Jotapota*. In the Tribe of *Isachar*, are the Cities *Parachea*, *Enbadda*, and *Daboroth* in the Valley of *Israel*, where *Gidion* fought against the *Medianites*, *Saul* against the *Philistines*, *Abab* against *Syrians*, *Christians* against *Saracens*, and *Jehu* against *Jeboram*, and here our Saviour was ever Conversant.

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2. *Samaria*, was that part of *Palestine*, between *Judea* and *Galilea*. The People Enemies to the *Jews* in Adversity, and Cousins in Prosperity. This *Samaria* comprehended *Ephraim*, *Gad*, *Ruben*, and two half Tribes of *Manasses*, one on the *Mediterranean*, the other beyond *Jordan*. In *Manasses* on the *Mediterranean*, are the Cities, *Bethsan*, re-edified and called *Scythopolis*, *Thebs*, *Ephra*, *Ender*, *Jezrel*, *Cæsarea*, *Palestina*, *Antipatris*, *Megiddo*, &c. In the Tribe of *Ephraim*, are *Samaria* Met. of *Israel*, *Bethel*, *Sichem*, *Lidda* now *Diospolis* where *St. George* was beheaded, *Ramatha* or *Arimathea*, *Silo*. On the other side *Jordan* was the Children of *Gad*, *Reuben*, and the other half of *Manasses*. The Country of the last was *Basan*, whose last King *Og*, had his Bed of Iron, 9 Cubits long and 4 broad. It was in the Roman Monarchy called *Traconitis*, and was part of the Country of *Decapolis*, the Cities *Butis*, *Berenice* or *Pella*, *Edrey*, *Astaroth* Peopled with Gyants, *Gaulon*, *Hus* Birth-place of *Job*; the Cities of the *Gadites*, *Gadara* and *Gargesa*, *Gabosh-Gilead*, *Bitberam*, *Succoth*, *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Rabba* now *Philadelphia*, under whose Walls *Uriah* was slain. In the Tribe of *Reuben* are, *Macharus*, *Beth-Bata*, *Ahel-Shittim* in the Plains of *Moab*, *Ramath-Baal*, the ch. City of the Worshipers of *Baal*, which some say was the same with *Priapus*.

3. *Idumea*, Habitation of the *Edomites*. Off spring of *Esau*, who also inhabited Mount *Seir* or Wilderness of *Edom*, part of *Arabia Petrosa*. This Country contained the Tribes of *Dan* and *Simoon*. The Cities of

of Dan are, *Joppa* now *Joffa*, a Mart Town, where *Jonas* took Ship for *Tarsus*, and *Peter* raised *Dorcas* to Life, and is said to be built before the Flood, *Gath* the Country of *Goliath*, *Acharon* where *Belzebub* was Worshipped, *Asotos* or *Asdad* where the Temple of *Dagon* was, nigh this City *Judas Maccabaeus* was slain, *Ciriathiarim* from whence after 20 Years, the Ark was fetched by *David* to *Jerusalem*. The Cities of *Simeon* are, *Aflalon*, where *Semiramis* and also *Herod* was born, *Gaza* the Custom House of the *Persians* for these Western Provinces, whence Treasures are called *Gaza*; *Cariatbsepher*, i. e. the City of Books, *Bersheba*, where *Abraham* and *Abimilech* swore, bounding on *Arabia*, and being Southern Limit of the Holy Land.

4. *Judea*, containing the puissant Tribes of *Juda* and *Benjamine*. The Cities are *Arad* at entrance from the Wildernels of *Edom*; *Cerioth* or *Cariotb*, the Birth-place of *Judas Iscariot*, *Jether* or *Jatter*; *Mersa* Birth-place of *Micah*; *Imaus* after called *Niopolis*; *Hebron* the ancientest City of *Canaan*, Seat of the Gyants or Sons of *Anack*, who being Rich first wore a Gold Chain, nigh hereunto was the Plain of *Mamre* where God visited *Abraham*, here *David* kept his Court before the winning of *Jerusalem*, and here *Absalom* came on pretence to pay his Vows; *Tecoa* the City of *Amos* the Prophet; *Libna*, seated on a corner of *Judea*; *Ziph* in the Wilderness wherein *David* was hid from *Saul*; *Bethlem Juda*, (to distinguish it from *Bethlem* in *Zabulon*) where *Christ* was born, here was the strong Castle called *Herodium*, the Hills

Hills of *Engaddi* and Gardens of *Balsamum*. The Cities of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, *Gilgal*, *Mispah*, *Gethbah*, *Gibba*, *Ai*, *Gibben* Mother City of the *Gibeonites*, where 7 of *Saul's* Sons were delivered by *David* to the *Gibeonites*, who hanged them. *Jericho*, destroyed by sound of Rams Horns, with a Curse upon those who should re-edifie it, which fell upon *Hiel's* two Sons, against this on the other side of *Jordan*, are the Mountains of *Nebo*, from whence the Lord shewed *Moses* the Land of Promise. *Hierusalem* of which we have spoke before. The *Levites* indeed had no Tribe, but had 48 Cities assigned to them out of the 12 Tribes, these were of 4 kinds, 1. *Punies* or *Tyroness*. 2. *Graduates*. 3. *Licentiates*. And 4. *Doctors* or *Rabbies*. The *Jews* were called *Hebrews* from *Heber*, one of *Abraham's* Progenitors, or *Hebraei*. *q. Abrahai*, at their descent into *Egypt* were but 70 Souls, the Issue of *Jacob* and his 12 Sons, and after they had continued in Bondage 215 Years, at their coming hither were Governed by Judges, the first being *Moses*, and 16th after him *Samuel*, till An. 2869. then were three Kings of the *Jews*, *Saul* 17, *David* 40, and *Solomon* 40; then the Kingdoms were divided into *Judab* and *Israel*; *Hosea* being the 17th King of *Israel*, was vanquished by *Salmanaser*, and the *Israelites* carried Captive into *Affyria*, An. 3232; and *Zedekias* being the 20th King of *Judab* after the Destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Nebuchadonosor*. The People were carried Captive into *Babylon*, where continuing 70 Years, *Cyrus* King of *Persia* gave them leave to return home,

and

and rebuild their City and Temple, which done, they were chief Governours of the House of David, *Johannes Hircanus* being the 15th and last Governour; for the Kings of Egypt and Syria tormenting them, God raised up *Mattathias* and his 5 Sons to redress those Injuries, and obtaining Victory against *Antigonus Epiphanes* and his Syrians, they chose *Judas Maababeus*, one of the Worlds 9 Worthies, for Prince of Jewry, and after four of those Princes were four *Macchabean* Kings of *Juda*, when *Antigonus* depriving *Hircanus*, was slain by *Marcus Antonius*, and his Kingdom given to a Stranger, *Herod the Ascalonite*, after whom *Agrippa Minor*, before whom *St. Paul* Pleaded, being the 5th and last King of the Jews, *Jerusalem* was overthrown and the Kingdom made a Roman Province, A. C. 70. But the Romans leaving the Country Desolate and Unfurnished with Colonies, first the *Persians*, after them the *Saracens*, and after them the *Turks* entring at this Door, drove the Romans out of the House, An. 1009. The Christians being much oppressed by the *Turks*, *Peter the Hermit*, stirred up the Western Princes to relieve them, whose designs taking the wished effects under the Victorious *Godfrey of Bulloign*, An. 1099. He was Chosen, altho' not Crowned, King of *Palestine* or *Jerusalem*; *Guy of Lusignan* being the 9th and last King of *Jerusalem*, and *John di Brennan* the 3d and last Christian King that had possession in *Syria* or *Palestine*.

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The Arms of these Christian Kings in Jerusalem, was Luna a Cross Crocket crossed Sol. After Recovery of the Holy Land were 3 Orders of Knighthood Instituted, Of the Sepulcher by Helena; Of St. John of Jerusalem, by Gerrard soon after Godfrey of Bulloign; and of the Templers by Hugh of Payennes, An. 1113.

III. *Turcomania*, lies between *Persia* and *Natolia*, E. and W. and towards the N. of *Syria*, in length from E. to W. 520 m. and in breadth from N. to S. 280 m. contains the greatest part of the old *Armenia Major*, with a little of *Media* and *Assyria*, now called by the *Persians*, *Tboura*.

It was a good part of it for many Ages under its own Kings, till conquered by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *Saracens*, then the *Turks*, after that it had again its own Kings, then subdued by the *Tartars*, after that it became a *Persian* Province, till once more conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it.

The Inhabitants *Mahometans* and *Christians* of the *Greek Church*, and Sect of *Eutyches*.

Their Language in some places *Turkish*, in others *Armenian*, a very harsh Tongue having some mixture of *Turkish* and *Persian*, their Alphabet has 28 Letters. It contains the 2 Provinces of

1. *Turcomania*, an Inland Prov. on the W. parts, a great part of the old *Armenia Major*, 300 m. l. and 210 br. The chief Cities, 1. *Arzerum* the Met. 2. *Chisari* or *Chars*.

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2. *Curdes*, an Inland Province, on the E. parts, part of the old *Armenia Major*, *Media* and *Assyria*, 300 m. l. and 220 br. Cities, *Van* a Bulwark against the *Persians*, and *Bedac*.

Turcomania, is so called from the *Turks*, a People of *Scythia*, who being too populous for so barren a Country, broke thro' the *Caspian* Streight, and so seated themselves here, *An.* 844. living obscure, till *Mahomet*, a Saracenicall Sultan of *Persia*, hired them to strengthen his part in a needless War against the Caliph of *Babylon*, whereby he got the Victory; but stopped their return home, intending to use them, as the *Turks* now do the *Asaphir*, to blunt the Sword of the Enemy. But the enraged Multitude, under the Conduct of *Trangrolipix*, vanquished the *Persians* and won their Kingdom, *An.* 1030. After whom was *Cutlu*, *Mayfes*, and 5 other *Turkish* Kings in lesser *Asia*, after them 6 *Alacine* Kings, then came in the *Zelzucian* Family in *Palestine*; and after in *An.* 1300. *Ottoman* the first *Turkish* Sultan began the *Oguzian* Family or Line of *Ottoman*; after him were 5 Sultans and 11 Emperors to *Amurath IV.* 1623. His Dominions and Titles, &c. may be seen in *Heylin*. Of the present Emperor we have spoke before at *Constantinople*.

IV. *Diarbeck*, lies on the S. of *Turcomania*, E. of *Syria*, and W. of *Persia*, in length from N. W. to S. E. about 800 m. and in breadth about 400. It contains the ancient Countries of *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia* and part of *Assyria*.

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It was first under its own Emperors, (the first in the World) for about 1700 Years; Conquered by the Persians, then by the Macedonians, after that by the Romans, again by the Persians, afterwards by the Saracens, next by the Turks, a third time by the Persians, and lastly by the Turks again.

The Inhabitants both Mahometans and Christians, the latter divided into Jacobites and Nestorians. Their Language in some places Arabick, in others Syriack, but mixt with some Arabick and Greek Words. It is divided into 3 Provinces, which are

1. *Diarbeck*, the most N. W. Prov. in the Country. cont. the old *Mesopotamia*, with a little of *Assyria*, 560 m. l. and 320 br. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Diar-Betr*, the ch. City *Caramitz*, in Scripture *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt when he left *Ur*, high hereto *Cassius* the Rich Roman Lieutenant was vanquished, and *Urbia*. 2. *Diar-Modzar*, ch. City *Recca*, near which *Caracalla* the Emperor was slain, most of the Roman Emperors, till *Constantine*, having the like Fate. And 3. *Diar-Rabaa*, ch. T. *Nissiben*.

2. *Arzerum* or *Sarb*, sometimes *Diar-Agezara* and *Jerach-Ageni*, an Inland Prov. on the E. of *Diarbeck*, a great part of old *Assyria*, 280 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. at *Mosul*, (anciently *Ninive*) built by *Ninus*, 66 Miles in Circuit, the Walls 100 Foot high, whereon three Carts might go together, now almost ruined, *Sic patet exemplis oppida posse Mori*. This City *Sardanapalus* made the Seat of his War, where the River *Euphrates* overflowed and threw down

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down part of the Wall, and he burned himself; to this City *Jonah* was sent to Preach. The next Town of Note is *Scherufel*.

3. *Terack* or *Terack-Arabi*, *Curdesian* or *Reldan*, on the S. of *Diarbeck* and *Arzeum*, bordering on the *Persian Gulf*, the same with the old *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*, 356 m. l. and 210 br. The ch. Cities, 1. *Bagdat*, not far from where *Babylon* was, (by some said to be in the place where it stood) famous for the Tower 3146 Paces high, left unfinished upon the Confusion of Tongues. But *Semiramis* after finished the Town of *Babylon*, whose Walls were 60 m. in Circuit, 200 Foot high, and 50 Cubits broad. It was first begun by *Nimrod*, much augmented by *Nebuchadonosor*. And was taken by *Cyrus*, *Darius* and *Alexander the Great*, who Died (and lay 8 Days unburied) here. There are many 100 of Camels laden with Commodities from this Town to *Aleppo*, called the *Caravan*. Between which is also used Post Pidgeons, who fly and carry Letters.

In the Province of *Diarbeck*, anciently *Mesopotamia*, the Garden of *Eden* is thought to have been; it is now very pleasant and fruitful, yielding 200, in some 300 Increase. There *Abraham* was born, and *Jacob* fled from *Esau*, it was called in Scripture *Paran* or *Arum*. From *Terack*, anciently *Chaldea*, went the 3 Kings to adore our Saviour, and there flourished many of the first Astrologers.

The Monarchs from *Ninus*, A. M. 1978. were 38 to *Sardanapalus*, and afterwards Kings of *Affria* and *Chaldea*, *Balthazar* being

being the last, *A. M.* 3426. was conquered and slain by *Darius* and *Cyrus*, and after following the Fortune of the strongest Potentate, was made a *Turkish* Province by *Solyman* the Magnificent, *An.* 1543.

The ch. Rivers are *Euphrates*, a famous River which riseth as *Nilus* does, and overflows *Mesopotamia*, and is by the Inhabitants, for the more convenient Watering the Grounds, turned into the Course of the River. 2. *Tygris*, so called for its swiftness, which descending from the *Georgian* Mountains, falls into 2 Lakes, and loseth it self divers times in the Earth, under which it passeth in one place twenty five Miles.

GEORGIA.

Comprehends all that Tract of Land which lies between the *Palus Maeotis* or the Sea of *Zabache*, and the *Caspian* Sea or the Sea of *Buchu*; being in length 650 m. and in breadth 320 m. containing the ancient Countries of *Colchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, with part of *Asiatick* *Sarmatia* and *Armenia*.

It was partly conquered by the *Romans* and ever since had many several Governments, not well known to us, till of late the *Turks* and *Persians* have got some footing amongst them, so that the present Government is under several small Princes, some of which are Tributary to the *Turks*, some to the *Persians*, and others are Independent.

The People are *Christians*, (following the *Greek* Church, but in practice little differing from *Pagans*) and *Mahometans*. The

Language in many places a kind of *Sclavonian*, in some places the *Turkish* and *Tartarian*, and in *Mengrelia* they have one peculiar. Their ch. Commodities are Wax, Honey, Leather, Furrs, Silk, Linnen, Thread, Martins, Bevers, Slaves, &c. Under this Name are comprehended four Provinces.

I. *Comania* or *Circassia*, (under the first *F. de Wit*) comprehends all *Georgia* or *Crim Tartary*, is a Sea Province, the most North in the Country, by some made part of *Tartary*, by others part of *Russia*, being a little subject to it. It is some of the old *Atlick Sarmatia*, and comprehends the Provinces of *Petegori*, *Souska* and *Nagaiski* or proper *Circassia*, as also the *Alanes*, *Suanes*, *Gigues* and *Characherks* or *Black Circassians*. The ch. *T. Temruck*.

II. *Mengrelia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Colchis*, 300 m. l. and 170 br. divided into Provinces, viz. 1. *Abassa* or *Avagossa*, ch. *T. St. Sophia*. 2. *K. of Mengrelia* or *Oufchi*, ch. *T. Zugdidi*. 3. *K. of Guriel*, ch. *T. Varshi*. And 4. *K. of Imerette* or *Bassabuch*, ch. *T. Colalach*. These are under their own Kings, but Tributary to the *Turks*.

III. *Gurgistan*, an Inland Prov: on the E. of *Mengrelia*, and S. of *Comania*, cont. the old *Iberia*, with a little of *Armenia*, 360 m. l. and 180 br. divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *K. of Balatralu*, ch. *T. Cori*. 2. *K. of Kacheri*, ch. *T. Zaguin*. And 3. *K. of Garduel* or *Georgiens*, the ch. City *Teflis*, fortified well by the *Turks* against the *Persians*, where is a strong Castle Garrisoned with

with 6000 Men, and has 100 pieces of Ordnance. It is the Met. of all *Georgia*. The Provinces in *Gurgistan* are mostly Tributary to the *Persians*.

IV. *Zuiria*, a Sea Prov. on the E. of *Gurgistan*, and S. of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Albania*, 240 m. l. and 100 br. It is divided into two parts, viz. *Nagaiski*, reckoned by some a part of *Comania*, ch. T. *Terki*. And 2. *Dagestan*, ch. T. *Zitach*, ch. T. of both. This Province is subject to several Independent Lords.

ARABIA.

IS a large Country, South of *Turkey Asia*, encompassed on 3 sides with Sea, being in length about 1700 m. and breadth about 1200.

The People extremely addicted to Theology, hate all Science, have a Community of Goods, but one Wife amongst a whole Stock of Kindred; are all Mahometans, except some few Christians in *Arabia Petrea*, and speak *Arabic*, a very famous Language, partly derived from the *Hebrew*, naturally spoken in many other Countries. The chief Commodities, Gold, Precious Stones, Balsamum, Myrrh, abundance of Frankincense, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamine, &c.

Part of it was subject to the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Empires, then to the *Macedonians*, then to the *Romans*, after that it was wholly under its own Emperors, then ruled by the *Babylonian* Calyphs, after that it was free, till at last the *Turks* conquered part of it, whom the present Government is partly under. It contains many great parts, which are

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It contain

I. *Beriara* or *Beru-Arabistan*, an Island Province. in the North parts, the same with the old *Arabia Deserta*, sometimes *Chus*, (translated *Aethiopia*) 500 m. l. and 220 br. It is covered over with thick Sand which (blown by Winds overwhelm People) are the Seas of *Arabia*, and their Ships the Camels, which with little sustenance usually carry 600 or 1000 Weight. The Cities and Inhabitants) are few, the ch. *Anna* and *Tangia*.

II. *Barraab*, sometimes *Dase-lick-Ar-Ar*, a Sea Province, on the W. of *Bariara*, the same with the old *Arabia Petraea*, where the Children of *Israel* wandred 40 Years. 400 m. l. and 230 br. ch. T. are *Helat* or *Rabet*, and *Aylin*. Here is neither Grass nor Trees, except Palms, but store of Ostriches and Dromedaries, which will with ease carry a Man 100 m. a Day. Here dwelt the *Emmins* and *Zanzummins*, cast out by the *Amerites* and *Moabites*, and the *Medianites*, and here is Mount *Horeb*.

III. *Ayaman*, a Sea Province, on the S. of the other two, the old *Arabia Felix*, the most pleasant Country in all *Afa*, where is the Phoenix, abundance of Gold, Pearls, Balsamum, Myrrh and Frankincense. 1590 m. l. and 1000 br. divided into Provinces, viz. I. *Haggia*, (in which are *Tendunus*) the ch. Towns *Medina* and *Mec*, where no Christian is suffered to enter, and *Mahomet's* Sepulcher is said to Hang; in the Temple whereof are about 3000 Camps of Gold and Silver, wherein is Balsam, &c. It is under the Turkish Ch

ris of Mecca. 2. *Jamama*, in which are the *Bengabreys*, ch. T. *Jamama*. 3. *Baratme* or the Government of *Labsa*, (under the *Turks*) chief Towns *Elkalis* and *Labsa*. 4. *Oman*, containing 3 Kings, viz. *Mascat*, *Mascat* and *Amanzrieden*, chief Towns the same. 5. *Seger*, containing 3 Kings, viz. *Alibanali* and *Gubelbamer*, chief Towns the same. 6. *Hadramut* or the Government of *Yeman*, mostly under the *Turks*, chief Towns *Aden* and *Zib*, it includes the two Kings of *Fartach* and *Carem*, under their own Kings. 7. *Tebma*, chief Town *Dbasar*, under its own King, and partly the *Turks*.

This Country followed the fortune of the four Monarchies, and was long subject to the *Greek* Emperors, till the Reign of *Heraclius*, when upon a Revolt, they chose *Mahomet* for their Leader; he was born in *Itrariy*, his Father a *Pagan*, Mother a *Jew*, he bound himself to a Merchant after whose Death his Mistress took him for her Husband at 25 Years of Age; at 33 he took upon him the Name of Prophet, and being made Captain of a rebellious Multitude, he brought among them a new Religion, partly of Jewish Ceremonies, partly of Christian Precepts, and partly Popperies of his own Invention. The Book of this Religion composed by *Osmen IV. Caliph*, is called the *Choran*, being an Exposition upon 8 Commandments, of which you may read more in *Heylin* and others.

The Calyphs or *Amara's* of the *Saracens*, from this *Mabomet* first Broacher of the Superstition, which was A. C. 623. were 32, to A. C. 863. when the *Egyptians* withdrew from subjection to the *Babylonian* Calyphs, after which Division were 21 Calyphs in *Syria* and *Babylon*. From these Calyphs the Neighbouring Princes receive their Diadems, whose Office is now executed by the *Must* of the *Turkish Saracens*, most of their Empire with their very Names being lost to the *Turks* and *Tartars*.

As the *Moors* were fortunate in their Wars, so were they in Scholarship, from whose Universities came *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Geographers*, *Astrologists*, &c. But now no Kingdom, Island or Province acknowledgeth the Empire of the *Saracens*, but the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, who are rather Tributary to, than Provincials of the *Turkish Empire*.

P E R S I A.

THis Empire is very large and famous, lying between *India* and *Turkey* E. and W. and between *Tartary* and the Ocean N. and S. situated between the 80th and 10th, and the 11th and 25th Min. of Long. and between the 24th and 35th Min. and the 43d and 20th Min. of Lat. It is in length from the N. W. parts of *Servan* to the borders of *India* in *Makran* about 1620 Miles, and in breadth from the River *Gebun* or *Oxus* to the Southern Ocean in *Kirman* about 1100

m. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Persia*, with some of *Assyria*.

It was first under the *Assyrian* Empire for about 1300 Years, then Revolted and Governed by its own Kings, then by its Emperors, after that Conquered by the *Macedonians*, soon after that by the *Parthians*, after that by the *Saracens*, then by the *Turks*, then by the *Tartars*, and lastly, had its own Emperors, which still remain.

The Inhabitents are Mahometans, but differing in some points from the *Turks*. Here are also, *Jesuits* and *Nestorians* with several *Jews*. The Men addicted to Hospitality and Poetry, Lordly in Compliments, magnificent in Expences, lovers of Learning, maintainers of Nobility, desirous of Peace, but fantastick in Apparel. Their Cloaths having no proportion with their Bodies, hanging loose and large. The Women go with white Vails over their Faces down to their Knees in the Streets are neat, gorgeous in Attire, truly loving and cleanly.

Their Language is the *Persian*, very ancient, but have some mixture of *Arabic*, *Greek* and *Tartarian* Words, very soft and sweet; spoken in the Eastern Countries as the *Latine* is in the Western, it has 28 Letters in the Alphabet. The *Turkish* Language is very much used here.

They differ from the *Turks* about Successors of *Mahomet*, wherefore the *Turks* reputing them Schismatical, persecute them with Fire and Sword.

The chief Commodities are curious Silks, Carpets, Tissues, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and Silver, Seal-Skins, Goat-Skins, Ablasters, all sorts of Mettals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c.

It is divided according to *Sanfon's* and *F. de Wits* Maps into 15 Provinces, viz.

I. *Servan* or *Schirwan*, the most North West Province, bordering on the *Caspian* Sea, a great part of the old *Media*, 330 m. long, and 170 broad, divided into 1. *Higher*, ch. *Citys Taurus*, 16 m. in compass, in which are 200000 People, and *Ardeville*. 2. *Lower*, ch. *T. Servan* and *Samnacky*, a strong place.

II. *Gilan* or *Hirach*, a Sea Province on the East of *Servan*, part of the ancient *Hyrcania*, 380 m. long and 290 broad, containing 1. *Gilan*, ch. *T. Gilan*. 2. *Mezandran*, ch. *T. Mezandran*. *Rescht*, ch. *T. Rescht*. And 4. *Keskar*, ch. *Town Keskar*.

III. *Dilemon*, a Midland Province, on the S. or S. E. of *Gilan*, the rest of ancient *Hyrcania*, now oft reckoned a part of *Gilan*, 300 m. long and 110 broad, ch. *T. Delmon*, *Chiwar* and *Thalacan*.

IV. *Taberistan* or *Tacherestan*, a Sea Province, on the E. of *Gilan*, and North of *Dilemon*, but not joyning to it, part of the ancient *Margiana*, 280 m. long and 140 br. It includes the Province of *Asterebad*, ch. *T. are Amoul* or *Taberestan* and *Asterebad*.

V. *Gorgian*, a Midland Province, on the East or rather South East of *Taberistan*, part of the ancient *Margiana*, and now

now counted part of *Taberestan*, 280 m. long and 90 broad, ch. T. are *Gorgien*, *Ob-
Jecen* and *Semnan*.

VI. *Kboemus*, a Sea Province, on the East of *Gorgian* and *Taberestan*, the rest of the ancient *Margiana*, and likewise reckoned a part of *Taberestan*, 440 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. are *Ferawar* and *Girgian*.

VII. *Korassan*, an Inland Province, on the East of *Kboemus*, part of the old *Bactria*, 760 m. long and 540 broad, ch. City *Herat*. In this are comprehended three others, viz. 1. *Heri*, ch. T. *Heri*. 2. *Korassan*, ch. T. *Ariander*. 3. *Chabasan*, ch. T. *Kaimé*.

VIII. *Sablestan* or *Chalchestan*, a Province on the S. or rather S. W. of *Korassan*, the greatest part, if not all, the ancient *Aria*, (the People whereof Rebell-
ing against *Alexander*, were forced to hide themselves in a Cave upon a Rock where *Alexander* piling of Timber, burnt it and forced them out.) Its 390 m. long and 160 broad, ch. T. *Zarang*, *Bost* and *Nichesæst*.

IX. *Airach* or *Terack Agemi*, a Mountain Province, on the W. of *Sablestan* and *Korassan*, anciently called *Partia*, then divided into *Camisone*, *Partien*, *Paracanticene* and *Tabiene*, 700 m. long and 460 br. The chief City *Hispahan* or *Hispahan*, the Metropolis of *Persia*, whose Walls are in circumference a reasonable Days Journey, containing 75000 Houses. 2. *Casbin*, (which by *Heylin* should be the same with *Hispahan*) Residence of the *Sophy*.

Sophy's, whose Walls are made with red Marble, paved with Mosaick Work, the chief Street called *Atmaiden*, being a Square, each side a Quarter of a Mile, where the People sit on Scaffolds to behold the King and his Nobles at their Exercises of Shooting, Running, &c.

X. *Churdistin* or *Ardirbietzan*, an Inland Province on the West of *Airach*, and S. of *Servan*, containing a good part of the ancient *Assyria*, and some of old *Media*, 280 m. long and 160 broad, ch. T. are *Salmos* and *Cor*.

XI. *Chushtan* or *Elveran*, a Sea Province on the South of *Airach*, anciently called *Sufiana*, then containing *Melitene*, *Tabandone*, *Cissia* and *Characene*; 400 m. long and 320 broad. The ch. T. *Souffer* or *Susa*, Winter Seat of the Sophy's, and *Siapour*.

XII. *Fars*, a Sea Province, on the East of *Chushtan*, anciently called *Perse*, then divided into *Paraticine*, *Mardiene* and *Misilia*, 460 m. long and 310 broad. It aboundeth in Gold, Silver and precious stones, moistened with Lakes and pleasant springs, fertile in all things but Fruit, there being nothing but Palm Trees. The ch. Cities *Schiras* or *Persopolis*, (once the Metropolis of *Persia*) built by *Perse* Son of *Perseus*, and burnt by *Alexander*, (at the request of *Lais*) who re-edified it, and

XIII. *Kirman* or *Cherman*, on the E. of *Fars*, anciently *Caramania*, where *Alexander* kept his *Bacchanali*, in Imitation of *Bacchus*, (the manner see in *Heylin*)

who first Conquered that Nation. Its 660 m. long and 510 broad, the ch. T. Chermen, famous for Cloath of Gold and best Scimitars, and Daragbers.

To this Bachard in his Geography joyns the Isle of Ormus in the Persian Gulf, about 12 m. from the Continent, which though small and of it self Barren, yet is a place of so great Traffick, that it yields to the (under) King of it 140000 Ze-rasses Yearly. And the Arabians say, That if all the World were a Ring, the Stone or Jewel thereof was this Isle. It is Tributary to the Portugals, who first Fortified here, An. 1506. the chief City Ormus.

XIV. Sigistan or Sitzistan, on the East of Kirman much the same with the ancient Drangiana, 410 m. l. and 240 br. ch. Towns are Sutan or Sigistan. The ancient Drangiana, had a Town called Muleber, where Madine placed his Terrestrial Paradise, which he promised to his Partizans, (whom the Italians called Assassines, whence come our Word Assassinate) such a one as there was he who wounded our King Edward I.

XV. Makran, a Sea Province on the S. of Sigistan, much the same with the old Gredefia, (where Alexander placed the Monuments of his Indian Conquest, by a form of the Camp on the Bank of the River Indus) its 500 m. long and 290 broad, ch. T. Makran. This includes the Provinces of, 1. Circan, ch. Town Gess. 2. Patan. And 3. Dulema.

The Persians have great Limbs and strong, are of an Olive Colour, Hawk Nosed, black Hair'd, which they shave every 8 Days, they paint their Hands and Nails of a reddish Colour.

They do all their Affairs on Horseback as well Publick as Private, but the Slaves never ride.

The King governs by absolute Power, disposing of their Lives and Estates without any resentment or murmur, though never so unjust; yet has a great deal less of the Tyrant in it, than any other of the Mahometan Kings or Princes, these cherishing their Brethren, maintaining Nobility amongst them, and encouraging Industry, which makes them be better served than Turk or Tartar, to both whom they are far Inferiour both in Power and Treasure. Their Officers of State and Men of principal Employment, for the most part are Eunuchs, (as generally all the Empires of the East) such persons being thought most rusty, because abstracted from the obligation of Wife and Children, they study more the Princes Service than their own Advantages.

They are well experienced in Military Affairs, their Army consists only of Horse, (who have Armour, Darts and Javelins) some of them in Nature of our Dragoons.

They have great Quantities of White and Black Mulberry Trees, growing not above 5 or 6 Foot high, which feed their Silk Worms.

The

The Founder of the Median Monarchy was *Arbaces*, A. M. 3146. (in whose time *Phidon* an *Argive* found out the use of Weights and Measures) after whom were 9 Monarchs, then

Cyrus, A. M. 3406, united the *Medes* and *Persians*, taking *Persia* to himself, and the Empire of the *Medes* incorporated to that of *Persia*; after whom were nine Monarchs, *Darius* being the last, A. M. 3629, who being then overcome by *Alexander*, the Empire of the *Medes* and *Persians* were transferred to the *Maccedonians*, 3635, from which for 535 Years this Nation, (*viz.* *Persia*) lay obscure, of which they were 83 Years under the *Syrian* Successors of *Alexander*, and 45 Years under the *Arfadican* Kings of *Parthia*. After which

Artaxerxes, A. C. 228. raised a second Race of *Persian* Kings, of whom *Hystaspides* II. being the 28th and last, was vanquished by *Hannur* and his *Saracens* A. C. 634. who added this Kingdom to their huge Empire. At last *Mohamet*, *Persian* Sultan, borrowing Aid of the *Turks* (intending to shake off the decayed Command of the *Babylonian* Caliph) he got the Victory; but refusing to let the *Turks* return home, they ruin'd him and his Kingdom, under (their Captain)

Trangrelipix, A. C. 1030. brought a third Race of *Turkish* Kings in *Persia*, the third and last of them being *Cassand* who was vanquished by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, A. C. 1292. which *Cham* brought in

A fourth Race of Tartarian Kings, after which came in
The fifth and sixth Race of Parthian and Armenian Kings, An. 1356. after four of them a Schism arising about the Successors of Mahomet

Ismael Sopby brought in a seventh Race of Sophies of Persia, whose Successors yet continue.

Thus far from Heylin.

But other Historians make 8 Dynasties of Persian Kings. The fifth of which Dynasties begun in Trangrolipix, first Persian King of the Turkish Race, (mentioned just before and more at large in Turkey. This Race failing, the sixth Dynasty begun in Haalon, made King of Persia by Occata the great Cham of Tartary, An. 1260. This Tartarian Dynasty ended with the Race of Tamerlane, and the seventh Dynasty of the Turcoman or Armenian Race, began in Ussan Cassane An. 1472. he being the Son of one of those poor Armenian Princes dispossessed by Bajazet Emperor of the Turks, and restored by Tamerlane, who grew at length to that power, that he overthrew in the pitched Field Zenxis, the last of the Tartarian Race, and slew him. This Dynasty of the Turcoman and Armenian Race continued till 1456, that Alamat the King of it was overthrown and slain by Hismael one of the Sophian Race and Faction. The Quarrel was,

Mahomet

Mahomet the Impollor, and first Empe-
ror of the *Saracens*, by his last Will and
Testament bequeathed the Succession of
that Estate to *Hali* his near Kinsman,
and Husband to *Fatima* his eldest Daugh-
ter, but *Abudexar*, *Haumar* and *Os-
man*, three powerful Men and the chief
Commanders of the Army in the time
of *Mahomet*, successively followed one a-
nother in the Supream Dignity. After
their Deaths *Hali* enjoyed that Honour
for a little while, supplanted first, and
afterwards vanquished by *Mubarras*, a
great Man of War who succeeded in it,
and to secure himself, slew *Hassen* or *Ossan*
the Son of *Hali*, and eleven of his Sons;
a twelfth escaping called *Musa Ceredine*,
from whom *Hyfmael Sophy*, above-men-
tioned, was Lineally Descended, who af-
ter his Victory, and being Crowned King
or Shaw of *Persia*, altered the form of
Religion, making *Hali* and himself the
sole Successors of *Mahomet*, and Con-
demning *Abadexar*, *Haumar* and *Osman*,
with the *Turks*, as Rebels and Schisma-
ticks. Hence proceeded the bloody Wars
betwixt them and the *Turks*. The *Per-
sians* burning whatsoever Book they
found concerning those three, and the
Turks holding it more meritorious to kill
one *Persian* than 70 Christians.

This *Ismael Sophy* was the Founder of
this eighth Dynastey of the *Persian*
Kings, An. 1505. from whom is de-
scended

Chah Solyman the present King of Persia, at his coming to the Crown *Chah Sophy* was his Name. He came to be King, An. 1665. his Father the great *Chah Abbas* then Dying, himself at that time being 35 Years of Age. The remarkable passage concerning the change of this Kings Name, and his being twice Crowned, you may read in *Beaumont's* present State of the Universe.

"Note, That the Word *Chah* in the Persian Language signifies King, and that tho' many call all the Kings of Persia *Sophy's*, some modern Accounts lay it is an Error so to do, and that *Sophy* is a proper Name, or rather a Name of the Religion of *Hali*; it signifying Wise and knowing in the Law.

Concerning this Kings Arms there are various Opinions, but the *Armenians*, subject to the Persian, that are at Paris, say, that the Arms are (and our Merchants who have lived in Persia many Years, affirm the Great Seal of the King to be) a Rising Sun on the Back of a Lyon with a Crescent, which is also their Emblem and Hieroglyphick.

He has a Seat of Pleasure at *Tamge* about, of no great Receipt, but for Cost and Ornaments, delightfulness of the Gardens adjoyning to it, for Grotto's, Echo's, Labyrinths, and other excellencies of Art, perhaps not to be fellowed in the World, considering it stands in the midst of a Sandy Desert.

Pontier, a late French Writer, says, the King has 15000000 of Crowns Annual Rent.

The Rivers of Note are, 1. *Gebun* or *Allius*, (anciently *Oxus*) famous for having been a fatal bound to Monarchies, and for the passage of *Alexander* over it. 2. *Ilment*. 3. *Tiritiri*. And 4. *Ben-dimir*.

TARTARY.

IS the greatest Country in the World, lying on the East of *Russia* in Europe, and North of *Persia*, *India* and *China*, situated between the 85th and 182d Deg. of Long. and between the 39th and 72d Deg. of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Astracan* to the East parts of *Catboy* about 4000 m. and in breadth from the South parts of *Mawritania* to the most North parts of *Tartaria Deserta* about 2000 m. It contains the ancient Countries of *Scythia*, *Sace*, *Sagdiana*, with a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and a little of old *Persia*.

It remained unconquered under several Governments, till the Year 1162, the *Tartars*, an oblique People, over-run the Country, and erected a Monarchy which still remains, but a great part of it is taken away. The Emperor is called the Great Cham of *Tartary*, who has also the famous Country of *China*, some parts of it are under the *Russians*, the rest subject to several Independant Princes. The Imperial Seat (as supposed) is at *Cambalu*.

The

The *Tartars* are of indifferent Stature, ugly Countenances, broad Faced, strong, stout, active, vigilant, patient in Afflictions, but rude, barbarous and revengeful, eat their Enemies, Horses, &c. and drink their Enemies Blood as Wine. Their Habit is mean, of course Stuff, yet proud. They are both Mahometans and Pagans, which last seems to be in most esteem, there are also some Christians of the *Nestorian* Sect.

Their Language the *Tartarian*, very boisterous and clamorous, almost the same with the *Turkish*, having some mixture of *Persian* and *Scythian* Words, in some places they use the *Persian* Tongue.

The chief Commodities are Sables, Martins and other Furrs, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great store of Rhubarb, Musk, Cinnamon, &c.

The Inhabitants were the Posterity of *Magog*, Son to *Japhet*, and first called *Magogins*, afterwards *Scythians* from *Scythus* their first King, and the Country *Scythia* from *Scytha*, their 17th King was *Lanthisus*, in whose time *Darius* of *Persia*, was vanquished by the *Amazons*, *Hyrca-nians* and other Nations of *Scythia*, cutting off many thousands of his Army, which consisted of 700000 Men. There were divers other Kings which lie obscure, the Name of *Scythia* being now extinct.

It is called *Tartary* from the River *Tartar*, and we have so little knowledge of this Country, (especially of the Eastern part) that there cannot be promised

ed a certainty in any thing. But it is divided into 5 great parts, which are

1. *Tartaria Deserta*, supposed to be a Sea Province, the most West bordering on *Russia*, a great part of old *Sarmatia Asatica*, with some of *Scythia*, 1700 m. long, and 960 broad. Divided into 1. *Kalmucki Buchar* or *Olgharia*, ch. Town *Tem*; in this are included *Bangleatan*, *Gazite*, *Chanaaket*, with the *Nagarian Tartars*. 2. *Chabrag* or the Kingdom of *Kasghar*, ch. Town *Kasghar*. 3. *Karakathay* or *Caulechita*, ch. Towns are *charcan* and *Cumbalick*. In this are included *Samarique* and *Al-Aaxes*. Here are also *Molgomaria*, *Tingves* and *Lucomeries*. This Province is chiefly under the *Russians*.

II. *Mawrinalra*, *Usbeck* or *Zagathay*, partly an Inland Province, on the South of *Tartaria Deserta*, containing the old Provinces of *Saxe*, *Sogdania*, part of *Scythia* and *Bactria* in old *Persia*, 1200 m. long and 840 broad. The ch. City *Sarmachand*, the Cradle and Grave of *Tamerlane*, which City he enriched with Treasure of his Victories, bringing from *Damascus* only, 800 Camels laden with spoils. From this *Tamerlane* the Great *Moguls* are Descended; and near this City *Alexander* in a Drunken Fury slew his Friend *Cytus* who had before saved his Life. 2. Town *Bokora*. 3. *Istigia*, one of the pleasantest Cities of the East. In this are the Provinces of *Bokora*, *Carachine*, *Belch*, *Alfoyd*, *Growarizem*, *Abush*, *Chazal* and *Fargana*. It is subject

many Princes, but the chief are *Boko-*
Karecbine and *Betch*.

III. *Turcheftan*, an Inland Province on
the East of *Mawrinalra*, part of the an-
cient *Scythia*, about 1400 m. long and
50 broad, ch. Towns are *Tibet*, *Cascar*
and *Chotan*. It comprehends many King-
doms, (but how Governed is uncertain)
Cascar, *Chialis* or *Turphan*, *Chiatrian*,
Chian, *Tibit*, *Catard*, *Lap*, *Tainfu*, *Ca-*
adu, &c.

IV. *Mongul* or *Magog*, supposed to be a
Province, on the North of *Turche-*
ftan, the true old *Tartary*, about 1800
m. long and 950 broad. This was the
habitation of the *Tartars*, whence
they dispersed themselves over *Europe*
and *Asia*. It extendeth beyond the Po-
lar Circle, abutting on the Frozen Oce-
an. The Vulgar lie under their Carts or
Skin Tents, yet have some Cities, as
Mongul and *Tenduc*. It contains many
Provinces as *Sumogul* or *Tartar*, *Tenduc*
and *Makrat*, the Kingdom of that Great
and Potent King, *Presbyter John*, though
some attribute it to the King of the *A-*
ffians) *Bargu* or *Mekrit*, *Jeckmogul*,
Arli, with many others of no great
note. Here is the River *Tartar*, whence
these Nations take the Name.

V. *Carbay* or *Rin Tartary*, a Sea Pro-
vince, on the South East of *Mongul*,
containing the ancient *Serica* with a part
of *Scythia*, about 1650 m. long, and
100 broad. The ancient inhabitants
hereof were the *Seres*, excellent in weav-
ing silks made of fine wool, whence
all

all Silks are called *Serica*. This Kingdom is the most pleasant of all Tartary, the Soil abounding with Fruits, and so beautified with fair Cities, and populous for Inhabitants, (who are Warlike, of small Stature, little Eyed and sharp sighted, lovers of Art, and the most Honourable of all the Tartars) that some have compared it with old Greece or Italy. It contains four great Provinces.

1. *Cathay* or *Naimens*, (probably the same with *China*) the chief City *Cambalu* which *Beaumont* and others say is the same with *Peking*, the Metropolis of *China*, of which he saith *Cathay* is the most North Province) or *Arab-chan Belich*, a very fine City, of a vast extent, and Residence of the Cham of Tartary, enriched by Merchants, 28 m. in Circuit, besides Subburbs, in which (as *Heylin*) are 30000 Astrologers only. It hath 12 Subburbs answerable to the 12 Gates thereof. 2d. City is *Kaindu*, the place of the Emperor, 4 square, every side 8 Miles long, within which is another Quadrant, every side 6 Mile, within that the place it self 4 Mile each side. Between the several Walls are Walks, Gardens, Orchards, Fish-Ponds, places for Exercise, Forrests, Parks, Chases, &c.

2. *Taugut* or *Bacharchar*, the chief Cities *Taugut* and *Kamw*. In this Kingdom some say the Art of Printing was found out 1000 Years ago and above.

3. *Nieuche* or *Tenduc*. And

4. *Ypi*.

The *Tartars* being an obscure People, abused by the King of *Tenduc*, turned against him and vanquishing, made *Cingis* King or Cham of *Tartary*, after him the fifth was *Tamerlane* the Great, who in his Life time subdued more Provinces than the *Romans* had in 800 Years. After him were 4 more, the rest are unknown, they permitting any but Ambassadors or Merchants to go out or into their Country.

The Account of the present Emperor of the *Asiatick Tartars* and of *China* stand thus, An. 1644. A *Chinese*, called *Lycungus*, revolted against the Emperor of *China*, called *Zunchius*, defeated many of his Generals, and surprized *Pequin*, the Emperor being pursued, hung himself. Some time before he had sent an Army against the *Tartars*, who had made some Incursions into *China*; *Ufungus* who commanded it, hearing all what had passed, sent to desire the *Tartars* to joyn with him and to march against the Rebels, *Zungteus* King of the *Tartars* accepted the proposition, and came with 80000 Horse followed by above 200000 Foot. Assoon as the *Tartars* saw themselves the stronger, they made *Ufungus* and his Troops to shave themselves like the *Tartars*, and went straight to *Peking*, which *Lycungus* had forsaken, after having pillaged it of all the Treasures of the Emperors of *China*. *Zungteus* the King of the *Tartars* Died on the Way, and

and left but one Son 6 Years of Age the *Tartars* owned him for their Emperor, and after having Crowned him second Emperor of *China* by the Name of *Zunchius*; they pursued their Enterprize under the Conduct of *Amavangus* his Uncle and Tutor, and in seven Years they perfected the Conquest of almost the whole Empire, and defeated many Princes of the Royal House, who had been Crowned in different Provinces. This Emperor *Zunchius* Died, Feb. 6, 1661, leaving only a Son 8 Years old ordering the care of his Education to his Mother and Grandmother till he were Major, and the State to be Governed by 4 *Mandarines* or great Lords of the *Tartars*. He was then called *Hei*, but since he ascended the Throne he caused himself to be called *Tunchius*. He Reigned peaceably till the Year 1674, when the aforementioned *Usungus* seeing the Desolation of his Country and being in some power, as being Vice-Roy of *Quansi*, now let his Hair grow like the *Chineses*, and endeavoured to shake off the *Tartarian* Yoke, making himself Master of four great Provinces and drawing to his side the Vice-Roy of *Foguen* and *Canton*. But these three could not long agree, so that the two last submitted themselves again to the *Tartars*, and *Usungus* now stands only a Defensive War, being Master of the Provinces of *Quansi* and *Huguan*, where the *Chineses* keep still some remainder of their old Grandeur.

This

This Emperor bears Or, an Owl
able for Tartary; and as King of Chi-
a, Arg, three Blackamores Heads pla-
ed in Front, their Bust Vested Gu. Thus
entier. Another says the King of China
ave for Blazon 2 Dragons, and that
he ancient Kings of China had a kind
f Crown, that now the Tartar Kings
hat command there have for their
oyal Mark, a sort of Cap compass a-
out with a Circle of Ivory, and ter-
minating in a point with a kind of
lower Or, on the top of which there
re many Pearls, and among them one
s big as a Pidgeons Egg. These Pearls
eing the sole Mark of Royalty, none of
he Kings of China, how absolutely so-
ver they may be, daring to wear them
n their Caps. The ancient Motto of
he Emperors of Tartary was, *Deus in*
lo & Chinkuth Cham in Terra, Dei for-
tudo & omnium hominum Imperator.
His Revenues may be what he lists
himself, he being the absolute Lord of
the Subject has, without any thing
can call his own, (and in his Tongue,
esides which they have almost no Laws,
onsists the power of Life and Death)
ot that which ordinarily accrues to
m, is the Tenth of the Wool, Silk,
emp, Corn and Cattle, and he draws
to his own Hands all the Gold and
ilver which is brought into the Coun-
y, which he causes to be melted, and
reserved in his Treasury, imposing on
s People instead of Money (in some places
ockle-shells, in others, a Black Coin
made

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made of the Barks of Trees with a Stamp on it, and he keeps to himself the whole Trade of Pearl Fishing, while no Man on pain of Death dares fish for, but by leave from him. By the Vulgar he is called *The Shadow of Spirits* and *Son of the Immortal God*. At the Death of *Mango Cham* 10000 were slain to attend him in the other World. This Cham by sound of his Trumpets giveth leave to other Kings and Princes to go to Dinner.

The ch. Rivers, 1. *Obej*. 2. *Ocham*. 3. *Chesel*. 4. *Polysanga*.

The Chams Revenue as King of China may be seen in China.

MOGULS Empire.

OR the Empire of the Great Mogul, often called *Indostan*, contains the greatest part of ancient *India intra Gangem*, with some of *India extra Gangem*, and old *Persia*. It lies South of *Tartary* and East of *Arabia*, situated between the 106th and 143d Deg. of Long. and between 19th and 50th Min. and the 41st and 9th Min. of Lat. being in length from the West parts of *Candabar* to the East parts of *Kandiana* about 1750 m. and in breadth from the North parts of *Candabar* to the South parts of *Guxarat* about 1240 m.

It was first Conquered by *Bacchus*, afterwards by *Alexander the Great*, who hear scarce any thing of these parts

in these latter Ages. It was Conquered by the *Tartars* under *Tamerlane the Great*, who then erected that Monarchy which still continues, so that it is at present subject to its own Emperors, called the Great Mogals of *India*, who are absolute, and have vast Revenues exceeding *Turk* and *Persian* together, some of these parts called *Rajas* are in a manner free, and some few places are under the *Portuguese* and *English*.

The Inhabitants are many of them Mahometans of the *Turkish* Sects, above two thirds are *Gentiles*. *Banyans* or *Persees*; and here are also some Christians of *St. Thomas*, and several Jews and Jesuits.

Their Language is a kind of *Tartarian*, and has a great mixture of the *Persian*. In *Guzarate* and *Bengala* they speak the *Guzarate* Tongue. The *Persian* is also in much use.

This Country hath abundance of Camels, Apes, Dragons, Serpents, Rhinoceroses and Elephants; and is very fruitful, yielding store of Corn, Rice and all sorts of Spices, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormseeds, Civets, Indico, Lacque, Borax, Opium, Amber, Myrrour, Sal Armoniack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Sattins, Taffeties, Velvets, Carpets, Mettals, Porcelline Earth, &c. they sent a present of Tygers to *Alexander the Great*. But not suffering Strangers to enter into the Country, Histories have been since silent, but by our Modern Navigators we are informed they enjoy

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joy two Summers, have an exact temperature of Air and double increase, abound in Minerals except Copper and Lead, have Gold and precious Stones. It is divided into 38 Kingdoms.

1. *Candabor*, the most Western Province, part of the old *Arachosa* in Persia, 300 m. long and 220 broad, chief Town is *Candabor*. In this are the *Patanes* and the *Aguranes*.

2. *Cabul*, a Province N. E. of *Candabor*, the rest of the old *Arachosa* in Persia, 350 m. long and 190 broad, ch. Towns are *Cabul* and *Parna*. Here *Taurus* is called *Caucasus*, where *Jupiter* bound *Prometheus*.

3. *Attock*, a Province on the S. E. of *Cabul*, 320 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. are *Attock* and *Puckow*.

4. *Kachemere* or *Cassimere*, on the E. of *Attock* and *Cabul*: 240 m. long, and 180 broad, ch. Town *Kachemere* or *Sirinaker*. In this is *Raja Tibbon*.

5. *Bankiske* or *Bakiske*, on the East of *Kachemere*, 230 m. long and 190 broad, including *Raja-Bessou*, ch. T. *Beisher*.

6. *Naugracut*, on the E. of *Bankiske*, 350 m. long and 140 broad, including *Raja-Talluckan*, ch. Towns are *Naugracut* and *Cadamaka*.

7. *Siba*, on the East of *Naugracut*, 340 m. long and 200 broad, ch. Towns are *Hardware* and *Sereneger*. Here is part of *Raja Mansa*.

8. *Katarni*

8. *Kakares*, on the North of *Siba*, *Nau-gracut* and *Bankiske*, 650 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. are *Dankalor* and *Purbola*.

9. *Pitan*, on the South East of *Kakares*, and East of *Siba*, 320 m. long and 260 broad. Including *Raja-Raderou* and *Raja-Mug*, ch. T. *Pitan*.

10. *Gor*, East or North East of *Pitan*, 400 m. long and 200 broad. ch. T. is *Gor*.

11. *Kanduan*, on the South of *Gor*, 360 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. is *Kanduan*.

12. *Vdessa*, on the South of *Kanduan*, 300 m. long and 170 broad, ch. T. is *Jenubat*.

13. *Mevat*, on the South of *Vdessa*, 270 m. long and 130 broad, ch. T. is *Narval*.

14. *Jesual*, North of *Mevat* and West of *Vdessa*, 250 m. long and 120 broad, ch. T. is *Rejapore*.

15. *Parna*, West or North West of *Jesual*, 360 m. long and 200 broad, ch. T. is *Patna*.

16. *Jamba*, West of *Patna*, 300 m. long and 180 broad. Including *Raja-Decamperga*, and part of *Raja Maus*, ch. T. are *Jambi* and *Calscry*.

17. *Bakar*, South of *Jamba*, 200 m. long and 110 broad, ch. Town is *Bacanor*.

18. *Sambal* or *Doab*, on the South of *Bakar*, 230 m. long and 120 broad, ch. T. are *Sambal* and *Menepore*.

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19. *Narvar*, South of *Sambal*, 240 m. long and 140 broad, ch. T. are *Gebud* and *Ouden*.

20. *Gualeor*, West of *Narvar*, 160 m. long and 90 broad, ch. Town is *Gualeor*.

21. *Agra*, on the North West of *Gualeor*, high the Center of this Country, 300 m. long and 150 broad, the ch. City *Agra*, Residence of the Great Mogul and the Metropolis.

22. *Delly*, North West of *Agra*, 340 m. long and 130 broad, ch. T. are *Delly* and *Achabarapore*.

23. *Jenupar*, North West of *Delly*, 280 m. long and 120 broad, ch. T. are *Jenupar* and *Syrina*.

24. *Pengab* or *Labor*, a Midland Province, North of *Jenupar*, 390 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. is *Labor*.

25. *Multau*, West of *Pangab*, 220 m. long and 140 broad, chief Town is *Multan*.

26. *Hajacan*, West of *Multan*, 260 m. long and 140 broad, ch. T. are *Chatcan* and *Uebe*. In this Province are the *Bulloques*.

27. *Bukar*, South West of *Hajacan*, 320 m. long and 180 broad, ch. T. are *Bukar* and *Sakar*.

28. *Hendowne*, East of *Bukar*, 280 m. long and 180 broad, ch. Town is *Hendowne*.

29. *Bande* or *Asmire*, on the South East of *Hendowne*, 240 m. long, and 230 broad, ch. T. are *Bande* and *Asmire*.

30. *Jeselmere*, on the West of *Bando*, 200 m. long and 200 broad, ch. T. are *Jeselmere* and *Radimpore*.

31. *Tatta*, on the West of *Jeselmere*, 200 m. long and 200 broad, ch. T. are *Tatta* and *Diul*.

32. *Soret*, on the East of *Tatta*, and W. of *Jeselmere*, 180 m. long and 150 broad, chief Towns are *Janager* and *Pache*.

33. *Guzarate* or *Cambay*, on the South of *Soret* and *Jeselmere*, part under the *Portuguese* and *English*, 530 m. long and 160 broad. It is fruitful and full of men. The chief Towns or Cities are, 1. *Cambay*, in which *Heylin* reckoneth to be 800000 Persons. 2. *Surat*. The ch. T. of the *Portuguese* is *Daman*, and of the *English*, *Bombay*.

34. *Chitor*, a Midland Province on the North East of *Guzarate*, 260 m. long and 160 broad, ch. T. is *Chitor*. To this is joined *Raja-Ranas*, ch. T. *Gurchito*.

35. *Malvay*, a Midland Province, on the East of *Chitor*, 300 m. long and 180 broad, chief Towns are *Sarampore* and *Antipore*.

36. *Candis*, an Inland Province, on the South of *Malvay*, 200 m. long and 160 broad, ch. Towns are *Mandave* and *Sarampore*.

37. *Berar*, an Inland Province, North of *Candis*, 250 m. long and 120 broad, ch. T. is *Shaper*.

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38. *Bengala*, East of *Berar* and *Malvay* 660 m long and 450 broad, ch. *T. Ougely* and *Gouro*. In this extent are the Provinces of *Patanew*, *Elebas* and *Piurup*.

The Emperor of *India* called the Great *Mogul* or King of *Indoflan*, is named *Aurence Zebe*, which in the *Indian* Language signifies the Ornament of the Throne. He is called *Mogul*, being descended from the *Mongul Tartars*. He began his Reign, *An.* 1660. after the cruel Deaths which he made his own Father and Brothers to suffer, he being the third of four Sons of that Prince. He has many Children, and his eldest Son is called *Sultan Mahmond*.

He has an infinite Treasure of Gold and precious Stones, and his Yearly Revenue is said to be 50,000,000 of Crowns. *Sba Johan*, who Reigned forty Years left behind him 5000000 Livres, and the Throne he made cost 160500000 Livres besides 6 other Thrones, set all over with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeraulds and Pearls.

He is able to bring into the Field 100000 Horse, 200000 Foot, and 2 or 3000 Elephants. His Ordinary Guard is 12000 Men, besides 600 Life Guard, and never stirs abroad without the attendance of 10000 Men of all Degrees. He celebrates the first Day of the Year with great Pomp.

India intra Gangem.

OR the Peninsula on the side of the River Ganges, lies on the South of the Moguls Empire, washed on three sides with Sea, situated between the 114th and 45th Min. and the 127th Deg. of Long. and between the 7th and 40th Min. and the 22d and 25th Min. of Lat. According to Sanson's Maps being about 1000 m. long and 480 broad. It is but a part of that which was anciently called *India intra Gangem*, now by the Inhabitants called *Ballabad*.

We can find but little how it was anciently Governed, but at present we understand that its under the Government of above 50 several Kings, of which 3 or 4 are greater than the rest, some of the others being Tributary, some of these are Subject and Tributary to the Portuguese, Dutch and English, and some parts are under the Great Mogul.

The Inhabitants are of several Nations, besides Natives; they are both Pagans and Mahometans, and some Christians of St. Thomas, besides the Europeans.

Their Language is that called *Talenga* in *Golconda*. The *Guzurate* in *Bisnagar*. And the *Malabar*, *Bagadan*, *Tamul* and *Grandonique*. The Portuguese is also much used in some places. The chief Commodities are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, Coccoes,

Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia, &c. It is divided by *Eachard* into 4 parts, which are

I. Kingdom of *Golconda* or *Oriza*, a Sea Province, the most North East of these parts, 400 m. long and 200 broad, ch. Town is *Golconda* or *Bagnager*. In this extent are comprehended also the Provinces of, 1. *Oriza*, Peopled most with Christians of St. *Thomas*, many having Legs like an Elephant, which some think a Judgment for Massacring the Blessed Apostle, ch. T. *Oriza*. And 2. *Talengand*, ch. T. *Dalacata*. This is under its own King, named *Cha John*, but he is Tributary to the Great Mogul. This King *Cha John* resides at *Golconda*, and hath in his Estates a very rich Mine of Diamonds.

II. Kingdom of *Decan*, West of *Golconda*, 400 m. long and 280 broad. Divided into 3 Kingdoms, viz. 1. *Balagate*, under the King of *Decan*, ch. Town *Bender*. 2. *Decan*, (partly under the Portuguese) ch. Towns, *Vizapor*, (under *Decan*) and *Chaule*, (under Portuguese). And 3. *Cuncan*, (under Portugal) the chief City *Goa*, of as great Beauty and Traffick as any in the *East-Indies*, situated in an Island of the same Name, taken by the Portuguese, An. 1510. It is 15 m. in Compass, and is the ch. City of all these parts) where they have their Vice-Roy, Bishop and Council, and is now the Capital City of their *East-India* Conquests.

The Name of the King of Decan and Cambay is *Idalcans* or *Idalschaa*.

III. Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, a Sea Province on the South East of Decan, 570 m. long and 330 m. broad. Divided into 6 Provinces, viz. 1. *Bisnagar* or *Narsinga*, ch. Town *Bisnagar*, this Prince has under him the K. of *Tieuligue*. 2. *Canara*, (in which are the Kingdoms of *Onor* and *Gorzopa* under *Canara*, and *Tamul* distinct) ch. Town *Onor*. 3. *Coromandel*, (part under the Dutch and English) ch. Town *Maliapur* or *St. Thomas*, where his Body was burnt, but *Dorotheus* saith, he rested at *Calamanna* where he was slain with a Dart, this Town is under its own Prince. *Negapitan* under the Dutch, and *Fort St. George* under the English. 4. *Gingi*, ch. Town *Gingi*. 5. *Madure*, (in which is the Principality of *Coru*) ch. Town *Madure*. And 6. *Tanjanor*, ch. Town *Tanjanor*. These are all under their own Kings, the chief of which is *Bisnagar*, to whom some of them are Tributary.

IV. *Malabar*, a Sea Province on the East of *Bisnagar*, 300 m. long and 120 broad. It contains the Kingdoms of, 1. *Calecut*, under which are the Kingdoms of *Badara*, *Bipur*, *Chambais*, *Curucan*, *Cnriga*, *Mangate*, *Montigue*, *Parur* and *Tanor*. The Name of the present King of *Calecut* is *Zamorine*, his Capital City *Calecut* is in length upon the Sea Shore 3 Miles, and a Mile in breadth, containing 6000 Houses, none higher than a Man on Horseback, (the Soil being hol-

low and full of Water, will not bear a heavy Building, and for that cause it is Unwalled.) the Merchants Houses are valued at but 20 Crowns, the common fort at but 10. 2. *Cananor*. 3. *Cranganor*. 4. *Cochin*. 5. *Coulam*, these 4 are Tributary to the Dutch. 6. *Travencor*. 7. *Calecoulam*. 8. *Batacala*. 9. *Changanor*. 10. *Cota*. 11. *Marte*. 12. *Muterte*. 13. *Panbapel*. 14. *Porca*. 15. *Punbali*. And 16. *Trivallor*, ch. Towns are the same. These are all (as supposed) under their own Naiques or Kings.

In some parts of this *India intra Gangem*, as in *Bisnagar*, is the Custom for Women to burn themselves with their dead Husbands.

India extra Gangem.

I*India* beyond the River *Ganges*, is a Knot of Kingdoms lying between the Moguls Empire and *China*, scituate between the 135th and 153d Deg. of Long. and between the 1st and 34th Deg. of Lat. being in length about 2000 m. and in breadth about 500 m. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *India extra Gangem*, with some of the *Sine*.

As for the ancient Government we can give no certain account, but at present we find it a barbarous Country, dismembred into a great many Estates, under their own Kings and Governours, of which four or five are of considera-

ble Note. Besides these the *Dutch* and *Portugutze* have several places upon the Coasts.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters, here are also some Mahometans on the Coasts, and some Christians converted by the Jesuits.

Their Language in *Siam* and *Malacca* is the *Malaze*, in some places the *Chinean*, in other places they have different Tongues very little known to us. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaster, &c. It is divided into 4 great Provinces, which are

1. Kingdom of *Pegu*, Incol. *Bayon*, containing all the North parts under its own King, on whom depend these Kingdoms, viz. 1. *Abdiara*. 2. *Arracan*, environed with Mountains and impenetrable Woods. 3. *Ava*, famous for abundance of Gems. 4. *Bacan*. 5. *Brama*. 6. *Canarane*. 7. *Caar*. 8. *Cassubii*. 9. *Chatomas*. 10. *Comotay*. 11. *Jangema*. 12. *Largara*. 13. *Mandranelle*. 14. *Manar*. 15. *Marfin*. 16. *Moantay*. 17. *Prem*. 18. *Tangu*. 19. *Tavay*. 20. *Tazatay*. 21. *Tina*. 22. *Tiponra*. 23. *Totay*. 24. *Transiane*. And 25. *Vilep*, ch. Towns the same. The chief City is *Pegu*, though now almost ruined, it was once very famous, having round about it a Moat, in which were Crocodiles kept, to prevent People surprizing the Town.

The People Black their Teeth, because Dogs Teeth are White. Those that Marry, buy their Wives of their Parents.

II. Kingdom of *Tunquin* or *Tonquin*, on the East of *Pegu*, subject to its own King. It contains the Provinces of *Keback*, *Keray*, *Kedom*, *Kenam*, *Tenbaa*, *Gbean*, *Bechen* and the *Layes*, beyond which are the *Glocayves*, *Gueyes* and the *Timocoves*, all along the Borders of *China*. It is subject to its own King, who has also some part of *China*. ch. T. *Tunquin* or *Keccio*.

III. Kingdom of *Cochinchina*, on the South of *Tunquin*, 480 m. long and 460 broad. Divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. Kingdom of *Cochinchina*, containing the Provinces of *Siam*, *Qaambin*, *Quamghia*, *Quinbin*, *Rarran*, and *Tboanoa*, ch. T. *Queboa* and *Boubom*. 2. Kingdom of *Camboie* or *Cambodia*, ch. T. *Camboie*. And 3. *Chiampa*, ch. T. *Palocaceim*. These 3 are all under their own Kings, *Cochinchina* is chief, the People *Anthropopbagi*.

IV. Kingdom of *Siam*, a Peninsula on the South of *Pegu*, 1080 m. long and 340 broad. Divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. Kingdom of *Martaban*, rich in Mines of Gold, Silver, &c. hath many Ports frequented for Trade, ch. Town *Martaban*. 2. Kingdom of *Siam*, ch. Town *Siam*. And 3. *Malacca*, (anciently *Arearea Chersonesus*) containing the Kingdoms of *Burdelon*, *Jenasseri*, *Ibor*, *Junsalaon*, *Laniang*, *Igor*, *Malacca*, *Pubang*,
Pas,

C H I N A.

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Pan, Patane, Pera, Queda and Singora,
ch. T. the same.

These are all under the King of *Siam*,
(who is a Pagan and about 50 Years
of Age) *Dutch* and *Portuguese*.

The chief Rivers are, 1. *Menin*. 2.
Ana. 3. *Cosmite*. And 4. *Caor*. But the
chief River of the Country is *Ganges*,
in some places 8, in others 20 m. broad,
and in the shallowest place 100 Foot
deep. It divideth the Country into 2
parts, and overfloweth as *Nilus* doth
Egypt.

C H I N A.

Lies on the East of the *Indies*, and
on the South of *Tartary*, situ-
ated between the 143d and the
167th Deg. of Long. and the 20th and
40th Min. of Lat. being in
length about 1560 m. and in breadth
from the North West parts of *Kensi* to
the South of *Cbekiang* about 1300 m.
containing the greatest part of old *Si-*
4, now called by some *Mangi*, by the
Arabians, *Izinin*, by the Neighbouring
Countries *Sanglai*, by the Natives *Tain*
and *Taihinico*, and the inhabitants *Tan-*
es, by those of *Japan*, *Tban*, and by
the *Tartarians*, *Han* and *Catay*.

It had its own Kings for many Ages,
some say 3000 Years, till Conquered by
the *Tartars*, then again it had its own
Kings, till of late Years again Conquer-
ed by the *Tartars*, who still are Lords
of it, under whom are 32 Princes or
petty

perty Kings. There are also several Princes, (saith *Gabriel Magailans*) who own no superiour. It is (if we may credit the *Jesuits Relations*) the most famous Country in the World.

The Inhabitants for the most part are Idolaters. Here are also some few Christians, Converted by the *Jesuits*, but hardly suffered. Their Language differs from all others, having but 300 Words and above 50000 Letters, by which they express their Minds with much vivacity and efficacy. They Write right down from the top to the bottom of the Sheet.

Their chief Commodities, Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Quick-Silver, Porcellain Dishes, Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civet, Musk, Ginger, China Wood, &c. It is divided into Provinces, viz.

I. *Pecheli* or *Peking*, a Sea Province, the most North in the Kingdom, bordering on *Tartary*, 320 m. long and 20 broad. Divided into 8 parts by *Eschard*, viz. *Peking* or *Zuntien*, *Paoting*, *Hakien*, *Chinting*, *Zunte*, *Taming* and *Juping*, all ending with *fu*, ch. Towns the same. It has 131 Cities, the chief of which is *Peking*, of which see more in *Cambalu* in *Tartary*.

II. *Xantung* or *Sciantung*, a Sea Province, on the South East of *Pecheli*, 300 m. long and 180 broad. Divided into 6 parts, viz. *Cinan*, *Jenchan*, *Tunba*, *Gingceen* and *Laichen*, ch. Towns the same.

Several same. It has 114 Cities, the chief of which is *Cinan*.

III. *Honans*, S. W. of *Xantung*, 320 m. long and 270 broad. Divided into 9 parts, viz. *Kaifung*, *Queite*, *Changte*, *Guiboer*, *Hoaking*, *Honan*, *Namjang*, *Juningfa*, and the little Territory of *Ju*. It has 108 Cities, the chief of which is *Kaifung*.

IV. *Kainfi* or *Scianfi*, North of *Honan*, 360 m. long and 190 broad. Divided into 5 parts, viz. *Taiven*, *Ping-Yang*, *Taitung*, *Lugan* and *Fluencbu*, besides the little Territories of *Sin*, *Leao* and *Xe*, chief Towns the same. It has 86 Cities, the chief of which is *Taiven*.

V. *Xenfi*, West of *Kainfi* and *Honan*, 580 m. long and 480 broad. Divided into 8 parts, viz. *Sigan*, *Tungciang*, *Hangung*, *Pinglang*, *Cungchung*, *Lingan*, *Kingyang* and *Sengan*, chief Towns the same. It has 180 Towns, the chief of which is *Sigan*.

VI. *Suchven* or *Siciven*, an Inland Province, South of *Xenfi*, 580 m. long and 380 broad. Divided into 8 parts, viz. *Chingtu*, *Paonining*, *Queichen*, *Lunggan*, *Dunting*, *Sincheu*, *Chunking* and *Mabufu*, besides the six Territories of *Tunchven*, *Muichen*, *Kiating*, *Kiung*, *Luichen* and *Jachen*, chief Towns the same. It has 150 Cities, the chief of which is *Chingtu*.

VII. *Huquang* or *Chuquam*, a Midland Province, on the East of *Suchven*, 550 m. long and 320 broad. Divided into 15 parts, viz. *Unchang*, *Hanggand*, *Siangyang*,

yang, Tegan, Hoanchen, Kingchen, Tochen, Changxa, Paoking, Hengchen, Chin tien, Xinchén, Junchen, Chingtien and Chingyang, ch. Towns the same. It has 100 Cities, the chief of which is *Uanchang*.

VIII. *Nanking* or *Nanchin*, a Sea Province, East of *Huquang*, 390 m. long and 360 broad. Divided into 14 parts, viz. *Kianguing*, *Fungang*, *Suchen*, *Sunkiang*, *chancheu*, *Chinkiang*, *Tanchen*, *Hoaignan*, *Luchen*, *Ganging*, *Taiping*, *Ningque*, *Chichen* and *Haichen*, ch. Towns the same. It has 110 Cities, ch. Town of which is *Kianguing*.

IX. *Chekiang*, a Sea Province on the South East of *Nanking*, 280 m. long and 260 broad. Divided into 11 parts, viz. *Hangchen*, *Kianching*, *Huchen*, *Nienchen*, *Kenhoa*, *Kuichen*, *Chuchen*, *Xaoling*, *Ningpro*, *Falchen* and *Venchen*, ch. Towns the same. It has 33 Cities, the chief of which is *Hangchen*.

X. *Kiangsi*, a Midland Province on the West of *Chekiang*, 380 m. long and 260 broad. Divided into 13 parts, viz. *Nanchan*, *Faojen*, *Quangling*, *Nanbang*, *Kienfcieng*, *Kienchiang*, *Unchen*, *Lenkiang*, *Kiegan*, *Kuichen*, *Juencben*, *Cauchen* and *Nungan*, ch. Towns the same. It has 67 Cities, the chief of which is *Nanchan*.

XI. *Fokien* or *Fichen*, South East of *Kiangsi*, 350 m. long and 300 broad. Divided into 8 parts, viz. *Fachen*, *Ciwenchen*, *Changchen*, *Kienning*, *Jemping*, *Tinchen*, *Hinghoa* and *Xaon*, ch. Towns the

the same. It has 60 Cities, the chief of which is Fochien.

XII. *Quantung*, South West of *Fokien*, 400 m. long and 210 broad. Divided into 10 parts, viz. *Quangchen* or *Canon*, *Koachen*, *Nambiung*, *Hoeichen*, *Chachen*, *Lienchen*, *Luichen* and *Kiunchen* and the Isle of *Hainam*, ch. Towns the same. It has 80 Cities, the chief of which is *Quangchen*.

XIII. *Quangsi*, an Inland Province, on the W. of *Quantung*, 400 m. long and 150 broad. Divided into 11 parts, viz. *Queilin*, *Lienchin*, *Kingyuen*, *Pinglo*, *Guchen*, *Chinchen*, *Nanning*, *Taiping*, *Suning*, *Chingang* and *Tienchen*, ch. Towns the same. It has 98 Cities, the chief is *Queilin*. It is partly under the King of *Anquin*.

XIV. *Queichen*, North West of *Quangsi*, 300 m. long and 200 broad. Divided into 8 parts, viz. *Queiyang*, *Suchen*, *Suchan*, *Chineven*, *Kecien*, *Tungin*, *Liping* and *Tucko*, ch. Towns the same. It has 40 Cities, the chief of which is *Queiyang*.

XV. *Junnan*, West of *Queichen* and *Quangsi*, 400 m. long and 220 broad. Divided into 12 parts, viz. *Junnan*, *Ta-lugan*, *Cuirvag*, *Chenkiang*, *Mungboa*, *Kingtung*, *Kenting*, *Quansi*, *Chinyuen*, *Juning* and *Xuning*, ch. Towns the same. It has 87 Cities, the chief of all is *Junnan*. It is partly subject to the King of *Anquin*.

Besides

Besides these Provinces, here is the Territory of *Leatong*, on the East of *Picbeli*, ch. Town *Leatong*, the Peninsula of *Corea*, ch. Town *Kiangyuan*.

In China is (as *Heylin*) 70 Kingdoms, 591 Cities, the least of which (as *Cluverius*) is Contain above 3 German Miles in Compass, 1597 Walled Towns, 420 Towns, 1150 Castles, and so many Villages, that the whole Country seemeth but one City. It hath 70'000,000 of Inhabitants, and the Sea as well People as the Provinces elsewhere, and on the River from *Nanquin* to *Peking*, being 900 Mile, the Ships make a continual Street, some are Born, Live and Die on Shipboard. Their Cities differ only in Quantity, being all built alike with 2 straight Streets crossing each other, and state Gates at each end; but have no sumptuous publick Buildings, and their Houses are low without Porches, Galleries or Windows. Some of their Cities are very famous, as, 1. *Suntien*, vulgarly *Quinsay*, 100 m. in Circuit, having in the midst of it a Lake 30 m. in Circuit, in which are two goodly Islands and in them two magnificent Palaces adorned with all necessaries, either for Majesty or Convenience, in which are celebrated publick Feasts, and Marriages of the better sort. The Lake is nourished with divers Rivers, the chief being *Pylsango* and *Cacamacan*, on which are 12000 Bridges, under which Ships with Sails spread do usually pass, 2. *Nanquin*, 9 Leagues from Sea on a Navigable

le River, whereon ride 10000 of the
 Kings Ships besides others. 3. *Zochean*,
 containing 71000 Families. 4. *Xaiton*,
 whose Harbour is never without 500
 ships. And 5. *Surbean*, seated in Marines
 like *Venice*, and famous for Traffick. 004
 The People are robust and warthy Com-
 plexion, short Nosed Black Ey'd, wear
 long Garments with loose Sleeves, and
 have thin Beards, are ingenious and Pe-
 trick, delighting in Manual Arts, the
 on bound to follow the Fathers Trade,
 have strange Opinions of the Creation
 and Ceremonies at their Funerals, burn-
 ing with the Body, Men, Cattle and
 provisions for their Attendants and Su-
 perfluities. They enjoyed Printing before
 known in Europe, and Guns they have
 used long, and used to say they have
 two Eyes, the Europeans one, and the rest
 of the World none.
 The Country is plain, and 'tis said
 their Coaches and Carts are driven with
 oxen, and their Sea's so calm, that
 ships with a Bough in the midst, sail
 smoothly along their Coasts. Their Fruits
 are more excellent than those in the
 western parts. They have 3 Harvests in
 Year. Their Pearls and Bezoar better
 than those in *America*.
 The Chronicles of *China* tells us of
 20 Kings, which for the space of 4000
 years there Reigned; and that the Coun-
 try being without Rule or settled Go-
 vernment before, reduced into Order by
 2. *Yi*, who instructed them in Phy-
 sicks, Astrology, Divination, Tillage,
 Shipping,

Shipping, &c. Of this Kings Race were 217 Kings, who held the State 220 Years, the last of which *Tzaintzon* being ill Neighbour'd by the *Seythians*, (yet called *Tartars*) built that vast Wall 400 Leagues long, (which is only a continuation made good of a Chain of Mountains dividing the two Countries there being a Work of like Nature as *Peru* in *America*) having at the end of every League a strong Rampart or Bulwark, continually Garrisoned and well furnished with Warlike necessaries. This King *Tzaintzon* being slain by some of his Subjects, who found themselves burthened and wasted with this Work, several Princes of Chinese Families began to seize the Government one after another, and afterwards several *Tartar* Princes, *China* being conquered by the *Tartars*, and made a Province by them, till about the Year 1269, when a Chinese named *Hugh*, a mean Person, but of great Courage, raised to himself a strong Party, and drove the *Tartars* out of all, and was Crowned Emperor of *China*, taking himself the Name of *Hungus*, (by some Writers commonly called *Homtu*) who is a famous Warriour, and gave to his Children and their Posterity the Name of the *Taimgian* Family, from whom the last King of *China*, called *Zunchius* descended, and under whom *China* was again conquered by the *Tartars*, and continues under their subjection, of which more in *Tartary*.

For the King of China, see the present
 nam of Tartary.

The King of China's Forces must be
 very considerable. For whereas France
 thought to contain 15000000 People,
 only with the Isles as many, Germany
 with the Switzers and Belgick Provinces
 about the like, Spain about 7000000,
 England and Wales 5000000, which tho'
 make 57000000, his People (in China)
 13000000 more.

The King of China's Yearly Revenue
 above 150000000 of Crowns, besides his
 revenue in Tartary. They suffer no
 strangers to enter into some of their
 cities, nor pass each Street without Re-
 string his Name, which he must see
 struck out at Night when he returneth,
 he suffers for it.

The

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The Islands of ASIA.

OR *Oriental* Islands, are a vast number of all sorts, some say 150000, lying on the E. and S. parts of *Asia*. The Inhabitants for the most part *Gentiles*. The Language in *Japan* is one of its own; in *Sumatra*, *Java* and the *Malucco's*, the *Malaize*; the other Tongues are unknown to us. They are under many of their own Kings and Princes, also the *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, *Spaniards* and *French* have considerable shares in these parts.

The Isles which lie in the *Mediterranean* are *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, &c. See in the Islands of *Europe* in that Sea. The rest are,

1. Kingdom of *Japan*, about 710 miles long and 200 broad. Divided into 5 Provinces, viz. 1. *Jamaysoit*, ch. T. *Naugalo*. 2. *Jetzengo*, ch. T. *Meaco*. 3. *Jetzegen*, ch. T. *Cauga*. 4. *Quando*, ch. T. *Fedo*. And 5. *Ocliva*, ch. T. *Ximofin*. It is Governed by its own King, who is a very Great and Potent Prince, having above 68 Petty Kings under him, some of which, said *Heytin*, are so Rich, their Houses are covered with Gold, This Island was discovered by *Antonio Mota*, a *Portugal*, Anno 1542. Here are also many other Islands as, 1. *Ximo*. 2. *Xicum*. 3. *Figen*. 4. *Goto*. 5. *Voqui*. 6. *Bacasa*. 7. *Sifima*. 8. *Sando*. 9. *Nafima*. 10. *Toy*. 11. *Gisima*. 12. *Eokuxima*, and several others.

2. *Phillipine Islands*, which are a great Knot of Isles, so called of *Phillip II.* of Spain, in whose time they were discovered by *Leguspi*, a Spaniard, Ann. 1504. They are said to be 110000 (of which 100000 are under the King of Spain, and received Christianity,) the chief, 1. *Lucon*, 80 m. long and 180 broad, ch. *T. Malacca* and *Luconia*. 2. *Mindanao*, 420 m. long and 150 broad, ch. *T. Mindanao*. 3. *Paragoya*. 4. *Mindora*. 5. *Mataban*. 6. *Tanday*. 7. *Punay*. 8. *Cabu*. 9. *Negvas*. 10. *St. Joan*, with a vast number of others not worth naming. There are many fabulous Reports of these Islands, some of which you may see in *Heylin*.

3. *Molucco Islands*, another fry of Islands, South of the *Phillipines*, the chief, 1. *Celebes* or *Macassar*, 580 m. long and 160 broad, in which are the Kingdoms, *Macassar*, *Cion*, *Cauripana*, *Sanguin*, *Metigan* and *Supora*, ch. *T. Celebes*. 2. *Sulolo*, in which are the Kingdoms of *Sulolo*, *Ternata* and *Loloda*, ch. *T. Gilo*. 3. *Ceram*. 4. *Tincor*. 5. *Flores*. 6. Isles of *Banda*, abounding most in Nutmegs of the *Indies*. 7. *Proper Moluccas*. 8. *Ambayna*. 9. *Bouro*, and many others. These are under their own Kings and the *Dutch*.

4. *Botneo*, a large Island of a round form, almost equally divided by the *Æquinoctial*, 650 m. long and 600 broad. It contains 3 Kingdoms, (besides some others

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others not well known to us) viz. 1. *Borneo*, ch. T. *Borneo*. 2. *Bendarmassin*, ch. T. *Bendarmassin*. 3. *Laus*, ch. T. *Laus*. All under their own Kings. The People reverence the Sun and Moon whom they deem to be Man and Wife and the Stars their Children. They treat of their Publick Affairs in the Night.

5. *Java*, S. W. of *Borneo*, 600 m. long and 120 broad, ch. Towns *Materan*, *Batavia* and *Bantam*. It is under several Kings, as *Materan*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, *Japora*, *Tuban*, *Jossan*, *Panarucan*, *Palambuam* and *Passaroan*, most of them Homagers of *Materan*. The People good Seamen and great Pyrates.

6. *Summatra*, by *Aristotle de Mundo* called *Faprobane*, under the *Æquator* is *Borneo*, 900 m. long and 200 broad ch. Town is *Achem*. It is subject to Kings, (which is known) as *Achem*, *Campet*, *Famhi*, *Menalabo*, *Pacem*, *Pedir* and *Palembam*, ch. Towns all the same *Achem* the chief. The *Æquator* cutting through it, the Sun maketh it abundant in *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Aloes*, *Cassia*, *Silk*, *Gold* and *Silver*. The People eat their Enemies, and use their Skuls instead of Money.

Here is a little Hill called *Balla* which continually burneth, and here is reported to be a Fountain running pure

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are Balsamum, and another the best

7. *Ceylon* or *Sarandil*, in the Gulf of *Malagala*, on the Borders of *India* intra *Angem*, of a round form, 250 m. long and 170 broad, ch. Towns *Candea* and *Milao*, subject to the *Dutch* and the Kings of *Candea*, *Baticala*, *Ceita Vaca*, *Milao*, *Columbo*, *Jafanapatan*, *Gala*, *Jafan* and *Trinquelémale*.

The People are Active, expert in juggling, and excellent managers of a hobby-Horse, by which they get Money all over *India*. It is stored with whole Woods of Cinnamon Trees, besides Fruits, Lemons and Oranges, &c. There is a Hill called *Adams Pico* 21 m. high.

8. *The Maldives*, a vast number of very small Islands, 11000 (as reported by them have been there) Divided into 13 Divisions, whence the King styles himself, King of 13 Provinces. He resides in the Isle of *Mala*, which though one of the greatest, is not above 4 m. in Circumference, but the most fruitful place, and much frequented by Strangers, because of the fertility. In these Islands grow no Rice or Wheat, yet all sorts of Provision is cheaper than in any other part of *India*. There are abundance of Coco Nuts, have little Beef or Mutton, no Dogs (abhorring them) but

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but great store of Fish, and take Multitudes of little Shells called *Couriers* which pass in many places for Money. The People Indultrious. and Sober. They lie under and on both sides the Line.

There are many other Islands, as the *Larons*, most Easterly of all, which being but small, and hardly known, we purposely omit.

AFRICA.

HAs North the Mediteranean, West the Atlantick, South the *Æthiopian*, and East the *Oriental* Oceans, and on the North East the Red Sea, which with an Isthmus of 110 miles parts it from *Asia*. It is a Peninsula (and the greatest in the World situated between the 3d and 83d and 30th min. of Long. and between the 35th and 30 min. of North. and the 35th and 10 min. of S. Lat. being in length about 4800 miles and in breadth about 4200 m. anciently called *Hesperia*, *Olympia Ammonis*, *Ortygia*, *Eschatica* and *Eorippe* and now *Africa* by the *Æthiopians* *Alkabulam*; by the *Indians*, *Besecath*, by the *French* *P'Afrique*, by the *Turks*, *Ephriquia* and by the inhabitants *Iphrigia*. It is larger than *Europe* and lesser than *Asia*, but not so considerable as either, having many vast Deserts and uninhabitable places, and some of its parts so little known to us that we can give but an uncertain account of them. There are many and great variety of remarkable Beasts and Birds not common in other parts of the World. It is most remarkable for the famous Governments of *Egypt* and *Carthage*.

The Religions may be reduced to five General Heads, viz. 1 Mahomitan. 2 Pagans or Gentiles. 3 Jews. 4 Christians and 5 Libertines; the two first are most predominant.

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The Languages are chiefly 6, viz. 1. *Arabick*. 2. *Habashine*. 3. *Egyptian*. 4. *Aquelemerig*, or the old *Punick*. 5. *Sungai*, and 6. *Gubio*, with some others of less note. The *Jews* speak the *Chaldean* or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of 3 Emperors, viz. *Abyssina*, *Morocco*, and *Monomotapa*; many Kings, as *Nubia*, *Congo*, *Tombute*, &c. The *Turks* who have a considerable part, and several of the Europeans as *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *Dutch*, *French* and *Danes*, who have several places upon the Coasts. It is divided (by *Eachard*) into 12 parts, viz. 1. *Egypt*. 2. *Barbary*. 3. *Biledulgerid*. 4. *Sarra*. 5. *Nubia*. 6. *Negroland*. 7. *Guinea*. 8. *Congo*. 9. *Abissinia*. 10. *Zanguebar*. 11. *Monomotapa*, and 12. *Camereria*, besides the Isles.

The ch. Rivers, 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, 4. *Zombre*.

Chief Mountains, 1. *Atlas* or *Alducan*. 2. *Christal Mountain*, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leone*. 5. *Mount Table*, 6. *Tenneriff*.

E G Y P T.

Is the most North East Country in Africa bordering on (and heretofore accounted in) Asia situate between the 59th and 20th min. and the 67th and 30th min. of Longitude and between the 21st and 30th min. the 30th and 30th min. of Lat. being about 700 m. And 200 in br. It was called *Misraim* being first inhabited by *Misraim* Son of *Cham*, and the Land of *Ham*, *Armenia*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Melampodus*, *Osyria*, from *Osus* and *Egypt* from *Aegyptus* *Sirname*. *Ramesus* a Prince of great Power. It had its own Kings, then Conquered by the *Romans*, after by the *Saracens*, then it be-

its own Princes again, till at last wholly Conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it in Possession. It is Governed by a Beglerbeg or Bassa residing at *Cairo*. This together with the greatest part of *Barca* make up that part of the Turkish Empire, called the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*.

The People Tawney and Brown, Inventors of the Mathematical Sciences, endowed with dexterity of Wit but Slothful, are distinguished into *Copti*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Jews* and *Greeks*, for the most part strict *Mahometans*. They were instructed in the Gospel by *St. Mark*, which they retained till the *Sarazens* brought in *Mahometanism*. The few Christians left, called *Copti*, are Jacobites in Sect but differs from them and all others in many points. Their Heathen Priests were held equal with their Kings, who to suppress Learning expressed their Concepts by Hieroglyphicks, from which came the Invention of Letters, (of which if the *Phenicians* were not the first Authors, yet were they the first School-Masters to the *Greeks*.) Cyphers were first invented by *Julius Caesar*, and Brachygraphy by *Mecenas*, but perfected by *Seneca*.

Their Language is *Arabick*, or *Morick* and *Turkish*, and in some places old *Egyptian* or *Coptick*, though now mixed with *Greek*, *Latin* and *Arabick* Words.

Their chief Commodities, Sugar, Flax, Rice, all sorts of Grain and Fruits, Linen Cloth, Salt, Balsam, Butargio, Senna, Cassia, &c. Egypt formerly had 2000 Cities, now but very few, which all stand upon Hills, to keep dry during the overflow of

Nilus, and look like so many Islands. It is divided into 4 Parts, viz.

1. *Errif* or *Lower Egypt*, the most N. Province cont. the old proper *Egypt* and *Augusticana*; divided into five *Caceifs* or Governments, viz. 1. *Bouliera*, ch. C. *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander*, ordained in the *Nicene* Council one of the 4 Patriarchal Cities, (the other 3 *Antioch*, *Rome* and *Constantinople*.) Here *Guertanus* read Divinity and Philosophy, from whom its thoughts instituting Universities in Christendom began. 2. *Carliobek*, ch. T. *Rosetta*. 3. *Menoufia*, ch. T. *Menoufia*. 4. *Garbia*, ch. C. *Damiate*, often besieged by the Christians, the most famous being that of *John de Breme*, Titular K. of *Jerusalem*, and Confederate Princes of *Europe*, An. 1220. who took it after a Siege of 18 Months, all in't being Dead with Pestilence and Famine. And it is recorded by *Matthew Westmonasteriensis* and *Matthew Paris*, that at the taking by Siege of this *Damiate*, with *Pelagius* the Popes Legate was Master *Robert Curson* an *Englishman*, a most famous Clerk, born of a Noble House, and Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*. He liv'd in the Days of K. *John* and *Henry III*. An. 1200. And *Circiter vide Holinshead's Chronicle*, Folio 783. And 5. *Mansouria*, ch. T. the same.

2. *Bechria*, *Demisor* or *Middle Egypt*, S. of *Errif*, part joyning to the Red Sea, cont. the greatest part of old *Arcadia*; divided into 3 *Caceifs* or Governments, viz. 1. *Gize*, ch. T. *Giza*. 2. *Fium*, ch. T. *Fium*. 3. *Atsick* or *Lairo*, ch. T. *Cairo*, where *Memphis* or *Babylon* was scituate, its 8 m. in Compass, and hath 18000 Streets, and each

each Street 2 Gates, kept Locked, which *Selimus* 1. spent 3 Days in passing with his Victorious Army. It is the Metropolis of Egypt.

3. *Sabid* or *Upper Egypt*, S. of *Beckria*, part of old *Thebais*; divided into 5 *Caceifs* or Governments, viz. 1. *Beneseuf*, ch. T. *Beneseuf*. 2. *Charkeffi*, ch. T. *Almona*. 3. *Maufelout*, ch. T. *Maufelout*. 4. *Girgio* or *Sabid*, ch. T. *Sabid* or *Girgio*. And 5. *Minio*.

4. *Coast of the Red Sea*, a large Territory lying along the *Mare Rubrum* cont. part of ancient *Thebais* and *Arcadia*, and now oft reckoned a part of *Sabid*, or ch. T. *Cossir*, *Zibeth* and *Buge*.

Egypt is famous 1. for that Rain is seldom seen, and if a Cloud dissolve, it brings on their Bodies many sores. 2. For the Pyramids, the first built by *Cheops*, who employed 100000 Men 20 Years, the Basis contained 60 Acres of Ground, the height 1000 Foot being all Marble; the second built by *Cheops* Daughter, with Stones got by prostituting her Body to all Comers.

The only River of Note is *Nile*, dividing this Country in 2 parts, and is the most famous River in the World. It hath head in *Luna Montes* or Lake *Zembre*, running in one Chancel till it washeth the Mid-Land of Egypt, then dividing into 7 Chanels, viz. *Herocleoticum*, *Bolviticum*, *Sbaniticum*, *Patinicum*, *Mendesium*, *Caniticum*, *Pelusaicum*, the first and last of these joyn in one at the first point of the Rivers Division, making the part called *Delta*, because it resembleth the Greek Letter Δ , reversed. The other part is called *Thebais* from *Thebes*. In the place where *Egypt* and *Habassia* meet

is the last. Cataract of Nile, or fall of the Waters, after much struggling with the Rocks for passage, an incredible way down into the lower Valleys, the hideous Noise not only deafens the Inhabitants, but tears the Hills with the sound, yet will the Country People in a Boat able to contain but two, venture down these Falls. From the 15th of June it swelleth above its Banks 40 Days, and in as many recollecteth his Waters; it it flow not in height 15 Cubits, the Earth is deficient, if above 17 the like, as being overcharged with Moisture, but between no Country more fruitful; the Corn being Inned by the last Day of May; the Cattle in the Inundation live on Hills, and the People commerce in little Skiffs or Boats. When it doth not overflow, there's not only a Dearth, but Mischief threatened to the State, as happened in the time of *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. The Plague which often rageth here, on the first Day of the Flood instantly ceaseth. It changeth the Colour further into the Mediterranean than the Sea can be thence discerned. Its not only wonderful Fruitful in producing Fruits but living Creatures. Its 3000 m. long, and being the only River affords them Drink. On the Banks towards *Alexandria* stood the Labyrinth built by *Psammiticus*, containing in a continued Wall 1000 Houses and 12 Palaces, built and covered with Marble; it had but one Entrance, but innumerable Turnings, built more under the Earth than above; the Marble Stones laid with such Art, that neither Wood nor Cement was used; the Chambers so disposed that the Doors opening, made a Report like Thunder.

der. On the Banks of this River grew the
 Sedgy Weeds called *Papyri*, of which Paper
 was made ; *Ptolomeus Philadelphus* by
 means thereof making his Library of *A-*
lexandria. This Paper was wore out, in place
 whereof succeeded our Paper made with
 Rags, the Author of which is not known ;
 before these, 3 kinds of Writing were used.
 1. On the inward Bark of a Tree, which in
 Latin is called *Liber*, whence we call our
 Books *Libri*. 2. On Tables framed out of
 the Body of Trees, which being *Caudex*,
 gave occasion to the Latines to call a Book
Codex. 3. They covered Tables with Wax,
 whence *Tabellarius* signifies a Letter-Car-
 rier, and the Instrument wherewith they
 Writ, was a sharp pointed Iron, which they
 called *Stiluo*, whence the Word *Stile* is a
 kind of Phrase which a Man useth, as *Neg-*
igens Stilus, *Exercitatus Stilus*, the Sybils
 wrote their Oracles on Leaves whence they
 were called *Sybille Folia*, and we still use to
 say, a *Leaf of Paper*. On the East side of
 Egypt is the Red Sea, (so called of the co-
 lour of the Sands) as also *Sinus Arabicus*
 600 m. l. famous for the passage of the
Israelites, and that through it, Spices from
Arabia, *India*, &c. were brought to *Alex-*
andria, and thence by the *Venetians* dispers-
 ed through *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, but
 this passage is discontinued by the *Europe-*
ans, who bring 'em home on the backside
 of *Africk*. This Sea is called *Mare Ery-*
thraeum, on whose Banks dwelt the Sybil *E-*
rythraea ; the other 9 Sybils being *Perfica*,
Delphica, *Cumaea*, *Samia*, *Helesponti-*
ca, *Tiburtina*, *Albunea*, *Cumana*, which
 it is affirmed to have Written the 9 Books

of Sybils, presented by an old Women, to *Tarquinius Superbus*, the 3 which he bought were afterwards burnt by the Arch Traytor *Stilico*. On the Shore of this Sea, as in the most Desert places in this Country, are abundance of Palm Trees of strange Properties, they grow Male and Female, both bearing Cods full of Seeds, but the Female only fruitful, and that not except growing by the Male, and having his Seed mixt with hers. The Pith is an excellent Sallad, like but better than a Harrichoke, of the Branches are made Bed-Heads, Lattices, &c. of the Leaves, Baskets, Mats, Fans, &c. of the outward Husk of the Cod, Cordage, of the inward, Brushes. The Fruit is like a Fig; and finally, it is said to yield whatsoever is necessary to the Life of Man. and never yieldeth to the heaviest Burthen can be laid upon it, for which cause it is given to Conquerors.

Manethon maketh a Catalogue of near 300 Kings in Egypt before *Amasis*, A. M. 2242, when *Jacob* went into Egypt. After him were 39 Kings when *Cambyfes* the 2d *Persian* Monarch, An. 3390. subdued Egypt to his Empire. The *Persians* governing till 3576, when the *Egyptians* revolting, had 7 Kings of their own. Afterwards Egypt being again recovered by the *Persians*, *Alexander* overthrowing *Darius* without Blows, won this Country. After his Death this Country fell to *Ptolomeus* the Son of *Lagi*, from whom all the subsequent Kings are called *Ptolomey's*. The 12th from him was *Cleopatra*, A. M. 3913. After her Death it fell to the Roman Empire, and when the Empire was divided, the *Egyptians* were

under

under the Emperor of *Constantinople*, whose Burthen being insupportable, they implor'd aid of the *Saracens*, who driving thence the *Greekish* Garrisons, made them Tributary to *Haumer III.* Calyph of *Bagdat*. Afterwards they revolting, chose a Calyph of their own, and from thence were 2 Calyphs or Saracenicall Popes, the one resident at *Cairo*, to whom the *Moors* or *Saracens* of *Africk* and *Europe* submit ; the other at *Bagdat* or *Babylon*, who Lord it over the rest. Then succeeded 15 of these Calyphs, when *Elphaiex* the last being overwhelmed with the Forces of *Almericus K.* of *Hierusalem*, sent for succour to *Noradine K.* of *Damasco*, who sent *Sarracon* to his Aid, who not only cleared the Country of *Almericus* Forces, but made himself absolute King, dashing out the Brains of the Calyph, and then rooted out all his Issue and Kindred, then succeeded 5 Kings of *Egypt*, *Melechsela* being the last, who overcame *St. Lewis IX.* K. of *France*, and going with him towards *Damiate*, was slain by his own Soldiers called *Mamalukes*, who were the Offspring of *Georgia* and *Colchis*, vulgarly called the *Circussi*, whom he bought of their Parents or of the *Tartars*, to supply the defect of the Effeminate *Egyptians*, using such Discipline with them as the *Turks* do with their *Janizaries*. So unsafe it is for a Prince to commit the Tuition of his Person or Defence of his Realm, to such, whom hope of Profit, not natural Allegiance, maketh serviceable, as may be seen by many Precedents; there being no Kingdom that hath not been by this means, or by calling in Foreign Forces conquered. No Commonwealth

wealth but hath by such means been ruined, as you may see *Heylin* 757. The Low-Country Men only have thrived thereby. Then were there 12 *Mamaluks* Sultans, *Tonombaus* the last being overcome by *Selimus* I. An. 1517. Egypt was then made a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, and is still in their Possession.

The Revenues in the time of the *Ptolemy's* were 12000 Talents; and *Heylin* says in his Days, the *Turks* received from hence 3 Millions of Ducats.

BARBARY.

THE most considerable Country of *Africa*, lying W. of Egypt along the *Mediterranean*, scituated between the 8th and 60th Deg. of Lon. and between the 28th and 25th Min. and the 35th and 30th Min. of Lat. being in length about 2760 m. and in breadth the widest part not 300 m. in some places but 60 m.

It is called *Barbary* by the *Saracens*, from *Barbar*, signifying a murmuring Sound, for such seemed the old Language to the new Conquerors. It contains all (or most) of the *Roman* Diocess of *Africa*, with some of the Diocess of Egypt; being the Provinces of *Mauritania*, *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*.

It was anciently a great part of it under the State of *Carthage*, till Conquered by the *Romans*, after by the *Vandals*, then again by the *Roman* Emperors, till Conquered by the *Saracens*, after that divided into several Kingdoms, till at last the *Turks* Conquered part of it, so that at present it is under several. The Xeriffs or Empe-

Emperors of *Morocco* have the Western part, the *Turks* the Eastern, the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* several Towns on the Coasts, and some places are Independent.

The Inhabitants are active for Horsemanship, else excessive Idle, subtle, Close, Perfidious, Inconstant, Proud, Luxurious and Jealous of their Wives, which are kept with great severity. They are *Moors*, *Turks* and *Arabians*, very zealous *Mahometans*; there are many *Europeans* Christians and some Jews. Their Language for the most part the *Arabick*, or *Moorish*, though differently spoken in some parts; but in *Fex* and *Morocco*, and some few other places, they use the *Aquel-Amerig* or Noble Language, the same with the *Punick* or old *African*, intermixed with some *Arabick* Words. The chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Oil, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, *Marokines* or *Cordivans*, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, *Alhiceks*, &c. it has some Mines of fine Gold, called *Barbary* Gold. And *Pliny* reports, that near *Leptis*, one may behold a Date Tree overshadowing an Olive, under the Olive a Fig-Tree, under the Fig a Pomegranate Tree, under that a Vine, under the Vine Pease and Corn, &c. all flourishing together, and sheltering each other from the heat of the Sun. *Barbary* is divided into 6 parts, all Sea Provinces, which are.

1. Kingdom of *Morocco*, the most W. Province of this Country, containing about half *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, 340 m. l. and 200 broad, divided into 7 Provinces, viz. 1. *Sus*, cont. the Provinces of *Extua*, *Tausquerit* and *Susa*, ch. F. *Taradunt*. 2. *Guzula*, ch.

T. *Guzula*. 3. *Morocco*, ch. C. *Morocco*, the Met. and once of all *Barbary*, cont. 100000 Families, now scarce a third part so big, and inferior to *Fez*, the Church is bigger though not so beautiful as that of *Fez*, and had a Tower so high, that the Hills of *Arafi* 130 m. might be discerned easily, the Castle is very large, on a Tower whereof stand 3 Globes of Gold (weighing 130000 *Barbary* Duckets, worth 600000 *Livers*) which divers Kings have attempted to take them down, but have desisted upon some strange Misfortune befalling him. 4. *Hea*, ch. T. *Tednest*. 5. *Hascora*, ch. T. *Elmadine*. 6. *Tedles*, ch. T. *Tefza*. And 7. *Ducala*, ch. T. *Azamin* and *Mazagnon*. This is subject to the Emp. of *Morocco*, of whom see in

II. Kingdom of *Fez*, N. E. of *Morocco*, cont. the rest of *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, 360 m. l. and 230 b. divided into 7 Provinces, viz. 1. *Temefine*, ch. T. *Ramat*. 2. *Fez*, ch. C. *Fez*, the Met. of *Barbary*, so called from *Fesse*, i. e. Gold, abundance whereof was found in Digging the Foundation, some count in it 28000 Households, & 700 Mosques, the chief Carnavan having 31 great Gates, and is 1 m. and a half in compass, the Roof large and high, 150 Yards long and 80 broad. Here is a Colledge called *Amadorac*, having 3 Cloysters of admirable Beauty, supported with 8 Square Pillars of divers Colours, the Roof carved, and Arches of *Mosaick* Work of Gold and Azure. It cost in Building 380000 Crowns; there is about 100 hot Baths, well built with four Halls to each, and certain Galleries without to undress in. The next ch. T. in *Fez*

is *Salla* and *Mahmora*, (under the *Portuguese*.) 3. *Asger*, ch. T. *Larach* and *Cas-car-Alkabes*. 4. *Habat*, ch. T. *Tanger*, (destroyed) *Arzilla* and *Ceuta*, (under the *Spaniards*.) 5. *Errif*, ch. T. *Gomer*, *Penon de Vetez*, (under *Spain*) and *Susaon* (free) 6. *Garet*, ch. T. *Melilla* (under *Spain*.) And 7. *Chaus*, ch. T. *Tezza*. This Province is also subject to the Emperors of *Morocco*, besides some of the Coasts which are under the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*.

For the rise of the Emperors of *Fez* and *Morocco*, a Family of them called the *Marine Family* began in *Jacob-Ben-Joseph*, An. 1270. who held their Residence at *Fez*, as the first seat of their Empire; *Morocco* being then governed by an Underking, and the rest of the Provinces of the Kingdom Canton'd into several States. It happened about the Year 1508, that *Mahomet-Ben-Amet* a Native of *Dora*, in further *Numidia*, pretending a Descent from their Prophet *Mahomet*, caused himself to be called *Keriff*, a Name by which the Kindred and Successors of that Impostor used to call themselves, and being a poor Hermit, only plotted to make his Sons the chief Princes of *Mauritania*, to this end he sent them to *Meccha*, whence they returned with such an Opinion of Sanctity, that *Mahomet* the then King of *Fez*, made *Amet* the Eldest, Governour of the Colledge of *Amadorach*, and *Mahomet* Tutor to his Children. In those Days the *Portuguese* greatly infested the Provinces of the Realm of *Morocco*, *Mahomet* and *Amet* obtained Commissions, (though much opposed by Muley the Kings Brother) and being fur-

nished with an Army, defeated *Lopez Bar-
riga* Commander of the *Portugal* Forces
under King *Emanuel*, subdued *Deucalafus*
and *Hra*, entered the City of *Morocco*, poi-
soned the Tributary King, and salute *Amet*
King thereof, by the Name of Xeriff of
Morocco, investing his Brother *Mabomet* in
the Kingdom of *Sus*. During this the King
of *Fez* Died, and his Successor *Amet*, an
Improvident young Prince, confirms his
Quondam Tutors in their new Estates, con-
ditionally they should hold of him in Chief,
and pay him the Tributes. *Amet* denied
both Tribute and Superiority to the K. of
Fez, whom he overthrew in a set Field;
and was himself afterwards vanquished up-
on some Quarrel breaking out) by his
Brother *Mabomet*, who having got the
Kingdom of *Morocco*, united *Fez* unto it
also, and was at last slain by the *Turks* of
his Guard. From this *Mabomet* is descen-
ded *Ismael Muley* or *Mulerber*, Brother to
the late K. of *Taffalete*, by the Mother side,
present Emperor of *Barbary* and *Morocco*,
King of *Fez*, *Susa* and *Taffal-te*, being about
50 Years of Age. He stiles himself Xeriff
of the Race of *Mabomet*.

His Arms is 3 Wheels Arg.

As for his Revenues, he is absolute Lord
of the whole Estate, and of his Subjects
Goods and Bodies. And is sole Heir of any
great Officer or Judge that dies. In Mer-
chandise he receiveth of a Citizen two in
a Hundred, of a Stranger 10.

III. Kingdom of *Algiers* or *Alger*, E. of
Fez, cont. the Roman *Mauritania*, *Cesari-
ensis*, *Sitifensis* and *Numidia*, 690 m. l. and
260 b. divided into 5 Provinces, viz. 1.
Telensia

Tlemcen or *Tremefin*, cont. the Province of *Agad*, ch. T. *Guagida*, *Beniaraxid*, ch. T. *Beniarax*; *Tremisen*, *Humanbar*, *Haresgol* and *Oran*, (under Spain) ch. T. the same, which *Tremefin* is most famous for many temples. 2. *Tenes*, cont. *Tenes*, *Milane* and *Sargel*, ch. T. the same. 3. *Algiers* or *exaira*, ch. C. *Algiers*, not so large as strong, not so strong as famous for Reception and Retreat of *Turkish* Pyrates, and the Shipwrack of *Charles V.* at Besieging it, who in one Tempest lost 140 Ships, 1000 strong Gallies, &c. The Buildings are sumptuous, Inns, Baths and Temples beautiful; every Occupation hath a several place or Street by it self. In this lies the *of Couco* and *Labex* separate K. ch. T. the same. 4. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*, in which the Pro. of *Girgeri*, ch. T. *Girgeri*. 5. *Constantina* an Independent K. cont. the Pro. of *Constantina*, *Tebessa* and *Bona*, ch. T. *Constantina*, *Tebessa*, and *Bona* where *Augustine* was born. This Province is besides those places excepted before) chiefly under the *Turks*.

IV. Kingdom of *Tunis*, on the E. of *Algers*, cont. the *Roman Africa propria*, (in which stood the famous *Carthage*, 21 m. in circuit, built by *Dido* Sister to *Pigmalion*, M. 3078. before the building of *Rome* 5 Years, just opposite to *Rome*, whose rival it was) and *Byzacena*, 300 m. l. and 100 b. divided into 6 Provinces, viz. 1. *Biserta*, ch. T. *Biserta*, where *Cato* killed himself. 2. *Goletta*, ch. C. *Tunis*, (raised out of the Ruines of *Carthage*, a City of 100 Families, situate near a delicate harbour, strengthened by the *Spaniards* with

with the Fort of *Goletta*, which after they had consumed 40 years in Building, was by the *Turks* laid level in 39 Days. 2. *Golletta*. 3. *Sousa* or *Susa*, ch. T. *Sousa*. 4. *Elmadia*, *Machadie* or *Africa*, ch. T. *Elmadine*. 5. *Beija*, ch. T. *Beija*, to which is joyned the Territory of *Urbs*, ch. T. *Urbs*. And 6. *Cairoan* or *Kairavan*, ch. T. *Cairoan*, built by *Hucba* Capt. General to *Osmen* IV. Saracenicall Calyph, who subdued all *Barbary*. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*, governed by a King or *Bassia*, who has great power.

V. Kingdom of *Tripoli*, E. of *Tunis*, mores the same with the *Roman Tripolitana* 690 m. l. and 150 b. divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *Tripoli*, (in which is the Pro. of *Jasstitana*) ch. C. *Tripoli*. 2. *Ezzab*, (which is the Pro. of *Teorrega*) ch. T. *Lebeda*. And 3. *Mefrata*, (usually comprehended in *Ezzab*) ch. T. *Brata*. This Province is also subject to the *Turks*, governed by a *Bassia*, but hath not much advantage from it, no more than from *Algiers* and *Tunis*.

VI. Kingdom of *Barca*, E. of *Tripoli*, bordering on *Egypt*, cont. that part of *Lybia* made the *Roman* Provinces of *Cyrenaike* and *Marmarica*, 700 m. l. and 150 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Western*, (part of the Government of *Tripoli*) ch. C. *Barca* and *Cairoan*. And 2. *Eastern*, or the *Caceif* of *Boubera*, ch. T. *Alberton*. This part is joyned to *Egypt*, and together (as I said before) make up the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*, which is under the *Turks*. The ancient Name was *Pentapolitana*, from the 5 Cities, *Cyrene*, *Ptolemais*, *Arfinet*, *Apollonia*, and *Berenice*.

Appolonia and *Berenice*. The Soil is barren of Fruits and Waters. The People rude and living by Theft. Yet it hath given Air to *Aristippus* the Philosopher, *Callimachus* the Poet, *Aratosibenes* the Mathematician, and *Symon* of *Cyrene* whom the Jews compelled to carry our Saviours Cross. In this Country stood the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, where *Alex. Mag.* travelling for 4 Days, saw neither Man, Bird, Beast, Tree nor River. And *Cambyses* the bloody King, sent an Army of 500000 Men to destroy this Temple, were all overwhelm'd with Sand.

The chief Rivers are, 1. *Guadebar*. 2. *Major*. 3. *Nachan*, and 4. *Ommiribili*.

Chief Mountains are those of *Aiducal* or *Atlas*, which part this Country from *Bi-Edulgerid*. This Mount *Atlas* is of that height the Top cannot be seen, feigned by Poets to be a King Captivated by *Hercules*, and being a Man of great Stature to support Heaven on his Shoulders.

For the Emp. of *Barbary*: See Emp. of *Algex* and *Morocco*.

BILEDULGERID.

OUR Country of Dates, is a large but inconsiderable Country, S. of *Barbary*, and W. of *Egypt*, scituate between the 5th and 10th and 30th Min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 45th Min. and the 32 Deg. of Lat. being 3000 m. l. but not 450 b. in the widest place, in some places not above 100. It contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, as was called (not the Roman) *Numidia*, being the greatest part of the *Getuli* and *Garamantes*. It has remained unconquered, except partly by the Romans

was still the year 710. it was subdued by the *Saracens*, but afterwards left again; so that it is now under several Petty Princes and *Arabian* Chiefs, many of them pay some Acknowledgment to the Xeriffs of *Morocco* but in many places they have scarce any Government at all.

The Inhabitants for the most part followers of *Mahometanism*, brought in Anno 710. but a great many are still Idolaters. Their Language is chiefly the *Arabick*, though in many places ill spoken, and in many places they use the *Punick*. Their chief Commodities are Dates, (of which Trees it is said that unless a flowered Bough of the Male Date Tree be ingrafted in the Female, the Dates never prove good. The Fruit is the Diet of the People, which roseth their Teeth, and the Stones feed their Goats.) Cattle, some Corn, *Euforbium* and Indigo. It is divided into 8 Provinces, which are

1. *Tesset* or *Sus*, the most Western in the Country, the Seat of the old *Antolala*, 720 m. l. and 300 b. It contains 3 parts, viz. 1. *Tesset*, ch. T. *Tesset*, which is the chief Town, yet so ill peopled, it has but about 400 Houses, and no Neighbours in 300 m. (as *Heylin*.) 2. *Ifran* or *Vfran*, ch. T. *Ifran*. And 3. *Accha*, ch. T. *Accha*. This is mostly under *Morocco*.

2. Kingdom of *Dara*, N. E. of *Tesset*, the Seat of the old *Dara*, 210 m. l. and 145 b. ch. T. *Dara*, (the Met. of all *Biledulgerid*) where *Mahomet-Ben-Amet* and his 3 Sons were born, Founders of the *Xeriffian* Empire, and *Bamisbeck*. Here the People are called *Lustunæ* and *Selimi*.

3. *Segelmessa*, E. of *Dara*, part of the proper *Getuli*, 380 m. l. and 310 b. It contains the Provinces of *Benebessera*, *Togda*, *Segelmessa*, *Taffilet*, *Farkala*, *Guachda* and *Benigomia*. ch. T. are *Segelmessa* and *Taffilet*. It is under the Xeriffs of *Morocco*, and several small Estates.

3. *Tegorarin*, E. of *Segelmessa*, the rest of the proper *Gituli*, 320 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 1. *Tegorarin*, ch. T. *Tegorarin*. 2. *Tesebit* or *Tesevia*, ch. T. *Tesebit*. And 3. *Deserts* or *Benegoras*, ch. T. *Benegorai*.

5. *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, E. of *Tegorarin*, 30 m. l. and 240 b. cont. the Provinces of 1. *Zeb*, ch. T. *Teulachar*. And 2. *Mezzab*, ch. T. *Mezzab*. These are partly under the K. of *Couco* and *Labez*, in *Algiers* and the *Arabs*.

6. *Techort* and *Guargala*, S. E. of *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, 450 m. l. and 200 b. cont. the Provinces of 1. *Techort*, ch. T. *Techort*. And 2. *Guargala*, ch. T. *Guargala*. These are both under their own Kings, but Tributary to *Algiers*.

7. *Biledulgerid*, N. E. of *Techort* and *Guargala*, 980 m. l. and 220 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Biledulgerid*, ch. T. *Cabbesa*. 2. The Estates of *Fezzan*. And 3. *Gademessa*, ch. T. *Gadames*. *Cabbesa* is chief. These are free. Any having the French Disease, find here a present Remedy by the Air.

8. *Desarts* of *Barca*, E. of *Biledulgerid*, bordering on *Egypt*, being almost the same with old *Lybia propria*, 760 m. l. and 450 ch. T. (if there be any) is *Ammon*.

In that part of this Country anciently called *Lybia*, *Arrius* was born, who called to

to subscribe to the Council of Nice, carrying his own Tenets in his Bosom, made a Dilusary Recantation, swearing he meant as he had Written. And afterwards going in Triumph through the City, Necessity of Nature enforcing he withdrew and voided his Guts. There lived the *Germantes*, supposed to be the utmost People Southward, and the *Psyli*, who could poison Snakes, and were famous by *Herodotus* for their Expedition against the South Wind which overwhelm'd them with Sand.

The chief Rivers are 1. *Dara*, and 2. *Ziz*.

The chief Mountains, those of *Atlas* and *Aiducall*.

SARRA.

THE Desarts of *Zara* lie on S. of *Biled* *gerid*, scituate between the 4th and 56th Deg. of Lon. and between the 12th and 28th Deg. of Lat. being in length about 2840 m. and in breadth about 780, in some places but 240 m. in other 120. It contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, called *Deserta*, being a great part of the old *Getuli* and *Garamantes*.

As for History and Government, we hear little of it; how it was anciently, the being a place so very mean and inconsiderable. It is at present under several *Pet* Princes and inferior Lords, with some *Arabian* Chiefs, and many parts have very little signs of Government, the Inhabitants being so wild. The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Gentiles*, with some *Bertines*, who have not the least sign of Religion or Worship. Their Language is mostly a corrupt *Arabick* and the old *Nick*; and in some places that of the *Negro*.

their only Commodities some Dates, Camels and Cattle. It is divided into 7 Provinces or Desarts, so great that Merchants travel 8 Days without sight of River, Tree, Bush or Lake.

1. Desart of *Zanbaga*, the most W. in the Country, 680 m. l. and 270 b. It contains 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Tegassa*, ch. T. *Tegassa*. 2. *Azaod*. And 3. *Araban*.

2. Desart of *Zuenziga*, E. of *Zanbaga*, 500 m. l. and 310 b. cont. 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Zuenziga*. 2. *Ghir*. 3. *Gogden*, ch. T. the same.

3. Desart of *Targa* or *Zagbara*, E. of *Zuenziga*, 500 m. l. and 390 b. cont. 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Targa*. 2. *Hair*. And 3. *Ibid*, ch. T. the same.

4. Desart of *Lemta* or *Suma*, E. of *Targa*, 720 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. are *Lemta* and *Degbir*. Here are certain *Arabians* called *Hemrum*, *Kayd* and *Tagbya*.

5. Desart and Kingdom of *Berdoa*, E. of *Lemta*, 560 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. *Berdoa*.

6. Desart and Kingdom of *Borno*, S. of *Berdoa*, 680 m. l. and 600 b. ch. T. *Borno* and *Amasen*. This Province under its own King.

7. Desart and Kingdom of *Gaoga*, N. E. of *Borno*, 510 m. l. and 280 b. ch. T. *Gaoga*. This also subject to its own King.

Chief Rivers, *Ghir* and *Rio de Cavallos*.
Chief Mountains, those called *Girgiris*.

NUBIA.

This Kingdom is a considerable Country, S. W. of *Egypt*, and S. of the Desarts of *Libya*, between the 48th and 20th Min. and the 65th and 40th Min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 5th Min. and the 23d and 5th Min.

358 NEGROLAND.

Min. of Lat. being about 1080 m. l. and about 630 b. It is a part of the ancient *Aethiopia Superior*, called sometime *Nubia* and little Egypt by the *Africans*.

How it was for matter of Government in ancient times we can tell but little, in the present we hear that it is governed by its own Kings, who as some say, have a very great power, and is able to raise a great number of Soldiers.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Pagans*, but yet retain some signs of Christianity, as Baptism, in many places.

They have a Language which seems to be made up of *Arabick*, *Chaldean* and *Egyptian*, some publick Devotions are performed in old *Coptick*. The chief Commodities are Gold, Civet, Saunders, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, and a most subtle Poyson whereof the tenth part of a Grain will kill a Man in a quarter of an Hour, valued at 100 Duckats an Ounce. It is so little known that we are ignorant how it is divided more than these 6 Provinces, *Gotham*, *Cusa*, *Nubia*, *Dancala*, *Jalac* and *Bugia*, ch. V. all the same, lying most of them on the *Nile*, being the ch. River here. And 2d *Nubia*.

NEGROLAND.

Lies S. of *Sarra* and N. of *Guinea*, situated between the 3d and 44th and 2d Min. of Long. and between the 8th and 9th Min. and the 23d and 30th Min. of Lat. being about 2400 m. l. and 920 br. in some places but 400 m. b. It contains part of the old *Lybia Interior*, now called *Nigritia* or the Land of Blacks.

We heard but very little of it till first conquered by Joseph K. of Morocco, after that by the 3 Nations of *Lybia Deserta*, but soon after the Inhabitants again recovered their Liberty, and instituted several Kings of their own, so that it is at present under several Kings, of which two or three are much above the rest, and to which many of the rest are Tributary. The *Portuguese* and *Dutch* have some of the Coasts, and some places have but little Government.

The Inhabitants are in some places *Maometans*, in others very simple Idolaters, there are both Jews and Christians in the European Towns. Their Language, that is called *Sungai*, which has many Idioms in the greatest part; and in other places chiefly that called *Guber*, but on the Coast the Dialect differs every little way. Their chief Commodities are Ostridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Saunders, Civet, &c. It is divided into 14 Provinces which are;

I. Kingdom of *Gualata*, the most N. W. of the Country, 480 m. l. and 270 b. cont. 2 parts, viz. 1. *Gualata*, ch. T. *Gandia*. 2. *Azanagi*, ch. T. *Arguin* under *Holland*. And 3. *Hoden*, ch. T. *Hodia*. This Province is under its own King, and hath no Administration of Laws.

II. Kingdom of *Geneboa*, *Genova* or *Guinea*. S. of *Gualata*, 320 m. l. and 240 br. It includes the Prov. of *Fouli*, ch. T. is *Geneboa*. This Province is subject to the K. of *Tombute*.

III. Kingdom of *Tombute*, E. of *Geneboa* and *Gualata*, including *Terra* and *Mevra*,

360 NEGROLAND.

660 m. l. and 440 b. The ch. City (as Met. of all *Negroland*) *Tombute*. It is under its own King, who is the greatest Sovereign in these parts. and killeth such as have Commerce with the Jews. He is the richest King in *Africk*, continually maintaining a great number of Learned Men and hath Scepters weighing 13000 Pounds Weight apiece. The People spend their Lives in Dancing and Singing.

IV. Kingdom of *Agadex*, E. of *Tombute*, 600 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. *Agadex* and *Degber*.

V. Kingdom of *Cano* or *Kano*, E. of *Agadex*, 560 m. l. and 340 b. ch. T. *Cano*.

VI. Kingdom of *Cassena* or *Kassene*, E. of *Cano*, 420 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. *Cassena* and *Terao*. These three Provinces Tributary to *Tombute*.

VII. Kingdom of *Gangara*, E. of *Cassena*, 570 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. *Gangara* and *Marassa*. These seven Provinces all lie on the N. side of the *Niger*, those on the S. side are,

VIII. Kingdom of *Zanfara* or *Ganfara*, S. of *Gangara*, 650 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Zanfara*.

IX. Kingdom of *Zegzeg*, W. of *Zanfara*, 320 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. *Zegzeg*.

X. *Guber*, W. of *Zegzeg*, 420 m. l. and 115 b. ch. T. are *Guber* and *Malee*.

XI. Kingdom of *Gago*, W. of *Guber*, 440 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. is *Gago*. It is Tributary to the Kings of *Morocco*, here the King hath no Revenues but what he takes from his Enemies.

XII. Kingdom of *Mandinga* or *Sanga*, W. of *Gago*, 410 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. is *Mandinga*.

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Mandinga. It is under its own King. Here is the Kingdom of *Soufos*, ch. T. *Soufos*.

XIII. Kingdom of *Melli*, W. of *Mandinga*, 380 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. is *Melli*. This with *Zansara*, *Guber* and *Zegzeg* is Tributary to *Tombute*. The People the Richest and most Industrious amongst the Inhabitants of *Negroland*. Here are several little Kingdoms Independent, as *Cancori*, *Guinala*, *Biguba* and *Kassamaufe*.

XIV. Kingdom of *Zenega*, between the Branches of the *Niger*, 460 m. l. and 260 br. cont. 1. the Kingdom of *Jaloffes*, ch. T. *Lambaya*. 2. *Gambia*, ch. T. *Gambia*. 3. *Diafaras*. 4. *Baobis*. 5. *Cayor*. 6. *Iwala*. 7. *Barfelo*, &c. Under their own Kings, but Tributaries to *Jaloffes*.

Heylin mentions in *Negroland* two other Provinces, viz. 1. *Gialoff*, where the People are so nimble, they will leap upon a Horse when he Gallopeth, stand upright when he runneth fastest, turn themselves about, and suddainly sit down; mount and dismount as often as they please in a Trice. And 2. *Bornum*, where the People have neither Wives nor Children, but are distinguished by some external Accident.

The ch. R. is famous *Niger*, which divides the Country into 2 parts, and overflows the Fields from the 15 June for 40 Days, and in so many more recollecteth his Waters, hereby refreshing and making fertile the Soil, which by reason of its Dryness can afford no Exhalations. It hides its Chancel under Ground 6 Miles.

The ch. Mountain, that of *Cape Verde*.

GUINEA.

Commonly reckoned a part of *Negroland*, being part of the old *Nigritia*, lies along the Ocean, S. of *Negroland*, situated between the 9th and the 33d Deg. of Lon. and between the 4th and 40th Min. and the 12th and 25th Min. of Lat. being about 1800 m. l. and in breadth from N. to S. about 400 m. in some places about 200 m.

The Fortunes of this Country have been much the same with the rest of *Negroland*, so that the Government at present is under many Petty Princes, Lords, &c. Some of which are tributary to the King of *Man-dinga* in *Negroland*; several parts are subject to the *Europeans*.

The Inhabitants for the most part Idolaters, every one making a God of their own. Here are also many Mahometans and *European* Christians. They use the Language called *Guber*, and a great many others little known to us along the Coasts, differing in Dialect every few Miles. The chief Commodities, Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergrece, Guinea Pepper, red Wood, Sugar, Civet, Saunders, &c. It is divided into 3 parts, which are

I. Coast of *Malaguetta*, or the Grain Coast, the most W. in the Country, 440 m. l. and 230 br. ch. T. *Timan*. Here are many Petty Kings which govern this Province, as *Quoja* the Principal, *Veybercoma*, *Bolm*, *Cilm*, *Quilliga*, *Mitomba*, *Golarey*, *Honda*, *Folgia*, *Mannon*, *Karen*, and *Bellimo*, most of them are sometimes Tributary to the King of *Quoja*.

II. *Prope*

II. *Proper Guinea*, E. of *Malegnette*, 830 m. l. and 360 br. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Ivory Coast*, ch. T. *Tabo*. 2. *Quaqua Coast*, ch. T. *Affine*. And 3. *Gold Coast*, ch. T. *St. George de Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, but is under the *Dutch*. It contains the *Kingd.* and *Ter.* of *Atsin*, *Antam*, *Fetu*, *Sabou*, *Fantyn*, *Akara*, *Konkomo*, *Labbade*, *Ningo*, *Igwita*, *Tabea*, *Adom*, &c. all under their own *Kings Dutch* and *English*, &c. Here the *People* account the principal *Beauty* a flat *Nose*, therefore press 'em down in their *Infancy*.

III. *Kingdom of Benin*, E. of *Proper Guinea*, 720 m. l. and 400 br. It contains 1. *Kingdom of Arda*, ch. T. *Arda*, the *Met.* of *Guinea*. 2. *Ulaium*, both under their own *Kings*. And 3. *K. of Benin*, ch. T. *Benin*, under whom are the *K. of Gabee*, *Ouwerre*, *Istaina*, *Ifago*, and *Oedobo*, under their own *Kings*, but *Tributary* to *Benin*. Here the *Men* and *Women* go naked till they are *Married*, and cut and raise their *Skin* with three *Lines*, drawn to the *Navel*, esteeming it necessary to *Salvation*.

The ch. *Rivers*, 1. *Volsa*, and 2. *Sevi-riada*.

The ch. *Mountain Sierra Leona*.

C O N G O.

Sometimes called *Manicongo*, in the largest *Extent* lies towards the S. E. of *Guinea*, between *Abyssina* and the *Ocean*; situated between the 33d and 20th *Min.* and the 49th *Deg.* of *Long.* and between the 13th and 20th *Min.* of *N.* and the 14th and 40th *Min.* of *S. Lat.* being about 1750 m. and in breadth about 840 m. con-

taining according to this scituation part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*.

How it was Governed in ancient times, we can find little or nothing of it, for they know no History, but by the Reigns of their Kings. At present we understand it to be subject to several Kings, of which Congo is Chief, but some parts of it are reckoned subject to the *Portugals*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, except some Christians Converted by the *Portuguese*. They are *Anthropophagi*, having Shambles of Man's Flesh, as usual as ours of ordinary Meats, and kill their Children as soon as Born and eat them, stealing the young Striplings of Neighbouring Countries to conserve their Nation; for prevention whereof, their Neighbours the *Batti* keep 70000 Men in Arms. They are naturally sweet, able and strong of Body, but idle and dull. The chief Commodities are Ebony, Ivory, Slaves, some Gold, Silver, Iron, Chrystal, Marble, Jaspar, Porphyry, &c. Their Money is of grey Shells. It is divided into 5 parts which are

I. Kingdom of *Biafara*, on the N. 120 m. l. and 750 br. ch. T. *Biafara* and *Medra*. Under this Name are comprehended 1. *Biafara*. 2. *Medra*. 3. *Majuc*. 4. *Gabon*. 5. *Matoco*. And 6. *Gerringbomba*. These are under several Kings, but little known.

II. Kingdom of *Leango*, S. of *Biafara* 400 m. l. and 240 br. It is under its own King, and contains the Prov. of *Lovangir*, *Levangomongo*, *Chilougo* and *Piri*. Besides

some Tributaries as *Majunta*, *Sette* and *Dirge*, ch. T. *Leango*.

III. *Anzacana*, E. of *Leango*, 330 m. l. and 240 br. It is a kind of a free Estate, in which is the Prov. of *Pombo*. The People of *Anzacana*, *Monsoutes* and *Metisques*, and others but little known to us.

IV. Kingdom of *Congo*, S. of *Anzacana* and *Loanga*, 600 m. l. and 400 br. It cont. the Prov. of 1. *Pemba*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*, the Met. of all *Congo*. 2. *Bamba*. 3. *Songo*. 4. *Cacongo*. 5. *Batta*. 6. *Sunda*. 7. *Cangra*. And 8. *Panga*, ch. T. is the same. It is partly under its own King, and partly under the *Portuguese*, and partly Independent.

In the Reign of *John II. K. of Portugal*, An. 1490. The Discovery and Conversion of the Kingdom of *Congo* happened, the then King being there Christened *John*, from whom the present King is descended, and continues of the *Roman Religion* according to a Relation given by the *Capuchins*, An. 1665.

His Arms are diversly opinioned, which may be seen in *Beaumonts State of the Universe*.

V. Kingdom of *Angola* or *Ambondes*, S. of *Congo*, 450 m. l. and 360 br. It cont. the Prov. of *Benguela*, *Quiama*, *Lovanda*, *Sinso*, *Ilamba*, *Ikollo*, *Eusaka*, *Massignan*, *Embakka* and *Kabamba*, ch. T. is *Angola*. This is a Province of most Esteem and very Populous. It is subject to a King of its own and to the *Portuguese*.

Eastward of the Kingdom of *Congo*, lies the *Giaques* along the *Lake Zeire*, very little known to us.

The ch. Rivers, 1. *Zaire*, which arising in the Mountainous parts after a course of 400 Leagues falleth into Lake *Zembre*. 2. *Berbela*, and 3. *Coanza*.

The ch. Mountains, 1. *Chrystal Mountain*. 2. *Salt Peter Hill*. And 3. Mountains of the Sun.

The ch. Lakes, 1. The famous *Zaire*, and 2. *Aqualunda*.

ABISSINA.

Contains the greatest part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*, called sometimes *Ludim Ætheria*, and *Atlantica*, now *Abissina*, (under which Name *Eachar* comprehends all those Provinces which lie between *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Zanguebar* and *Momotapa*) It is situated between the 48th and 74th Deg. of Long. and between the 20th of N. and 14th of S. Lat. being in length about Miles, and broad.

It has been for a great many Ages, and is still subject to its own Emperors, who are vulgarly called *Prester John*. It was partly conquered by the Romans, and now of late very much impaired and gained by the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Giques*, and the Neighbouring Princes on every side, and several of the parts have their own Princes, so that one half is not subject to the *Prester John* as was formerly.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Christians (which is much in *Africa*) having many Jewish Ceremonies, and differing from all others in many points. Here are also many *Mahometans* and *Pagans*. Their Language is the *Habassine*, which has great affinity

affinity with the *Chaldean*, *Hebrew*, and other Oriental Languages, and has 26 Letters and 7 Vowels. The *Arabick* is used in some places, and also other Tongues. The chief Commodities are Gold, Mettals, some Gems, Corn, Cattle, Salt, Flax, Wines, Sugar Canes, &c. The People are barbarously inclined, in Colour Olive-tawney, except their King, who is always a White.

Here lived the *Troglodites*, whose Houses were no better than Caves, and their Food no better than Serpents.

The Provinces are many, but little known to us.

1. *Bernagasso*, the most N. 420 m. l. and 40 br. cont. the Prov. of *Cire*, *Canfila* and *Defila*, ch. T. *Barva* and *Carna*.

2. *Tigremabon*, S. of *Bernagassa*, 380 m. and 300 br. famous for Gold, ch. T. *Baxumo* and *Sabrine*.

3. *Dobasso*, S. E. of *Tigremabon*, 350 m. and 120 br. ch. T. *Dobas*.

4. *Fatigar*, S. of *Dobasso*, 280 m. l. and 100 br. ch. T. is *Bacci*.

5. *Koa*, on the S. or S. W. of *Fatigar*, 320 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. is *Clabi*.

6. *Angot*, W. of *Koa*, *Fatigar* and *Dobasso*, 500 m. l. and 460 br. ch. T. *Angot* and *ugabella*. Here the People use Salt, Pepper, Iron, instead of Money (the like being Customary to all in former times) and fed on raw Flesh.

It being thought convenient to have a common Judge or valuation of the equality or inequality of Goods, Money was invented, which was called *Nummus*, because ordained by Law. *Pecunia*, because of old their Wealth consisted in Cattle, or from

a Cow stamp'd on it, whence came the Proverbs *Bos in Lingua* and *Moneta a Monendo*, because when the Romans stood in need of Money, *Juno monebat*, that they should do Justice, and there should be no want of Money. To this Goddess *Dea Pecunia* the Romans erected a Temple, Worshipping her in Figure of a Woman holding a pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Cornucopia in the other.

7. *Bagamedri*, W. of *Angot*, lying along the River Nile, ch. T. *Coquette* and *Tenei*.

8. *Belegvause*, towards the E. of *Bagamedri*, ch. T. *Belegvause*.

9. *Amara*, S. of *Belegvause*, in which is a Hill of the same Name, 90 m. in Circuit, and a Days Journey high, on the top whereof are 34 Palaces, where the younger Sons of the Emperor are continually inclosed to avoid Sedition. In one of the Palaces is a Library, where are said to be many Books we have lost, ch. T. *Amara*.

There are several other Provinces which *Eachard* names only because he can promise no certainty to their just Number, Situation or Dimensions, viz. 10. *Gamo*, 11. *Gota*. 12. *Gomen*. 13. *Gazabella*, 14. *Tirat*. 15. *Fungis*. 16. *Xet*. 17. *Casates*. 18. *Quara*. 19. *Agag*. 20. *Nova*. 21. *Ambiara*, these are on the E. of Nile. 22. *Damut*, 23. *Dambea*. 24. *Vangoe*. 25. *Oxia*. 26. *Ambian cantiva*. 27. *Kimenche*. And 28. *Sovo*, these are on the W. of Nile, ch. Towns are the same.

The Emperors of the *Habissines* and Kings of *Upper Æthiopia*, pretend to be descended from *Solomon* and *Mageda*, (or *Nizaula* as *Josephus* nameth her) the Queen of the South or *Sheba*.

The present Emperor is *Malec Sagbedus*, whose Title is *N. N. Supream of the Kingdoms and Beloved of God*, the Pillar of Faith sprung from the stock of *Judah*, the Son of *David*, the Son of *Salomon*, the Son of *Columnne of Sion*, the Son of the seed of *Jacob*, the Son of the band of *Mary*, the Son of *Nabu* after the Flesh, the Son of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* after the Spirit, Emperor of the High and Less *Aethiopia*, and the most Mighty Kingdoms of (naming all his Kingdoms and Provinces) and Lord of all Regions to the Confines of *Egypt*.

His Arms are said to be those of the Tribe of *Judah*, viz. A Lyon Rampant in a Field Or, with this Motto, *Vicit Leo de Tribu Judah*. But *Bara* saith, it is *Luna*, a Cross Portate, Mars charged with a Crucifix, Sol betwixt two scourges of the second.

His Revenues are great, but not in ready Money, but of the natural Products of his Country, some paying Horses, others Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Bread, Corn, &c.

The chief Rivers, 1. *Nile* running thro' this Countrey, whose Spring, unknown to the Ancients, is supposed to arise out of Lake *Zemre*, whence it taketh its Course towards *Egypt*, and meeting with lower Valleys, falleth down with such force and noise that it maketh the Inhabitants near it Deaf. Here are divers Sluces and Channels to curb this River, which else would overflow all *Egypt*, in respect whereof the Sultans of *Egypt*, pay the Emperors of the *Abissines* a great Tribute. 2. *Abas* or *Hawas*.

370 ZANGUEBAR.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Amara*, and 2. *Lamalmova*.

Chief Lakes. 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zaflan*, and 3. *Niger*. Here is some Lakes of that poysonous Nature, they make Men Mad, or troubled with long Drowfiness.

ZANGUEBAR.

TAken in the largest Extent, lies along the Red Sea and the Oriental Ocean, on the E. of *Abissina*, on both sides the Equator. It reaches from the 22d Deg. of N. to the 17th and 45th Min. of S. Lat. so that if it be measured from the Borders of *Egypt* to the most S. part, it will be no less than 3000 m. but the breadth in the widest place not above 360 m. in some places not above 60 m. It cont. that part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior* or *Ægypto*, some of it was a part of *Abissina*, and the rest went by the Name of *Barbary*. Some parts of this Country were formerly subject to the *Æthiopian* or *Abissinian* Emperors, but those parts have been since over-run by the *Turks*, *Arabians* and such like, and remain Independant from it, so that it is at present subject to several Petty Kings and Princes, and some parts in the N. are under the *Turks*, and many places on the Coasts under the *Portuguese*, the ch. T. of the whole is *Mosambique*.

The Inhabitants are most Idolaters with a great many *Mahometans* and some Christians. Their Language chiefly the *Arabick*, tho' differently spoken, and the *Habassine*. The *Portugal* is also used here with others of less Note.

The

ZANGUEBAR. 377

The chief Commodities, Gold, Silver, Amber-greece, some Pearls, Musk, Rice, Cattle, Lemons, Citrons, &c. It is divided into

I. The Coast of *Abex* or *New Arabia*, the most N. Province lying along the Red Sea, the same with *Sanson's Troglodite*, 80 m. l. and 200 br. divided into 2 parts,

1. The Government of *Habileth* on the (subject to the *Turks*) ch. T. *Erecco*.

2. Kingdom of *Dangala*, on the S. subject to its own King, ch. T. *Degbeldara*.

to these are added the Isles of *Mazula*, *Malaca*, and *Babelmandel* in the Red Sea.

II. The Coast of *Ajan*, E. and S. of *Abex*, the same with the old *Azania*, partly under the *Portuguese*, 1140 m. l. and 360 br.

contains 4 parts, viz. 1. Kingdom of *A-* part under the *Turks*, ch. T. *Adel*

and *Zaila*. 2. Kingdom of *Adea*, ch. T. These two are under their own

3. Kingdom of *Magadoxa*, ch. T. *Magadoxa*. It has a *Mahometan* King.

4. Commonwealth of *Brava*, free, ch. *Brava*.

Heylin saith, *Adel* was the Kingdom of *Amada* and hath store of Sheep whose Tails are 25 Pound weight.

III. *Zanguebar*, anciently *Barbary* on the W. of *Ajan*, 1120 m. l. and 340 br. It

1. Kingdom of *Melinda*, ch. T. *Melinda*, in which are the Estates of *Lamon*,

Siam, *Chelicy*, and *Ampara*, ch. T. the most under the *Portuguese*, ch. T.

2. Kingdom of *Quiloa*, Tributary to Portugal, ch. P. *Quiloa*. And 3. E.

Mosambique, chiefly under the *Portuguese*, ch. T. *Mosambique*.

372 MONOMOTAPA.

Here are the Kingdom of *Mongalo* and *Anche*, ch. T. the same.

Rivers of principal note are, 1. *Magadara*. 2. *Ingo*. And 3. *Zambuze*.

MONOMOTAPA.

THis Empire of *Monomotapa* lies W or rather S. W. of *Zanguebar*, and S. of *Abissina*, being almost encompassed with *Casceria*, situated between the 43d and 45th Min. and the 62d Deg. of S. Long. and between the 11th and 10th Min. and the 31st Deg. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. E. to the most S. parts 135 m. and in breadth about 780 m. It contains part of the ancient *Aethiopia Inferior*, but *Sanfon* called *Agyfimba*, now sometimes called *Benemotapia*.

This Country was no ways known to the Ancients, therefore we can find nothing of the former Government, at present we understand it is subject to its own Emperor who is the most considerable Monarch in all these parts, and hath several other Tributary to him, some say 25 several Kings. He is called *Monomotapa*, is served on the Knee, and when he Drinks or Couges his Attendants make such a shout that the Town rings of it. All that come into his Presence must sit, for to stand is a criminal Honour. He is said to have for his Guard 200 Maltives. Its said the *Portuguese* have some small footing in these parts.

The Inhabitants most Idolaters and some few *Mabometans*, and also Christians. Their Language is one of their own, which *Richard* thinks is that called *Guber*, though much different; in some places they

a broken *Arabick*. The chief Commodities, Gold, (of which here is said to be 3000 Mines or places) Silver, Copper, Ivory, Salt, Rice, Mill Oyl, &c. and have many Elephants, killing 5000 a Year for their Teeth. It is divided into 2 parts, which are.

I. Kingdom of *Monomugi*, N. 780 m. l. and 570 br. It cont. 1. *Chicova*, ch. T. *Chicova*. 2. *Moca*, ch. T. *Luanza Feira*. 3. *Inhabaixe*, ch. T. *Morango*. 4. *Sacumba*, ch. T. *Estevan*. And 5. *Galas*, ch. T. (and of the whole) *Zembre*.

II. Kingdom of *Monomatapa*, cont. all the S. parts, 1050 m. l. and 800 br. divided into, 1. *Monomotapa*, ch. T. *Monomotapa*. 2. *Butua*, ch. T. *Butua*. And 3. *Manica*, ch. T. *Matana-Feira*. The Met. and Imperial Seat, *Monomotapa*.

They execute Delinquents as soon as apprehended, which is the cause their Villages have no Doors; their Houses but two Stories high, covered with Straw, and painted of divers Colours, embellished with many Figures.

The Emperors Arms are Azure, two Bearded Arrows in Pale; some give him a Dart and a Picket.

The chief Rivers, 1. *Zambre*. 2. *Zambaze*. 3. *Rio de Spirito Sancto*, And 4. *Las Infantes*.

The chief Mountains, those called *Margica*.

The principal Lake that called *Lachaf*.

CAFREERIA.

THE Coast of *Cafreria*, or Land of Libertines, contains the most S. parts of all *Africa*, almost encircling the Empire of *Monomotapa*; it extends from *Zanguebar* to *Congo* along the Coasts about 3600 m. (in the largest extent) in breadth no where above 400 m. It containeth a part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, where *Sanſon* places the *Anthropophagi*, but not known then. It is by some called *Quefrere*, and the Inhabitants *Hottentots*.

The *Caffers* themselves have not the least sign of Worship or Religion, living for the most part without either Law, Reason or Government. Their Language such as no Man could ever understand but themselves. being so inarticulate, it resembles the Clucking of Hens and Gabbling of Turkeys. And as to their manners no Persons can be supposed to be more Irrational or Brutish.

These *Caffers* are so named from *Cafers*, signifying Hereticks, and are distinguished into several Peoples and Names, as, 1. *Gorachonquas*. 2. *Goringhaiquas*. 3. *Gorimbaikonas*. 4. *Kochoquas*. 5. Great and Little *Kariguriquas*. 6. *Hofaas*. 7. *Chanionquas*. 8. *Kobonas*. 9. *Sonquos*. 10. *Namaquas*. 11. *Hensaquas*. 12. *Brigondins*, &c. but have no Towns at all.

In this Country is the famous Cape of *Good of Hope*, the utmost bound of *Africk* towards the South, lying in 34 Deg. 30 Min. of S. Lat. in a very temperate, mild and sweet Climate. This Promontory consists of High Land, and affords-off Sea a very

very pleasant Prospect. The Portuguese found out this way by Sea to the East-lies, and called it *Cape de bon Esperance*, thinking that they might there proceed Eastward, having sailed along the vast Continent of *Africk*; there being good found-50 or 60 Leagues off this Cape at Sea the Southward, therefore our *English* men content themselves with the Sound-ings, concluding they are abreast of the Cape, and often pass by it without seeing it.

They have other signs to know when they are near it, as by Sea-Fowl, but the latest dependance of the *English*, is upon variation of the Compass. The *Dutch* (having settled here) always touch this promontory in their *East-India* Voyages. The most remarkable Land is a high Mountain, steep to the Sea, with a flat even-top called, *the Table Land*, a pleasant Plain sown with Flowers, and covered with a Carpet of Grass, on the N. W. side of the Cape is a spacious Harbour, with a low Island lying off it, which may be used on either side with Ships. The Soil is of a brown Colour, not deep, the Grass short, the Trees but small and few, and but few Farms near the Harbour, pretty many up the Country. Here's plenty of Wheat, Barley, Peas, &c. also Apples, Pears, Quinces, and very large Pomelons, Grapes in great store, plenty of wild and tame Animals, Sheep large, and Goats, Hogs, Cows, Horses, and here's every beautiful sort of Wild Ass, the body curiously striped with equal Lists of black and White, two or three Fingers broad,

broad, coming from the ridge of the Back and ending under the Belly.

Here are many Ducks, Dunghil Fowls &c. and Ostridges, who lay their Eggs (which are good to eat) on the Sand, to be hatched by the Sun. Here is plenty of Fish. The *Dutch* have a strong Fort by the Sea side, and a Town of 50 or 60 Houses well built with Stone Walls; the Stone being drawn out of a Quarry hard by. On the back-side of the Town as you go toward the Mountains, the *Dutch East-India Company* have a large House, and a very stately exquisite Garden, full of all things for Ornament or Use, walled in with a high Stone Wall. Notwithstanding the great plenty of Corn and Wine, there being high Taxes on the Liquor, it is very dear, and not to be bought but (unless by stealth) at a Tavern, of which there is but three in this Town, a Flask of Wine holds three Quarts, and will cost 18 Stivers.

Under the Name of *Cafreria*, in the extent before mentioned, are included, besides *Cafreria* it self, the Kingdoms of 1. *Quietara*, ch. T. *Mongala*. 2. *Sofala*, ch. T. *Sofala*. 3. *Sodanda*, ch. T. *Mongala*. 4. *Chycanga*, ch. T. *Milan*, these lie on the East of *Monomotapa*. Those on the W. are, 5. *Malemba*, ch. T. *Debzan*. And 6. *Matamoras*. These are all under their own Kings, but the most part Tributary to *Monomotapa* and the *Portuguese*.

The chief Rivers are, 1. *Zembre*. 2. *Rio de Spirito Santo*. And 3. *Los Infantes*.

The chief Mountain that called *Mount Tabel* at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Islands of AFRICA.

ARe scattered about the Ocean on every side of *Africa*, lying in the *Æthiopick* and *Atlantick* Oceans.

The Chief.

1. *Madagascar*, or Isle of *St. Lawrence*, abounding with all manner of Fruits, and Beasts Wild and Tame. The Inhabitants Dusky in Colour, curl'd Hair, and Idolaters. Its a famous Isle against *Zanguebar*, about 1050 m. l. and 300 br. The Inhabitants *Mahometans* on the Coasts, and Idolaters on the Mid-Land. Their Language has some affinity with the *Arabick*.

Their chief Commodities, Ginger, Cloves, Red Saunders, Saffron, Amber, Wax, Gums, Chrystal, Ebony, Mettals, Coconuts, &c. It is subject to several Petty Princes, and the French have some of the Coasts. It is not well discovered, but hath 18 Provinces,

viz. 1. *Carconoffi*. 2. *Ampatres*. 3. *Carembole*. 4. *Machicores*. 5. *Manbafles*. 6. *Amboule*. 7. *Manaboule*. 8. *Mataanes*. 9. *Antavares*. 10. *Zefe Hibrabim*. 11. *Mangbabei*. 12. *Andravouche*. 13. *Vodemero*. 14. *Ancianacnes*. 15. *Hazonringets*. 16. *Vobits Ankombes*. 17. *Eringranes*. And 18. *Labefonti*, ch. Towns *Farshere* and *Carembole*. It was discovered by the *Portugals*, An. 1506.

2. *Islands of Cape Verd* or *Green Head*, eight against *Cape Verd* in *Negroland*, subject to the *Portuguese*, called also the *Gorgades*, anciently *Gorgons*, where *Medusa* and her two Sisters dwelt. They are in Number 10, viz. 1. *St. Jago*, the Chief, most Fruitful and best Inhabited, yet is Moun-

Mountainous and Barren. The Governour of this Island is chief over all the rest of the Islands. 2. *St. Anthony*. 3. *St. Vincent*. 4. *St. Luce*. 5. *St. Nicholas*, the biggest of all the Isles, of a triangular form, the largest side 30, the other two but 20 Leagues each. It is Mountainous, Barren and Rocky all round. In the middle of it the *Portuguese* have some Vinyards and Plantations, and here are many (though poor) Goats and Asses. 6. *Isle of Sal*, taking Name from the abundance of Salt there congealed, the whole Island being full of Salt Ponds. The Land Barren, hath no Trees, and but very little Grass; the People few and very poor. 7. *Bona-vista*. 8. *Maya*, but small and environed with Sholes, yet frequented by Shipping for its plenty of Salt. 9. *Fuego*, remarkable for being a *Volcano*, it is all one large Mountain of good height, out of the top of which issue Flames of Fire, yet only discernable by Night. It hath some Inhabitants who live at the foot of the Mountain near the Sea. And 10. *Brava*, but small. The Air of these Isles is not very wholesome.

3. *Canary Isles*, on the Coast of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, famous for their excellent Wines. Formerly called the *Fortunate Islands* from their Immunities; now *Canaries* from the abundance of Dogs found here. They abound also with *Canary Birds*, Sugar Canes, Fruit, Cattle, which are killed by their Prisoners, and their Flesh eat raw. They Till their Ground with Ox Horns, and have many Wives, with whom they lodge their Friends, and in like

The Islands of Africa. 379

Courtesie accompany theirs, it being a Complement as usual in many places, as kissing with us. These Islands are in Number 7, viz. 1. *Lancerotta*. 2. *Forte Ventura*. 3. *Canaria*, once the Chief, and from which it is possible the rest might take Name. 4. *Tenneriff*, 90 m. round, where the Inhabitants never heard of Shower or River, but receive all their fresh Water from a Mountain (called *Pico Tenneriff*, the place of Longitude taken in Europe) 15 m. high, whereon is a Tree continually covered with a Cloud, which every Noon dissolveth into Water, and is by Cisterns conveyed about the Island. 5. *Palma*, where ships use to touch going to *America*. 6. *Bona-Ferro*, from whence the Longitude of *Asia*, *Africa* and *America* is taken, its 2 Deg. W. of *Tenneriff*. And 7. *Gomera*, the ch. T. of these is *Canaria*.

4. *The Azores*, being in number 9, are 1. *St. Michael*, famous for that modern Geographers have placed here the first Meridian, which the ancient Geographers placed in the *Canaries*. For that the Compass when it cometh under the Meridian Line drawn thro' this Isle hath no variations at all. 2. *St. Maries*. 3. *Tercera*, from which these are all called the *Terceres* sometimes. 4. *St. Graciosa*. 5. *St. George*. 6. *Fayall*, taken by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, An. 1597. maugre all opposition of the *Spaniards*. 7. *Pico*. 8. *Corvo*. 9. *Flores*, the ch. T. of these is *Angra*. The *Azores* or *Terceres* lies N. W. of the *Canaries*, subject to the *Portuguese*, who subdued them under the Conduct of Prince *Henry* son to *Alphonse V.* and Father to *John II.* who

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who first made *Portugal* in Love with the Seas, *An.* 1444. The Air of these Islands is generally good, and well stored with Fish, Flesh and Fruits.

Of less Note are ;

1. *Zocotara*, nigh *Adel* under the *Arabs* 60 m. l. and 24 br. much troubled with Winds and Dryness ; wanting in all things except Apothecaries Drugs. Nigh here are two Islands, Men living in one, and Women in the other, which at certain times do meet, but stay not long, because the Air of the one agree not with the other.

2. *St. Hellens*, about 9 or 10 Leagues long, bounded against the Sea with steep Rocks, that there's no Landing but at two or 3 places. It is High, Mountainous, Dry and Poor, yet hath pleasant Valleys. The common Landing place is a Bay like a Half Moon, scarce 500 Paces wide between the two points. There is a small *English* Town within the great Bay, standing in a Valley. between two high Mountains where is about 20 or 30 Houses but small which stand empty, but when Ships arrive the Inhabitants flock thither, and live there during the Ships stay, for then is the Market for buying and selling. They now begin to plant Vines in hopes of Wine and Brandy. Here sick Sea-men refresh themselves, the Island affording many delicate Herbs which seldom fail to cure the Scotch buttick Distempers the Sea-men in coming home are generally troubled with. It was first discovered by the *Portuguese*, but under the *English*.

3. *Annoton*, having Sugar, Cotton, Cattle, and excellent Fruits and Oranges, (under *Portugal*.)

The Islands of Africa. 381

4. *St. Thomas* of round Figure, 180 m. Compass, here 40 Ships are laden with Sugar yearly. Inhabited by *Portugals*, who ever live longer than 50, and Negroes who divers times live to 100 Years of Age. Wheat sown here never cometh to good, nor will it bear any Fruit that hath a Stone in it.

5. *Princes Isle*, under the *Portuguese*.

6. *Funnando*.

7. *St. Matthews*.

8. *Ascention*, affording Fowls and wild beast, but are not Inhabited.

9. *Madera*, discovered by an *English* ship cast away on the Coasts, upon which

10. *Holyport* an Isle, 15 m. in Compass.

11. *Hesperides*, memorised by Poets, where dwelt the Daughters of *Atlas*, and here the Golden Apples kept by the Dragon, and here they placed the *Elisian* fields.

They are two Islands not far from the *Sargades*, parted by a little streight of the sea, and distant from *Africa* 10000 Furlongs.

There are some other Isles, which being of no Note, we purposely omit, and proceed to

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

SO called because *Americus Vesputi* first discovered it, is usually (but properly) by Mariners called *West-India's*, thought to be known to Ancients, who knew there were *Antipodes* altho' the *Antipodes* were not known. This immense Country may be properly called *A New World*; and was most discovered by *Christopher Colon* or *Columbus* born at *Neruy* in *Genoa*; who considering the motion of the Sun, could not think that there must be another World whom the Sun imparted his Light at his departure from our Horizon. This World he hoped to discover, and opened his intent to the *Genoways* was rejected then he sent his Brother *Bartholomew Hen. VII. of England*, (but he being taken and imprisoned by Pyrates, which his Brother knowing nothing of before he was taken Liberty) to sollicite his Affair in *England* and return; *Columbus* thinking his proposition was rejected, made known his Desires to the Court of *Castile*, by whom after many Delays he was furnished with two Ships only, with which small assistance he sailed 60 Days on the Main Ocean, without discovering any Land, wherefore the Spaniards beginning to Mutiny, and desirous of return; the wary *Italian* observing the Clouds carried a clearer Colour, restrained

the time of their expectation to the end
 3 Days, at which end one of the Com-
 any descried Fire, which soon after they
 apparently discerned, An. 1492. This Re-
 on was an Island by the Inhabitants cal-
 d Hain, by *Columbus Hispaniola*. After-
 wards he discovered *Cuba*, and with much
 treasure and Content returned home, and
 after 2 other Navigations was buried at
 vil, the *Spaniards* proving ingrateful to
 his Memory.

America has East the *Main*, *Atlantick* or
Western Ocean. West the *Pacifick Ocean*
Mare del Zur. South where it ends
 a Cone, the *Magellanick* Streights. The
 northern Bounds are yet undiscovered.
 The known parts are scituated between the
 40th Deg. of N. and the 55th Deg. of S.
 being in length from *Hudson's* Streights
 to those of *Magellanica*, about 7000 m. and
 breadth from the W. parts of *Peru* to
 the E. parts of *Brasil*, about 3360 m.
 It is most plentifully stored with Spices
 and Fruits, and blest with such abundance
 of Gold, that in many Mines they found
 more Gold than Earth. It has abundance
 of other excellent and rich Commodities,
 and many Creatures of strange shapes and
 nature, which with the various sorts of
 plants, would be sufficient to fill up large Vo-
 lumes. Here is a famous Tree called the *Plan-
 ce Tree*, which conduceth much to Life,
 and having the Preheminence of all other,
 the *Spaniards*, and all Europeans who
 live in the *West-Indies*, and many thou-
 sand *Indian* Families having their whole sup-
 plyance from the Fruit, I think it not amiss
 to describe it. The Tree is about 3 Foot
 and

and a half round, and about 11 Foot high when it first springs up it comes with 2 Leaves, and by that time it is a Foot high two more arises in the inside of the stem and in a short time 2 more within the &c. by that time its a Month old, there is a small Body and 8 or 10 Leaves, some or 5 Foot high, the first Leaves are above 1 Foot long, and half a Foot broad which grow larger with the Tree. As young Leaves spring up in the inside, the old spread off and droop downward, at decay and rot off, but the young Leaves which still spring up out of the top make the Tree look always green. When the Tree is full grown, which will be in 15 Months, but if transplanted 15, the Leaves are 7 or 8 Foot long, and 1 Foot and a half broad, to the end they are smaller and with a round point. The Stem of each Leaf is as big as a Mans Arm, also round, and about 1 Foot long between each Leaf and the Body of the Tree, that part of the Stem coming from the Tree, (if you cut off the outside Leaf) seems to inclose half the Body with a thick Hide, and right against it is another answering it. The next pair in the inside grow opposite, as if one grows North and South, t'other grows East and West, and those still within them keep the same Order. When the Tree is full grown there springs out of the top a strong Stem shooting from the Heart of the Tree as big and as long as a Mans Arm, round which the Fruit grows in Clusters. It grows in a Cod about 6 Inches long, the Shell is Rind soft, is Yellow when ripe, and resembles a Hogs Padding, the inclosed

looks like your pure yellow Butter, of delicate Taste, melts in your Mouth like Marsh-maleet, hath no Seed, Kernel or Stone. When this Fruit is used for Bread, its roasted or boiled just before it is ripe, the Poor that have neither Fish nor Flesh, make Sauce with Cod-pepper, Salt and Lime-juice, which makes it very savoury, and sometimes eat a roasted and raw Plantaine together, which eats very pleasantly; sometimes the *English* mash 6 or 7 ripe Plantaines together, and boil them instead of a Bag-Pudding, calling it a *Buff Jacket*. This Fruit makes good Farts, and green Plantaines slic'd, dried in the Sun, and powdered in, make a sort of Flower, good to make Puddings. A ripe Plantaine slic'd and dried in the Sun, will keep a long while, and eats like Figs. The *Darien Indians* preserve them long by mashing them into a lump and drying them gently over a Fire. The *Moskito Indians* take a ripe Plantaine, roast it, put in a pint and half of Water, squeeze the Plantaine in pieces, and drink it all off together. But when they make Drink of them, they take 10 or 12, mash them in a Trough, put two Gallons of Water to 'em, which in two Hours ferments and froths like Wort, and in 4 Hours is fit to Drink, this they'll bottle to Drink, but 'twill not keep above 24 Hours, and after that being placed in the Sun it becomes very good Vinegar. The Trees bear some or other most part of the Year, but as soon as the Fruit is ripe, the Tree decays, which are not raised from seed, but from the Roots of the old Trees. They grow all over *America*, (in the pro-

per Climates) at *Guinea*, &c. and in the *East-Indies*. The *Spaniards* at their Towns, as *Havanna*, *Cartagena*, *Portobell*, &c. have Markets full of Plantaines, sold for half a Ryal or 3 Shillings a Dozen. Of the Body of this Tree is made Cloath, and the *Mindanaons* wear none else, but 'tis stubborn, when new, wears out soon, and feels slimy when wet. There is another sort of Plantaine in the Isle of *Mindanao*, (one of the *Phillipines*) which are full of black Seeds mixt quite through the Fruit, and are very binding.

The Religions and Languages here used are mostly the same with the *Europeans* who govern these parts, except the unconverted Natives, who are all Gentiles, yet have some dark notions of the Souls Immortality, and the Rewards and Punishments after this Life.

They have almost as many Tongues as Villages, but those of *Mexico* and *Cusco* are understood in almost all parts of *America*, so it will be of little use to speak of the Religions and Languages in each particular Country.

They are the Progeny of the *Tartars* as (besides their Vicinity) is by diverse Reasons proved by *Heylin*, and although they are in the same parallel with *Aethiopia*, *Numidia* and *Lybia*, yet are they little inclined to Blackness, so that the Vicinity of the Sun is not the efficient cause thereof.

America is under the Government of the *Europeans* and the Natives; the *Europeans* are *Spaniards* who possess the largest and richest Provinces; the *English* who have considerable parts in the *N. America*; *Portuguese*

tuguesc, Dutch, French, and Danes. The Natives have a great many small Governments, and oft maintain their Liberty as well in the known as the less discovered places.

The Chief Rivers, 1. *Rio de la Plata*, Silver River, or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World, being about 150 m. br. in the Mouth, and about 20000 m. long. 2. River of *Amazons*, Navigable almost 6000 m. and about 20 broad towards the Sea. 3. The great *Orenoque* or *Raliana*, (from Sir *Walter Rawleigh*) Navigable with Ships 1000 m. with Boats near 2000. 4. *Canada* or *St. Laurence*, a vast great River, as big almost as *Rio de la Plata*, and some other small Rivers.

The chief Mountains, the *Andes*, a vast ridge of Mountains crossing *S. America*, as *Taurus* or *Imaus* do *Asia*, and Mount *Atlas* do *Africk*. They are high, craggy and very Barren, full of ravenous Beasts and poysonous Serpents, which they say destroyed a whole Army of one *Peruvian* King in their passage that way.

The chief Lakes, 1. *Parime*, and 2. Fresh Water Sea.

America is divided into two great parts, viz. *North America* and *South America*, these are subdivided into 10 parts, which are, 1. *Canada*. 2. *New-England*. 3. *Florida*. 4. *New-Mexico*. 5. *New-Spain*, in *N. America*. 6. *Firm-Land*. 7. *Peru*. 8. *Brasile*. 9. *Paraguay*. And 10. *Chile*, to which is joyned *Magellanica*, in *S. America*. Besides these are the Isles.

North America.

CANADA.

IS a very large Country not well discovered, under which Name are comprehended most of the N. parts of *America*, reaching to the 63d Deg. of Lat. It lies on the N. or N. W. of *New-England*, and is of large extent, though the true Magnitude cannot be given with any probable Truth. It sometimes goes by the general Name of *New-France*.

The known parts were first discovered and are chiefly subject to the *French*, but are of no very great advantage to them. The *Salvages* are distributed into several Nations, under the Government of the *Sagumoses*, who are the eldest of their Families. The ch. T. of all *Quebeck*.

It is a cold Country, full of Wood, replenished with Stags, Conies, Fowl and Fish. Their ch. Commodities are Beaver Mouse Skins, Furs, Stock-fish, Whale Oil and a Shell-fish called *Esurgny*. Under this Name are comprehended 4 parts.

1. *New Brittain* or *Estotiland*, cont. the N. parts. It is divided into 1. *Estotiland*. And 2. *Terra de Laborador* or *Catharinis*. Never a Town to be found here.

2. *Canada*, S. of *New Brittain*, comprehends the Province of *Sanguenay*, and has 23 sorts of People, but never a Town.

3. *New France*, S. E. of *Canada*, lying long the River *Canada*, the Earth barren, People barbarous, 950 m. l. and 100 l. The ch. T. *Quebeck*, *Tadoussack* and *Brest*.

4. *New-Scotland* or *Accadie*, a sort of Peninsula, S. of *New France* and the River *Canada*. It includes the Province of *Norumbegue*, and is 440 m. l. and 320 br. ch. *Port Royal* and *Juguebet*.

The Air of good Temper, Soil Fruitful, and People (who all Paint their Faces) indifferently Civil, and much addicted to Hunting, therefore never give their Daughters to any, unless well skilled in that Game; also the Women very Chast, and love their Husbands entirely; they also dance much, and for more nimbleness sometimes stark naked.

The ch. River is that vast one of *Canada*. The principal Lake that of Fresh Water

NEW-ENGLAND.

Under the Name of *New-England*, Eachard comprehends all the English Dominions which lie together the Continent on the S. of *Canada*; situated between the 29th and the 31th deg. of Long. and between the 30th and 47th Min. and the 25th Min. of Lat. being in length from the N. part of *New-England*, to the S. parts of *Carolina*, about 1140 m. and the breadth in the narrowest place about 360 m. These parts are sometimes called by the general Name *Virginia*, and were first discovered by the English under the Conduct of the *Countess of Arundell*, Anno 1497, and in 1584, Mr. *Walter Raleigh* and Mr. *Arthur Barlowe* were the first who took Possession of it for Q. Elizabeth. The next Year Sir *Richard Greenville* conveyed an English Colony

lony thither under the Government of Mr. *Ralph Lane*, who continued there till the next Year, and then returned with Sir *Francis Drake* into *England*, who is by some accounted the first Discoverer thereof. It is now possessed by the *English*, and ruled by many inferior Governours under the protection of our Kings. The Natives likewise in several place have divers Lords which they call by the Name of *Werouns*. The chief Town of the whole is *Boston*.

According to Mr. *Eachard* it comprehends 7 Provinces, which are.

1. *New England*, properly so called, a Sea Province, the most N. of these Dominions, bordering on *New Scotland* and the River *Canada*, 370 m. l. and 270 br. The Air is clear, healthful and temperate, agreeing with our Constitutions, the Soil rich and fertile, and produces many good Commodities, as Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Deal-boards and Timber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Bevers, Silks, Furs, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Rosin, Flax, Linnen, Amber, Turpentine, Copper, Maize, where with they drive a considerable Trade to *Barbado's*, and other *English* Plantations in *America*, supplying them with Flower, Brick, Salt, Flesh and Fish, and in return bring Sugars and other Goods. To *England* they Trade for Stuffs, Silks, Cloath, Iron, Brass and other Utensils for their Houses. The Weights and Measures are the same with *England*. The *English* possess many potent Colonies, being very numerous and powerful, and are governed by Laws of their own making, having several Courts of Judicature, where they meet once

Month, so they be not repugnant to the Laws of England, every Town sends two Burgesses to their Great and Solemn General Court. The Government both Ecclesiastical and Civil is in the Hands of the Independants or Presbyterians. The Military part of their Government is by one Major General and three Serjeant Majors, to whom belong the 4 Counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk. They have several fine Towns, most of them having the Names of some Towns in Old-England, the chief Boston, London and Warwick.

2. *New York*, formerly named *New-Netherland*, a Sea Province, S. W. of *New-England*, 270 m. l. and 130 br. being that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* once possessed, it was first discovered by Mr. *Hudson*, and sold presently by him to the *Dutch* without Authority from his Sovereign the K. of *England* in 1608. The *Hollanders* in 1614 began to Plant there, and called it *New-Netherlands*; but Sir *Samuel Argall*, Governour of *Virginia*, roated them, after which they got leave of *James* to put in there for fresh Water in their Passage to *Brafile*, and did not offer to Plant till a good while after the *English* were settled in the Country. In 1664, his late Majesty K. *Charles II.* sent over 4 Commissioners to reduce the Colonies into bounds, that had encroached before upon each other, who marching with 100 Red-Coats to *Manbates*, took from the *Dutch* their chief Town, then called *New-Amsterdam*, now *New-York*. and Aug. 9. turn'd out their Governour with a

Silver Leg, and all the rest but those who acknowledged subjection to the K. of England, suffering them to enjoy their Houses and Estates as before. Thirteen Days after Sir Robert Carr took the Fort and Town of *Aurania*, now called *Albany*, and twelve Days after that the Town and Port of *Arosapha*, then *De la ware* Castle, man'd with Dutch and Swedes, so that now the English are Masters of these three Towns. This Country hath the richest Soil of any in New-England, it being reported that one Bushel of European Wheat hath yielded 100 in a Year. The ch. T. are *New-Haven* and *Milford*. To this belongs 2 Islands, viz. 1. *Long-Island*, running Eastward above 100 m. in some places 8, 12 and 14 m. broad. Inhabited from one end to the other, having an excellent Soil for all English Grain, Fruits, Trees, Herbs, Flowers which make it mighty pleasant to behold in May. The Rivers Navigable, swift, and well stored with Fish, the ch. T. *Ashford*. And 2. *Manhattens*, at the Mouth of the great River *Mohegan*, the ch. T. *New-York* so well seated and fortified at the entrance of the River, as to command any Ship which passes that way by a Fort, called *James-Fort*. The Town is large built with Dutch Brick, *alla Moderna*, consisting of above 500 fair Houses, the meanest not valued at less than 100 l. to the Landward it is encompassed with a thick Wall. It hath a Mayor, Aldermen, a Sheriff, and Justices of Peace for their Magistrates. The Inhabitants most English and Dutch, and have a considerable Trade with the Indians for Beaver, Otter, Raccoon, Skins, with other

rich Furs ; likewise for Bear, Deer, and Elk Skins, and are supplied with Venison and Fowl in the Winter, and Fish in the Summer, by the *Indians*, at an easie Price.

Hudson's River runs by *New-York*, Northward into the Country, toward the Head of which is seated new *Albany*, a place of great Trade with the *Indians*, between which and *New-York* being above 100 m. distant, is as good Corn-Land as the World affords. It was reduced to his Majesties Obedience by Collonel *Nichols*, and a League of Friendship concluded between the Inhabitants and the *Indians*, by whom they have never been since disturbed, but every Man hath fate under his own Vine, and peaceably reaped and enjoyed the Fruits of his own Labours.

3. *New-Jersey*, S. of *New-York*, is part of the Province of *New-Albion*, 200 m. l. and 60 broad, and is divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. *East*, and 2. *West-Jersey*. *East-Jersey* lies between 39 and 41 Deg. of N. Lat. being about 12 Deg. more to the S. than the City of *London*; it is bounded on the S. E. by the *Main Sea*, East by that vast Navigable Stream called *Hudson's River*, West by a Line of Division which separates it from *West-Jersey*, and North upon the *Main Land*, and extends its self in length on the *Sea Coasts*, and along *Hudson's River* 100 *English m.* and upwards. The ch. T. of *East-New-Jersey*, *Elizabeth Town*; and of *West-New-Jersey*, *Elisburgh*. The Proprietors of this Province, Anno 1682, Published an Account of the Situation, Conveniencies and Product thereof, for Incouragement of such who had an

Inclination to settle there which you may read in *Burton's Description of America* Fo. 99.

The Constitutions of this Countrey were made in the time of *John Lord Berkley* and *Sir George Carteret* the late Proprietors thereof, in which such provision hath been made for Liberty in matter of Religion and Property in their Estates, that under the Forms thereof, that Country hath been considerably encreased.

4. *Pensilvania*, lies W. of *New-Jersey*. The Province is pleasant and plentiful in all things, the Inhabitants very Rational and Understanding, Grease themselves with Bears Fat clarified, which makes them of a black Complexion. Their Houses like our *English* Barns, but no higher than a Man.

By Letters Patent Dated 4. *Martii* 1680. King *Charles II.* in consideration of the faithful Service of *Sir William Penne*, Deceased, did Grant unto *William Penne*, Esq; Son and Heir of the said *Sir William Penne*, all this Tract of Land called *Pensilvania*, as the same was bounded on the East by *De la ware* River, from 12 m. distance of *New-Castle* Town unto the 43^d Deg. of N. Lat. with other Bounds and Limits therein mentioned, and all Powers, Preheminence and Jurisdictions necessary for the Government of the said Province. And by other Letters Patent Dated 2. *Aprilis* 1681. Did Publish and Declare his Will and Pleasure, that all Persons settled or inhabiting within the Limits of the said Province should yield all due Obedience to the said *William Penne*, his Heirs and Assignes as absolute

or, the Proprietor and Governour thereof,
 as also the Deputy or Deputies, Agents or
 Lieutenants Commissioned by him or them.
 Whereupon *William Penne* taking upon him
 the Government, in a Letter from *Phila-*
delphia the then intended (and now) chief
 City, Dat. 16. Aug. 1683. giveth a full De-
 scription of the Province, and the Soil,
 Air, Seasons and Produce thereof. The
 planted part (and as much as is known)
 of the Province, is divided into 6 Coun-
 ties, viz. *Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester,*
New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, cont. then
 about 4000 Souls. Two Assemblies had
 been held with such Concord and
 dispatch, that in 3 Weeks time at least
 10 Laws were past. And for the well Go-
 vernment of the Counties, Courts of Ju-
 stice are established in every County, with
 proper Officers, as Justices, Sheriffs, Clerks,
 Constables, &c. which Courts are held e-
 very two Months. But to prevent Law
 suits, there are three Peace-makers, chose
 by each County Court, in the Nature of
 common Arbitrators, to hear and end Dis-
 pences betwixt Man and Man. And
 Spring and Fall there is an Orphans Court
 in each County, to inspect and regulate the
 Affairs of Widows and Orphans.
 6. *Maryland*, S. of *Pensilvania*, 180 m. L.
 and 120 br. situated between 37 and 40
 deg. of N. Lat. and was discovered at the
 same time with *Virginia*, into which and
 the Country *Cheasapeak* Bay, is the passage
 for all Ships running through the midt of
Maryland, and found to be Navigable 200
 miles into the Land, having a Confluence of
 several considerable Rivers into it.

The Climate is very agreeable to the *English* Constitution, especially since the clearing of the Ground from the Trees and Woods, which formerly caused much Unhealthiness, neither is the heat extreme in Summer, being much qualified by the cool Winds from the Sea, and refreshing Showers, and the Winter so moderate as doth no way incommode the Inhabitants.

The Country is generally plain and even, the Soil Rich and Fertile, naturally producing all such Commodities as are found in *New-England*, as to Fish, Fruits, Plants and Roots. &c. The chief Trade of the *English* there is Tobacco, which is not inconsiderable, since an 100 Sail of Ships have in one Year traded thither from *England*, and the neighbouring *English* Plantations. It is divided into 10 Counties, viz. *St. Maries*, *Charles*, *Calvert*, *Anne Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Somerset*, *Dorchester*, *Talbot*, *Cecil* and *Kent*, in each of which Court is held every two Months for little matters, with Appeal to the Provincial Court at *St. Maries*, which is the principal Town seated on *St. Georges River*. The other ch. T. are *Baltimore*, *Oxford* and *Arundel*.

This Province was granted by Patent to the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore* and to his Heirs and Assignes, with many Civil and Military Prerogatives and Jurisdiction, as conferring Honours, Coynage Money, &c. paying Yearly to the K. of *England* and their Successors, two Indian Arrows at *Windsor Castle* on *Easter Tuesday*. The Lord *Baltimore* resideth at *Mattapan* ny, 8 m. distant from *St. Maries*, where

, or,

VIRGINIA.

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to the bath a pleasant Seat, though the General Assemblies and Provincial Courts are kept at *St. Maries*; and for encouraging People to settle here, his Lordship, by Advice of the General Assembly, hath long since established a Model of excellent Laws for the ease and security of the Inhabitants, with Tolleration of Religion to all that profess Faith in Christ, which hath been a principal Motive to many to settle here. Now the Governing part is taken from him, and he only remains Proprietor thereof.

6. *Virginia*, S. of *Maryland*, 360 m. l. and 240 br. Discovered with others by *Sebastian Cabot* 1497, after was visited by *Sir Francis Drake*, and by *Sir Walter Raleigh* called *Virginia*, in Honour of his Mistress *Q. Elizabeth*.

In 1603, some Persons at *Bristol*, by leave from *Sir Walt. Raleigh* who had the Propriety thereof, made a Voyage thither, who discovered *Whitsons Bay* in 41 Deg. and afterwards in 1607 *Sir John Popham* and others, settled a Plantation at the Mouth of the River *Sagahador*, the Capt. *James Davis* choosing a small Place, almost an Island, to set down in, where having heard a Sermon, Read their Patent and Laws, and built a Fort, they sailed further, discovering a River, the Head whereof they called *Fort St. George*, Capt. *George Popham* being President.

The People paint their Bodies with the Pictures of Serpents and other ugly Beasts, and Worship all things may hurt them, as Lightning, Thunder, Fire, Water, &c.

The

The Country is well watred with many great and swift Rivers, that lose themselves in the Gulf or Bay of *Chesapeake*, which gives entrance into this Country as well as *Maryland*. The Rivers of most Account are *James River*, Navigable 150 m. *Tork River*, large and Navigable above 60 m. and *Rapahanock* Navigable above 120 m. Adjoyning to these Rivers are the *English* settled for the conveniency of Shipping, having several Towns, the chief whereof is *James T.* commodiously seated on *James River*, where are kept the Courts of Judicature, and all publick Offices which concern the Country. 2. *Elizabeth Town*. 3. *Henry*. 4. *Wicomoco*. And 5. *Dales-Gift*. The Governour is sent over by his Majesty of *England*, and the Country Governed by Laws agreeable to *England*, for the better observing whereof, those parts possessed by the *English* are divided into 19 Counties, viz. *Northampton*, *Norfolk*, *Nausmond*, *Isle of Wight*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Henrico*, *James*, *Tork*, *Charles*, *Kent*, *Gloucester*, *Middlesex*, *Lancashire*, *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Rapahanock*, *Cawluck* and *Hartford*, in each of which is held petty Courts every Month, from which there may be Appeals to the Quarter Court at *James Town*. They have great store of Wild Beasts, as Lyons, Bears, Leopards, Tygers, Wolves, and Dogs like Wolves but bark not, Buffello's, Elks, whose Flesh is as good as Beef. Likewise Deer, Hares, Bevers, Ottors, Foxes, Martins, Poulcats, Weasels, Musk-Rats, Flying Squirrels, &c. And for Tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Horses in great plenty.

plenty. They've a Bird called the *Mock-bird*, imitating the Notes of all other birds, and have Turkeys some so large as to weigh 48 Pounds.

7. *Principality of Carolina*, S. of *Virginia*, being that part of *Florida* was called *Florida Francois*, 460 m. l. and 300 br. It was so called from the late K. *Charles II.* and is a Colony not long since established by the *English*, on the E. it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and hath *West Mare* *Pacificum* or *South Sea*, and is scituate between 29 and 36 Deg. of N. Lat. It contained the most pleasant and fertile part of *Florida*, so much commended by the *Spanish* Authors. Of which a more ample account cannot be given than has been done already by an *Englishman* who lived and was concerned in the Settlement thereof, which was delivered thus. *Carolina*, An. 1663. was Granted by Letters Patent of late Gracious Majesty K. *Charles II.* Propriety unto the Right Honourable *Edward E. of Clarendon*, *George Duke of Beamarle*, &c. by which Letters Patents the Laws of *England* are to be in force in *Carolina*. But the Lords Proprietors have power with the consent of the Inhabitants to make By-Laws for the better Government of the said Province, so that no Money can be raised, or Law made without consent of the Inhabitants or their Representatives. They have also power to appoint and impower Governours and other Magistrates, to grant Liberty of Conscience, and make Constitutions, &c. With many other great Priviledges, as by the Letters Patents will more largely appear.

pear. And the said Lords Proprietors have there settled a Constitution of Governments, whereby is granted Liberty of Conscience, and wherein all possible care is taken for the equal Administration of Justice, and for the lasting security of the Inhabitants both in their Persons and Estates.

By the care of the Lords Proprietors and at their great Charge, two Colonies have been settled in this Province, the one at *Albemarle* in the most Northern part, the other at *Ashby River*, which is in the Lat. of 32 Deg. odd Minutes.

It is a mighty plentiful Country in all things, hath Woods of excellent Trees, those Woods abounding in all sorts of Game for Hunting, as Deer, Hares, Conies, &c. and the Air is incomparably healthful. It hath many large and Navigable Rivers, well stored with Fish and Oysters, in which are often found Pearls.

The chief Rivers of *New-England* are, 1. *Hudson's River*. 2. *De la ware*. 3. *Saquahanagh*. And 4. *Albemarle*.

Chief Mountains, the *Apelackian Hills*.

FLORIDA.

A Large Country lying S. W. of *New-England*, and N. of the Gulf of *Mexico*, situated according to the best Maps between the 26th and 30th Min. and the 24th and 40th Min. of Longitude and between the 25th and 40th Min. of Latitude so that according to this extent it is in length from E. to W. about 1200 m. and in breadth from N. to S. about 600 m. It was first discovered by the *English* under

the Conduct of *Sebastian Cabot* in the Year 1497, but afterwards more fully by the Spaniards, An. 1527. but is still very imperfectly discovered, the more known parts are chiefly under the Spaniards, and some under the French, but are now driven out. The Inland parts are possessed by Savages, under the Government and Jurisdiction of *Divers Parousies* or *Caciques*, who are their Lords.

The Air is exceeding temperate, the Soil very Rich and Fertile, and is extraordinary well stored with Venison and Fowl, and hath all sorts of excellent Fruits in several places rich Furs, and an immense quantity of Pearls, and divers considerable Mines of Gold and Silver. The Men naturally love War and Revenge, wherefore they are continually in War with one or other. Here are great store of *Hermaphrodites*, who are used as Beasts to carry and do all Drudgery.

Here are many Provinces, (of which we have the Names of 43) but little known to us. The ch. T. in the Midland *Coca*, and the ch. T. in the Peninsula called *Tegeste*, are *St. Augustines*, *St. Mathea*, and *Vitacuebo*.

The chief Rivers, 1. *Chuca*, &c. 2. *Fely*.

The chief Mountains, those called *Ap*.

NEW-MEXICO.

Under this Name are comprehended all those Provinces and Countries which lie on the N. W. parts of *America*, and on the W. of *Florida*, having a very large Extent, but the true Magnitude or Scituation cannot be given. The parts are often called by the general Name of *New-Granada*.

These parts are very little known to us, those that are, are chiefly subject to the *Spaniards*, discovered by them by the means of Fryer *Marco de Niza* in the Year 1540, but of no Account; being poor and barren, have few Commodities besides Cattle and such like. The Natives have their Governours called *Caciques*.

Here are a great many sorts of People different in their Language, Customs and Manners. The Provinces are many, the chief of which are, 1. *New-Mexico*. 2. *New-Granada*. 3. *Cibola*. 4. *Quivira*. 5. *Marata*. 6. *Anjan*. Of these there is much uncertainty, *Quivira* is full of Herbage, enjoyeth a temperate Air, the People *Cannibals*, and more desirous of Glass than Gold. The ch. Riches their Kine, of which the Hides yields them Houses, or Coverings of them; their Bones, Bodkins; their Hair, Thread; their Sinews, Ropes; their Horns, Maws and Bladders, Vessels; their Dung, Fire; their Calve Skins, Buckgets; their Blood, Drink; and their Flesh, Meat.

The ch. T. of all *New-Mexico* is, St. *Francisco* or *N. W. Mexico*. The Island *California* comes

NEW-SPAIN.

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So in this Account, of which see in the
lands of *America*.

Chief Rivers, i. the *North River*. And
Tecon.

NEW-SPAIN.

N the largest Extent lies S. E. of *New Mexico*, and S. of *Florida*, washed on
two sides with the Sea, scituated be-
ween the 25th and 29th Deg. of Long.
and between the 7th and 20th Min. and
the 29th and 40th Min. of Lat. being in
length from the N. W. parts of *Cinalao* to
the S. E. parts of *Veraguay*, about 2460 m.
breadth from *Cape Corientes* in *Kalisca*,
the Mouth of the River *Palmas* in *Pa-*
co, about 760 m. in some places but 150,
and in others but 80 m. wide. It is called
by the *Indians* and some others *Mexico*,
giving the Name of *Mexicana* to *North*
America. As much as we can know of it,
as that for several Ages, it was mostly
subject to its own Kings, called then the
Kings of *Mexico*, being then a Noble and
flourishing Monarchy. In the Year 1521,
was Conquered by the *Spaniards* under
the Conduct of *Fernando Cortez*, and hath
ever since remained subject to them, and
Governed by a Vice-Roy, who has se-
veral other parts under his Dominions. It
the most condesirable Country they have
in these parts.

The ch. Town and Vice-Roy's Seat is
Mexico, Besieged, Taken and was Burnt by
Cortez, who was but a private Adventu-
er, and of obscure Birth, born in *Espe-*
radiera in *Old-Spain*, who by his Industry
and Fortune raised an Army of 900 Foot,

80 Horse, and 10000 *Tlascalians*, who were at Enmity with the K. of *Mexico*, and having 17 pieces of Cannon, Conquered this Kingdom, and brought it wholly under subjection to the Spaniard, making the King come with Gold Presents to him, which inflamed him to pass onwards to the Golden Mines, of which here is great abundance with Silver and other Minerals.

The other chief Commodities, besides all sorts of Grains and Fruits, are Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochenel, Scarlet Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, with many Medicinal Drugs. Here is an excellent Tree called *Mettel*, which is Planted and Dressed like our Vines, it hath 40 kind of Leaves, which when tender, they make of them Conserves, Paper, Flax, Mantles, Mats, Shoes, Girdles and Cordage. Of the Leaves grow Prickles so strong and sharp they use them as Saws. From the Root comes a Juice like Syrrup, which seeth it becomes Honey, purify it becomes Sugar, also Wine and Vinegar may be made of it. The Rind roasted healeth Hurt and Sores. From the top Boughs issues Gum, which is an excellent Antidote against Poyson.

It aboundeth with Golden Sanded Rivers, in which are many Crocodiles, which the People eat, and glorieth in the Mountain *Propechamtocke*, of the same Nature with *Aetna* and *Vesuvius*. It was very populous before the Arrival of the Spaniards, who in 17 Years slew and Murdred 2000000 of them.

It is divided into 3 great parts, called Audiencias, viz. 1. *Guadalajara*. 2. *New-Spain*. And 3. *Guatemala*. These are subdivided into 22 Provinces, which are

I. *Cinalao la Cinaloa*, a Sea Prov. the N. W. in this Country, bordering on *New-Mexico*, and includes the Prov. of *Oaxaca*, 340 m. l. and 180 br. ch. T. St. *Thomas*.

II. *Culiacan le Culiacan*, S. E. of *Cinalao*, 30 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. *Culiacan* and *San Michael*, in this Province lies another called *Tamochala*.

III. *New-Biscay la Nueva Vizcaya*, E. of *Culiacan*, including also the Prov. of *Toxtla*, 30 m. l. and 200 br. ch. T. St. *Barbara* and St. *Johns*.

IV. *Zacaticas los Zacaticas*, on the S. of *New-Biscay*, 360 m. l. and 150 br. ch. T. *Zacaticas* and St. *Martins*. Here is the Prov. of *Uxitipa*, ch. T. St. *Lewis*.

V. *Chiametlan or Acaponetia*, S. W. of *Zacaticas*, and S. E. of *Culiacan*, 210 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. are *Aguacera* and St. *Basilian*.

VI. *Guadalajara or Guadalaxara*, S. E. of *Chiametlan*, and S. of *Zacaticas*, a little distant adjoining to the Sea, 260 m. and 160 br. ch. T. *Guadalajara* and *Zaporaco*. This includes the Prov. of *Centiquipague*.

VII. *Xalisco le Xalisco*, S. W. of *Guadalajara*, 180 m. l. and 175 br. it includes the Prov. of *Tepicque*, ch. T. *Xalisco* and *Compostela*. These Seven Provinces make up the Audience of *Guadalajara* or the Kingdom of *New-Gallicia*.

VIII. Bishoprick of *Mechoacan el Mechoacan*, E. of *Xalisco* and *Guadalajara*,

420 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. are *Mechacan* and *Colima*.

IX. *Panuco* or *Guaſtecan*, N. E. of *Mchoachan*, 300 m. l. and 220 br. including the Prov. of *Ajotuxetlan*, *Guaſtecan* and *Xilotepeque*, ch. T. *Panuco* and *St. Jago los Fallos*.

X. Arthbifhop of *Mexico Incol*. *Themiaſtania*, S. of *Panuco*, 330 m. l. and 200 br. cont. the Prov. of *Mextitlan*, *Lateotlan*, *Matalzingo*, *Cultepeque*, *Tuxcoco*, *Chalo*, *Scchimilcho*, *Ilaluc*, *Coyxca*, and *Acapulco*. The ch. Cities, 1. *Mexico*, Seat of the Spaniſh Vice-Roy, and is ſituated on Lake and Iſlands like *Venice*, every where interlaced with pleaſant Currents of Freſh and Salt Water. The Plain wherein the Town ſtandeth is ſaid to be 70 Leagues in Compaſs, environed with high Hills continually covered with Snow. The Lake on whoſe Bank it ſtandeth, is 50 m. in Compaſs, long whoſe Banks ſtands pleaſant Towns and on which are 50000 Wherries continually plying. Here is a Printing-Houſe, a University and a Mint; and it is a proverb that at *Mexico* are four fair things, *viz.* the Women, the Apparel, the Horſes and the Streets. The next ch. T. is *Acapulco*.

Nigh to the City is the Gulf of *Mexico* whole Current is ſo ſwift and heady, that Ships cannot paſs directly to and fro, but are compelled to bear much N. or S. it is very tempeſtuous, and hath only two ſafe Ports, *Havanna* and *St. John Lua*.

Their Kings are Elective, and must be
 active, Lusty, and fit for War; it being
 lawful to kill their Kings it reputed
 towards.

XI. Bish. of *Tlascalla* or *Los Angeles*, E.
 of *Mexico*, washed on two sides with Sea,
 300 m. l. and 290 br. It includes the Prov.
 of *Tabasco*, ch. T. are *Los Angeles* and *Haf-*
la.

XII. *Guaxapa*, or the Bish. of *Antequera*,
 E. of *Tlascalla*, washed on two sides with
 Sea, 380 m. l. and 150 br. cont. the Prov.
 of *Mistica*, *Tutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, Vale of
Guaxapa, *Guaza-coalca*, *Guexrataxata* and
Guaxapa, ch. T. are *Antequera* and *Aqua-*
co.

XIII. *Tabasco*, E. of *Guaxapa*, by some
 comprehended in *Jucutan*, 260 m. l. and
 100 br. ch. T. is *Port-Royal*, an English
 colony.

XIV. *Jucutan* or *Tucutan*, a Peninsula,
 E. of *Tabasco*, 420 m. l. and 180 br.
 contains the Prov. of *Chuaca*, *Tzues*,
Comas and *Cbetumal*, ch. T. are *Madrid*
Valladolid. When first the Spaniards
 lived here, they asked the Name of the
 place, the Savages not understanding, reply-
 ed *Jucutan*, (which in the American
 tongue is What say you) whereupon the
 Spaniards ever after called it *Jucutan*.
 The Country is fresh and plentiful, espe-
 cially about *Cbetumal*.

XV. Bish. of *Chiapa la Chiapa*, S. of *Ta-*
asco, 240 m. l. and 100 br. cont. the Prov.
 of *Chiapa*, *Zoldales*, *Zegues* and *Quelenes*,
 ch. T. are *Chiapa* and *St. Bartholemew*.

XVI. Come-

420 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. are *Mechacan* and *Colima*.

IX. *Panuco* or *Guaſtecan*, N. E. of *Mchoachan*, 300 m. l. and 220 br. including the Prov. of *Ajotuxetlan*, *Guaſtecan* and *Xilotepeque*, ch. T. *Panuco* and *St. Jago de los Fallos*.

X. Arthbiſhop of *Mexico Incol*. *Themiſtania*, S. of *Panuco*, 330 m. l. and 200 br. cont. the Prov. of *Mextitlan*, *Lateotlapala*, *Matalzingo*, *Cultepeque*, *Tuzcoco*, *Chalo*, *Schimilcho*, *Ilaluc*, *Coyxca*, and *Acapulco*. The ch. Cities, 1. *Mexico*, Seat of the Spaniſh Vice-Roy, and is ſituated on Lake and Iſlands like *Venice*, every where interlaced with pleaſant Currents of Freſh and Salt Water. The Plain wherein the Town ſtandeth is ſaid to be 70 Leagues in Compaſs, environed with high Hills continually covered with Snow. The Lake on whole Bank it ſtandeth, is 50 m. in Compaſs, and long whole Banks ſtands pleaſant Towns and on which are 50000 Wherries continually plying. Here is a Printing-Houſe, a Univerſity and a Mint; and it is a Byword that at *Mexico* are four fair things, *viz.* the Women, the Apparel, the Horſes and the Streets. The next ch. T. is *Acapulco*.

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30 m. l. and 290 br. It includes the Prov.
Tapasco, ch. T. are *Los Angeles* and *Haf-*
cala.

XII. *Guaxapa*, or the Bish. of *Antequera*,
E. of *Tlascalla*, washed on two sides with
Sea, 380 m. l. and 150 br. cont. the Prov.
Mistica, *Tutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, Vale of
Guaxaca, *Guaxa-coalca*, *Guexrataxata* and
Texepa, ch. T. are *Antequera* and *Aqua-*
calco.

XIII. *Tabasco*, E. of *Guaxapa*, by some
comprehended in *Jucutan*, 260 m. l. and
100 br. ch. T. is *Port-Royal*, an English
colony.

XIV. *Jucutan* or *Tucutan*, a Peninsula,
E. of *Tabasco*, 420 m. l. and 180 br.
contains the Prov. of *Chuaca*, *Tzues*,
Comas and *Cbetumal*, ch. T. are *Madrid*
and *Valladolid*. When first the Spaniards
arrived here, they asked the Name of the
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ed *Jucutan*, (which in the American
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Spaniards ever after called it *Jucutan*.
This Country is fresh and plentiful, espe-
cially about *Cbetumal*.

XV. Bish. of *Chiapa la Chiapa*, S. of *Ta-*
asco, 240 m. l. and 100 br. cont. the Prov.
Chiapa, *Zoldales*, *Zegues* and *Quelenes*,
ch. T. are *Chiapa* and *St. Bartholemew*.

XVI. *Come-*

XVI. *Coemucusco*, *Socenusco* or *Guevetlan*. S. W. of *Chiapa*, oft comprehended *Guatemala*, 200 m. l. and 90 br. ch. T. *Guevetland*.

XVII. *Futimalla*, S. E. of *Coemucusco*, 40 m. l. and 100 br. cont. the Prov. of *Yucos*, *Contales*, *Sucbitepee*, *Chilulteca*, St. *Salvador*, and St. *Miguel*, ch. T. are St. *Juan de Guatemala*, and St. *Salvador*.

XVIII. *Vera-Pax*, or the Country of *True Peace*, N. or N. W. of *Guatemala*, and E. of *Chiapa*, 220 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. is *Vera Pax*.

XIX. *Honduras* or *la Tierra de Hibueras*, E. of *Vera-Pax*, and N. E. of *Guatemala*, 550 m. l. and 210 br. ch. T. are *New-Veracruz*, *Adolid* and *Truxilla*.

XX. *Nicaragua*, or *New-Leon*, S. of *Honduras*, 440 m. l. and 220 br. cont. the Ter. of *Nequecheri*, *Mabyth*, *Deria*, *Masaya*, *Mandigua*, *Cacaboque*, *Cebeaco*, *Micos* and *Madra*, ch. T. are *Leon*, *Granada* and *Segovia*. The Country is so pleasant to the Eye, and abounding in all things necessary, that the Spaniards call it *Montezuma's Paradise*. It is very plentiful in *Parrats*, and hath a Lake 300 m. in compass, which having no intercourse with the Ocean, doth yet Ebb and Flow continually.

XXI. *Costa Rica*, or the Rich Coast, E. of *Nicaragua*, oft reckoned a part of it, washed on two sides with the Ocean, 300 m. l. and 200 br. It cont. the Prov. of *Chamer* and *Nicoya*, ch. T. are *Cartago* and St. *Nicoya*.

TERRA-FIRMA. 409

XXII. D. of *Veragua*, almost on the E. of *Costa-Rica*, washed with the Ocean on two sides, and bordering on *South-America*, 80 m. l. and 95 br. ch. T. are *Conception* and *St. Fe*. These eight last named Provinces make up the Audience of *Guatemala*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Panuco*. 2. *Esquit* and 3. *Los Tones*. And 4. *Tare*.

Chief Mountain *Portapeck*, a burning Mountain in *Flascalla*.

Chief Lakes, 1. *Nicaragua*. And 2. *Mexico*.

Canada, *New-England*, *Florida*, *New-Mexico* and *New-Spain*, make up that part which is called *Mexicana* or *North-America*. Those that follow are in

South-America.

TERRA-FIRMA.

Under this Name are comprehended all the N. parts of *South-America*, lying on the S. E. of *New-Spain*, and situated between the 293d Deg. and the 328th and 25th Min. of Long. and between the 10th and 40th Min. of N. and 2--- Deg. and 40th Min. of S. Lat. extending in length from the borders of *New-Spain* in *Panama* to the Mouth of the River of *Amazons* about 2160 m. and in breadth from N. to S. about 700 m. It makes up the two Countries of *Castello del Oro* or the *Golden Castile*, and *Guiana*.

Some of these parts were first discovered by *Columbus* himself, afterwards a great part of it brought under the power of *New-Spain*, and now mostly under the Vice-Roy *Mexico*, having the two Parliaments of

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Panama and *New-Granada*. The French and Portuguese have also some few places, the Natives maintain their Freedom in a great many places, and are commonly Governed by the eldest of their Families.

It is a rich and fruitful Country, producing much Venison, Fish and Fowl, the Air, tho' hot, is yet wholesome.

The chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, and other Metals, Balsam, Rosin, Gums, long Pepper, Emeralds, Saphires, Jasper, Castorins, and such like. It is divided into eleven Provinces, which are

I. Government of *Panama* or *Firm Land* the most N. W. of all, 280 m. l. and 10 br. divided into 1. *Panama*, ch. T. *Panama* and *Ponte-Bello*, and 2. *Darien*, ch. T. *Darien*.

II. Government of *Cartagena* or *Cartagena Nueva*, E. of *Panama*, 330 m. l. and 215 br. including the Country of *Uraba*, ch. T. are *Cartagena*, St. *Sebastian*, and St. *Mary*. The Arrival of the Armada from old Spain every 3 Years to *Cartagena* and the *W. I. Indies* is thus set down by Mr. *Dampier*. It first comes to *Cartagena*, from whence an Express is sent over Land to *Lima* through the Southern Continent, and another by Sea to *Porto Bello* with the Packets of Letters, one for the Vice-Roy of *Lima*, the other for the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*; that which goes to *Mexico*, at its arrival at *Porto Bello*, is believed to be sent by Sea to *La Vera Cruz*, and that for *Lima* is sent to *Panama* by Land and from thence to *Lima* by Sea. The Armada after an appointed stay of about 60 Days goes to *Porto Bello*, where it lies 30 Days and

(being a sickly place) (except several Merchants by great Importunity persuaded the Admiral to stay a Week longer, who are else left behind) therefore the Vice-Roy of *Lima* on the notice from *Cartagena*, immediately sends the Kings Treasure to *Panama*, where it lies ready to be sent to *Porto Bello* upon Mules, they send early to *Lima*, that the Armada may not stay at *Porto Bello*, for that it requires some time for the *Lima* Fleet to unlade, because the Ships ride not at *Panama* but *Veraguas*, which are three small Isles two leagues from thence. The Kings Treasure said to amount commonly to 24000000 pieces of Eight, besides abundance of Merchants Money. When the Armada departs from *Porto Bello*, it returns again to *Cartagena*, by which time all the Kings Revenue which comes out of the Country is ready there; here also meets 'em a great Ship called the *Patache*, one of the Spanish Galeons, which before the first arrival at *Cartagena*, goes from the rest of the Armada, on purpose to gather the Tribute of the Coast, touching at the *Margarita's*, *Punta de Guaira*, *Maracaybo*, *Rio de la Hacha*, *Sante Mariba*, and those places in her way, thence to *Cartagena*, and taking in the Kings Treasure at all these places. After she set stay at *Cartagena* the Armada goes to the *Havanna* in the Isle of *Cuba*, to meet there the Flota, which is a small number of Ships that go to *Vera Cruz*, and there takes in the Effects of the City and Country of *Mexico*, and what is brought thither in the Ship which comes there every Year from the *Phillipine* Islands,

Islands, and having joyned the rest at the *Havanna*, the whole Armada sets Sail for Spain, through the Gulf of *Florida*.

III. Government of *Popayan*, S. of *Cartagena*, comprehended sometimes under *New-Granada*, 420 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. are *St. Fe de Antiochia* and *Caramanta*. Here is the Prov. of *Arma*, ch. T. *Arma*.

IV. New Kingdom of *Granada*, E. of *Popayan*, and together with it make up the Audience of *Granada*, 420 m. l. and 380 br. ch. T. *St. Fe de Bagota* and *St. Miguel*. This Country is very strong, being situate amongst Stony Rocks, where are very narrow Passages, yet hath many pleasant Valleys, which yield much Fruit.

V. Government of *St. Martha* or *Sandía Marta*, N. of *New-Granada* and E. of *Cartagena*, 330 m. l. and 320 br. It cont. the Prov. of *Buricatu*, ch. T. *St. Martha*, and *Ciudad de los Reyes*.

VI. Government of *Rio de la Hacha* or the River of *Torches*, E. of *St. Martha*, 220 m. l. and 170 br. ch. T. are *Rio de la Hacha* and *Rancheria*.

VII. Government of *Venezuela*, E. of *Rio de la Hacha*, oft counted a part of *Paria*, 440 m. l. and 340 br. ch. T. are *Venezuela* and *St. Jago de Leon*.

VIII. *Andaluzia la Nueva Andaluzia* sometimes called *Paria*, E. of *Venezuela*, 320 m. l. and 250 br. ch. T. are *Corduba* and *Morequinto*. In this are several Nations.

IX. *Paria*, S. of *New-Andaluzia* and *Venezuela*, not well discovered, divided amongst several People, and having several Prov. ch. T. is *Malureguara*. These nine Prov.

are often called by the general Name of *Castella del Oro* or *Golden Castile*, and setting aside *New Granada* and *Popayan*, make up the Audience of *Panama*.

X. *Guiana* or *Wiapoco*, E. of *Paria* and *New-Andaluzia*, 840 m. l. and 120 br. It is scituate directly under the *Aequinoctial*, and is the fruitfullest part of *S. America*. The Inhabitants in Winter time dwell in Trees, for fear of Inundations, making on them many Artificial Villages and Ranges of Buildings. The like Habitations they also have in *Brasile* and *Golden Castile*, in which last Country we find *Abibea* the King hereof to have had his Palace on a Tree. It has in it several Nations and Provinces. The ch. Towns, 1. *Moapvere*. 2. *Waetail*. 3. *St. Thome*, a Town patch'd up of Sticks and Dirt, the Bane of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, Anno 1617. of whom Mr. *Cambden* saith in his Annals, *Vir erat nunquam satis laudato studio & regiones remotas detegendi & Navalem Angliæ gloriam promovendi*. Here Report telleth us of a Chrystal Mountain nigh a Town called *Winicapora*.

XI. *Caribana*, S. of *Guiana*, and many times comprehended under the Name of *Guiana*. It is not well discovered, but hath for its chief City *Mando*, called also *El Dorado*, the greatest of all *America*, and some say of the World. It is called *El Dorado* by the Spaniards, from the abundance of Gold both in Coin, Plate, Armour, &c. It is scituate on a Salt Lake 200 Leagues long.

The

The chief Rivers are, 1. *The Great Orrenoque* or *Raliana*, (from Sir *Walter Raleigh* who first discovered the Country) Navigable with Ships 1000 Miles, with Boats near 2000. 2. *St. Martha*. And 3. River of *Amazons*, said by *Heylin* to be the same with *Maragnon*, and Navigable almost 6000 m. and 200 br. towards the Sea, but by *Sanson's Maps* and *Eachard's Geography*, *Maragnon* is another River in *Brasile*.

The chief Mountains are part of the *Andes*. On the S. of *Firm-Land*, lies the Great

Country of AMAZONS.

According to the Maps 1600 m. and 1000 br. in which are said to be 150 several Nations, but so little known to us, that I cannot find the Name of one Town, and therefore shall say nothing of it, but pass on to

P E R U.

This Kingdom lies S. of *Firm-Land* and W. of the Country of *Amazons*, along the *Pacificque Ocean* situated between the 29th and 31th Deg. of Long. and between the 5th and 40th Min. of N. and the 26th Deg. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Pelagos* to the S. parts of *Los Charcos*, about 1960 m. and in breadth in the widest part 850 m. in the middle but 390 m. The Country gives the Name of *Peruana* to *S. America*. The Soil is Luxuriant in Grain Fortunate in Civility of Inhabitants, Frequency of Cities and Salubrity of Air, the most considerable Country in *S. America*.

rica, and said to be one of the richest in the World, producing such vast quantities of Gold and Silver, which are of prodigious advantage to the Spaniards. The other Commodities are Pearl, Cotton, Cochenelle, Medicinal Drugs and Tobacco, &c. of which one saith, *Anglorum corpora quibus huic plantae tantopere indulgent in Barbarorum naturam degenerasse videntur*. It was first brought hither by the Mariners of Sir Francis Drake, An. 1585.

Of the Metall of this Country not only Spain, but Europe also is more stored with pure and fine Coin than formerly it was. Our Ancestors the Britains used Brass and Iron Rings for Instruments of Exchange. The Romans seldom Gold or Silver, but finer Brass, and sometimes Leather, *Corium forma publica percussum*, saith Seneca. The like is said to have been in England in time of the Barons Wars, and the Hollanders in 1574 made Money of Pastboard, but this was only in times of Necessity. Gold and Silver having for many hundred Years been the principal Instrument of Exchange. The extraordinary plenty of these Mettals, is thought to be the cause of the dearth of all things, since these Discoveries, for where much is much may be given.

The People kill some of the Servants to attend the Dead in the other World. They are ignorant of Letters, but of good Courage. They divide the Country they Conquer into 3 parts, allotting the first to the service of their Gods, second to the King, third to the Poor. As much as we can know of it, it was Governed by its own hereditary Kings for above 300 Years, till

the Year 1533 it was conquered by the Spaniards, under the Conduct of one Pizarro, of very mean Birth. It has ever since been a considerable Member of the Spanish Monarchy, and is Governed by a Vice-Roy, whose Seat is at *Lima*, many parts still keep their Freedom. It is divided into 3 Juridical Resorts or Audiences, viz. *Lima*, *Quito* and *Charcas*, but more properly into 7 Prov. which are,

I. *Posto*, the most N. in this Country, bordering on *Firm-Land*, and is taken out of the Government of *Popayan*, 410 m. l. and 280 br. ch. T. are *Posto* or *Popayan*, and *Cali*.

II. *Los Quixos*, S. of *Posto*, part of the Audience of *Quito*, 330 m. l. and 190 br. It includes the Prov. of *Canela*, and some say *Pacamores*, ch. T. are *Baesa* and *Ayala*.

III. *Pacamores*, S. of *Los Quixos*, usually comprehended in it, part of the Audience of *Quito*, 370 m. l. and 230 br. It includes the Prov. of *St. Juan de Salinas* or *Tguan-Sango*, ch. T. are *Valladolid* and *Loyalla*.

IV. *Quito*, W. of *Pacamores*, *Los Quixos* and S. W. of *Posto*, part of the Audience of *Quito*, 600 m. l. and 300 br. ch. T. are *Quito*, *Rio Bamba* and *Cuenca*.

V. *Peru*, or the Audience of *Lima*, S. W. of *Quito* and *Pacamores*, 1000 m. l. and 420 br. divided into 2 Prov. viz. 1. *Lima* or *Los Reyes*, ch. T. *Lima*. And 2. *Cusco*, ch. T. *Cusco*, *Lima* is ch. T. of both.

VI. *Los Charcas*, part of the Audience of *Los Charcas*, S. of *Peru*, 600 m. l. and 500 br. including the Prov. of *Chicas*, ch. T. are *la Plata* and *Potosi*.

VII. *La*

VII. *La Sierra*, the rest of the Audience of *Los Charcas*, and S. E. of *Peru*, 600 m. l. and 300 br. including that of *Callao*, ch. T. is *St. Creux de Neuva*.

The ch. Rivers, 1. *Maragnon*, and 2. *Desenaguedera*.

The ch. Mountains are the *Andes*, which pass through the whole Country.

BRASILE.

IS separated from *Peru* by the great Country of the *Amazons*, and part of *Paraguay*, containing the most W. parts of all *America*, taking it in the largest extent, it is scituated according to the Maps between the 320th and 348th and 13th Min. of Long. and between the 1st and the 23d and 30th Min. of S. Lat. being in length about 1600 m. and in breadth about 1500 m. When it was first Discovered it was called *The Country of the Holy Cross*. Those parts that are known, were Discovered as it is said by the *Portuguese* under the Conduct of *Pedro Alvarez de Cabralis*, who possessed themselves of it the same time, *An. 1501*, and do still enjoy it, but they have only the Coasts, and some few Leagues comparatively within the Land. The Inlands are Inhabited by barbarous Nations, who still maintain their freedom; and here are a Mountain People more barbarous than the rest of *America*, being Hairy all over. Though it is under the Torrid Zone, yet the Country is temperate enough, and the Air wholesome, the Earth fat and flourishing, hath great store of Sugars, and many rich Mines, the other Commodities, Amber, Rosin, Balm,

Tobacco, Train Oil, Confitures, &c. and hence cometh great Quantities of Red Wood, called *Brasile Wood*, used in Dying. The Trees are so big whole Families live in an Arm of them, every Tree being as populous as some of our Villages, for which causes the Cities are neither many nor fair. They make Festivals over the roasted Body of a fat Man, whom they cut into Collups called *Boucon*. They are all (Men and Women) able Swimmers, and will stay under Water an Hour together. The Women are easily delivered, and Men lie Inn in their Head. Here is a little Bear called by the Spaniards, *Pigritia*, so slow it goeth no farther in 14 Days than a Man can throw a Stone. Here is the Herb *Sentida* or *Viva*, which if touched with its Leaves till the Man who touched it be out of sight. This Country was Discovered by Peter Alvary Caprah, a Portuguese An. 1500, more exactly surveyed by Americus Vesputius. And by the Edict of Pope Alexander VI. appropriated to the Portuguese; the rest of America being allotted to the Castilians. Eachard divides it into principal parts, which are

- I. The Coasts, cont. 14 Captainships, viz.
 1. Para. 2. St. Jo. 3. Maragnon, ch. the same. 4. Rio Grand, ch. T. Reyes. 5. Paraybuc. 6. Tamaraca. 7. Parnambuco, ch. Towns the same. 8. Bahia, ch. T. Salvador. 9. Ilheus. 10. Seregippe. 11. Porto Seguro. 12. Spiritu Santo, ch. T. the same. 13. Rio Janeiro, ch. T. St. Sebastian. 14. St. Vincent, ch. T. St. Vincent.

II. The Inlands, cont. the most Western parts, but little discovered at present, inhabited by a great many different Nations, and People of various Manners and Languages, of which are the *Tourpinambous*, the *Morgvices* and the *Tapuyes*, here are many other but not worth naming. I find not one Town in these parts.

Rivers of th. Note are, 1. *Maragnon*, 2. *Siope*. and 3. *Rio de Francisco*.

Mountains of Note are none.

PARAGUAY.

Taken in the greatest extent is a very large Country, S. E. of *Brasile*, E. of *Peru* and *Chile*, and S. of the Country of *Amazons*, situated between the 303d and the 338th Deg. of Long, and between the 15th and 27th Deg. of S. Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Tucuman*, to the E. parts of *Guayra* about 1900 m. and the breadth from the N. parts of the proper *Paraguay* to the Mouth of *Rio de la Plata* about 1500 m. It is often called by the Name of *Rio de la Plata*, and sometimes the Country of *Feathers*.

This Country as much as is known was first Discovered by *John Dias de solis*, a Spanish Adventurer, in the Year 1515, who was there slain. The Design was prosecuted by others, but not successfully till Anno 1540, it was possessed by the Spaniards, who have ever since kept it, and is now Governed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who has a Governour at *Assumption*, the Met. of this Country.

This Country is very pleasant and delightful, abounding in Corn, Vinyards, Fruit, Trees and Cattle in abundance, but not so rich as some others in these parts. The other Commodities are some Gold and Silver, with Brass, Iron, Sugar and Amethysts. It is divided into 7 Provinces, whose Magnitude I shall venture to set down, as *Eachard* inserts it from *Berry's Maps*.

I. *Paraguay*, properly so called, an Inland Province, the most N. in this Country, bordering on the Country of *Amazons*; 860 m. l. and 330 br. ch. T. are *Villa Rica* and *Marajaon*.

II. *Chaco*, an Inland Prov. on the W. of *Paraguay*, properly so called, 950 m. l. and 650 br. ch. T. is *Conception*.

III. *Tucuman*, an Inland Prov. on the S. W. of *Chaco*, reckoned a distinct Country; 1000 m. l. and 480 br. It includes the Prov. of *Trapaland* or *Tierra de la Sal*; chief Towns are *Jago de Estero* and *San Miguel*.

IV. *Rio de la Plata* or the Silver River on the E. of *Tucuman*, and S. of *Chaco*, joining to the Sea, 800 m. l. and 300 br. ch. T. are *Assumption* and *Buenos Ayres*.

V. *Parana*, N. E. of *Rio de la Plata*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 540 m. l. and 240 br. ch. T. are *Itapoa* and *Acarai*.

VI. *Guayra*, N. E. of *Parana*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 800 m. l. and 360 br. ch. T. are *Cividad-Real* or *Guayra*, and *Villa Rica*.

VII. *Uruguay* or *Urvaig*, on the S. W. of *Guayra*, and S. of *Parana*, 960 m. l. and 430 br. the ch. T. are *Los Reyes* and *Conception*.

These have in them many other Inferiour Provinces and People, (which own not the *Spaniards*) not worth naming.

The chief River is *Rio de la Plata*.

The chief Mountains are some branches of the *Andes*.

CHILE.

T Aketh its Denomination from vehemency of Cold here, being such in our Summer Solstice, that Horses and Riders are frozen to Death, and hardned like Marble. It lies on the W. of *Paraguay*, and S. of *Peru*, along the Pacificque Ocean, scituated between the 29th and 30th and 30 Min. of Long. and between the 26th and 47th Deg. of S. Lat. being in length from N. to S. about 1260 m. and in breadth from E. to W. in the widest place about 450 m.

It was first Discovered by the *Spaniards* under *Almagro de Alvarado*, about the Year 1544, and soon after possessed themselves of it, (but with great opposition) and still hold it, being ruled by a Governour under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, his Seat is at *Conception*, but the ch. Town is *St. Jago*. The Natives (the chief of which is the *Araucanques*) are Warlike, maintaining their freedom in many places, and Governed by their Captains, they are some of them even Foot high.

The Country toward Midland is Mountainous and Unfruitful, towards the Seashore Level Fruitful, and Water'd with Rivers flowing from the Mountains; and the Land is extraordinary Rich, producing vast quantities of Gold, said to be the finest

best in the World; as also Copper and other Metals; likewise Offrises, Corn, Maize, Honey, store of Cattle, and Wine enough for their own use. The Vines brought hither from Spain prospering exceedingly. It is divided into 3 Provinces which are.

I. *Chile* properly so called, a Sea Province, on the N. bordering on Peru, 560 m. l. and 240 br. cont. the Tracts of *St. Jago*, *Quilata* and *Serena*, ch. T. *St. Jago* and *Serena*.

II. *Imperial*, a Sea Province on the S. proper Chile, 730 m. l. and 210 br. cont. *Imperial*, (so called because the Spaniards found Eagles with two Heads made of Wood) *Angol*, *Conception*, *Chillan*, *Chilo*, *Osorno*, *Baldivia* and *Villa Rica*, ch. T. *Baldivia*, *Conception* and *Imperial*. To this is joyned the Isle of *Chilve*, the ch. *Castro*.

III. *Chucuito* or *el Cuyo*, an Inland Province on the E. of *Imperial* and proper Chile, 560 m. l. and 220 br. cont. the two Tracts of *Mendoza* and *St. Juan de la Frontera*, ch. T. *Mendoza* and *Oramante*.

The ch. Rivers, are 1. *Biobio*. 2. *Mapo*. And 3. *Coquimbo*. Here is a River running in the Day with violent Force and in the Night hath no Water at all the reason being because the River hath no constant Spring, but is begun and continued by Snow falling down from the Mountains, which in the heat of the Day melteth into Waters, but in the Night congealed.

Principal Mountains are some of the *Andes*.

On the S. and S. E. of Chile, lies the Country of *Magellanica*, *Chica* or Country of *Patagons*, according to the Maps 1200 m. l. and 480 br. very poor and very little known to us.

The *Pyrus* of this *American* Pyramis, is called *Caput Victorina*, from the Ships Name wherein some of *Magellanus* Souldiers did first, by this Cape, Compass the World. This *Ferdinando Magellanus*, a *Spaniard*, was intreated by *Charles V.* to find a shorter cut to the *Molucco's*, which he undertook, and passed by this Cape through the narrow Seas, called *Fretum Magellanicum*, but was killed at the *Molucco's* in a Battle against the Islanders, but the Ship *Victoria* returned to *Spain*. Sir *Francis Drake* was (as is said) the first Man of Note that Compassed the World, *Magellanus* perishing in the midst of it, and therefore had for his Device a Globe with this Motto, *Tu primus circumdedisti mibi*. This Navigation was begun, *An. 1577.* and in two Years and a half finished.

These *Magellan* Straights are in 52 Deg. and particularly described by *John Davis* and *Heylin*. The Straight properly called the Straight of *Magellan*. being of that Nature, that which way soever a Man bend his Course, he shall be sure to have the Wind full against him.

After *Magellanicus* and *Drake*, followed *Candish*, *Frobisher* and *Davies*, who attempted a Discovery of the N. W. Passage, and *Willoughby* and *Barroughs* of the N. E. For in the Worlds Beginning Men lived quietly at home, as the Poet saith,

Nondum

Nondum cesa suis (peregrinum ut viseris orbem)

Montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undus.

But when God instructed *Noah* to build the Ark, which remained on Mount *Ararat*; the *Phenicians* had thereby a pattern to make the Waters passable, The Hea-then Writers attribute the Invention of Shipping to divers Men, as *Strabo* to *Mines K. of Crete*, *Diodorus Siculus* to *Neptune*, and *Tibullus* to the City of *Tyre*, a flourishing Commonwealth among the *Phenicians*, saying, *Prima Ratem ventis credere docta Tyros.*

The *Egyptians* received the Invention from the *Tyrians*, adding Decks to their Ships, they also invented the Gally of two Banks of a side. *Cicera*, or Ships of Burthen we owe to the *Cypriots*. *Scaphus*, Cock-boats or Skiffs to the *Illyrians*. *Celoces* or Brigantines to the *Rhodians*. And *Lembas* Frigots or swift Barks to the *Cyrenians*. *Hippagines* or Ferry-boats we owe to the *Salaminians*. And as for Tackling, the *Boetians* invented the Oar; *Dedalus* and his Son *Icarus* the Masts and Sails; Grapling Hooks were invented by *Anacharsis*; Anchors by the *Tuscans*; Rudder, Helm and Stern by *Typhis*, who went Master in the *Argo*, observing the Kite guided her Body by her Tail. The *Carthaginians*, a Colony of *Tyre*, by this Art much damaged the *Romans*, till in a Tempest, a *Quinque Remis*, or Galley of 5 Oars, being separated from their Fleet, was cast on the Shore of Italy,

Italy, whereby the Romans learning the Art of Ship-Wrights soon became Masters of the Seas. That France and Spain learned it of the Grecians and Phenicians, is more than probable, *Marseilles* being a Phocian and *Cadiz* a Tyrian Colony. The Belgians, till the Romans taught them, had no Shipping. *Cæsar* affirming that *Ad eos Mercatores minime comeant*. And the Seas betwixt Britain and France were so ill furnished with Ships or Vessels, that *Cæsars* Soldiers were compelled to make Ships for Transportation of his Army.

The greatest Voyages in Story, are *Jason* Sailing in the Ship *Argo* through the *Euxine* Sea and part of the *Mediterranean*. *Ulysses* through the *Mediterranean* only, small Gulleys if compared with the Ocean. *Alexanders* famous and hazardous Voyage, was but Sailing down the River *Ganges*, and 400 Furlongs into the Ocean. And the Fleets of *Solomon* and the Kings of *Egypt*, went with leisure close by the Shore, as appears *1 Kings* cap. 10. After the fall of the Roman Monarchy, the most potent States by Sea in the *Mediterranean*, were the *Genoways* and *Venetians*. In the Ocean, the *English* and *Hance-Towns*. About the Year 1330, *Flavia* of *Memphr* in *Naples*, found out the Compass or *Picus Nautica*, consisting of 8 Winds, and not long after the People of *Bruges* and *Antwerp* perfected it, adding 24 subordinate Winds, by means of which excellent Instrument, the *Portugals* Eastward, *Spaniards* Westward, and *English* Northward, have made many glorious Expeditions.

The Islands of AMERICA.

LIE scattered about the Ocean, chiefly on the E. of America. Those in the Sea called *Mer de Canada* or *Nouvelle France*, are

1. *Newfoundland*, right against *England* about 1300 m. distant from it, called by some *Eftotiland*, and not very far from *New-France*, situate between 46 and 50 Deg. N. Lat. hath South *Terra Corterialis*. North the Streights called *Fretum Davis* from *John Davis*, an *Englishman*, who endeavoured by the North of America, to find a more quick passage to *Cathai* and *China*. *Sebastian Cabot* first attempting in Anno 1497, who is said to be the first Discoverer of this Country, not then known to be an Island. Afterwards re-discovered more particularly by two *Englishmen*, *Thorne* and *Elliot*, An. 1527. And *Sir Martin Frobisher* seconded them in 1576, who made 3 Voyages, and called a great Promontory there, *Q. Eliz. Foreland*, and the Sea running by it, *Frobisher's Streights*. On the other side of these Streights lies *Greenland*, and not far distant *Friexland*. This Island is 400 m. l. and 300 br. and includes a Province called *Avallon*, but hath no Towns to be found, but several excellent Bays, the North part is most inhabited, though the South be fitter for Habitation. It belongs to the *English*, and a little part of it to the *French*. Within 4 Leagues of the Shore, is a Bank or Ridge of Ground, many hundred Leagues long, breadth where broadest not above 24.

By *Jus Gentium* or the Law of Nations, whatever West Country is discovered at the charge of any Prince, it is the Right of that Prince who was at the Charge of the Discovery. Now this Country being among others, in that part of America which hath been Discovered at the Charge of the Kings of England, King James I. by Letters Patent, Anno Dom. 1623. granted unto Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, part of Newfoundland, which was erected into the Province of Avalon, where he settled a Plantation, and erected a stately House and Fort at Ferriland, where he dwelt some time, which after his Death, Descended to his Son, the present Lord Baltimore. About the great Bank are certain Islands called

2. *Bacalloes*, so named by *Cabot*, for the great number of Codfish, or which one Man may catch 100 in an Hour. The Sea Coasts abounding also with Salmon, Herrings, Thornbacks, Oysters and Muscles with Pearls; and the Islands with Bears and Foxes. They were first Discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, An. 1497. and lie against the Influx of Canada.

3. *Bermudas* or *Summer Islands*, because *Tho. Summers* gave a more perfect Relation of them. They are a multitude of broken Isles, some say 40 at least. Nigh of Newfoundland, right against Carolina, 80 m. from it. The chief of them is called *St. George*, 5 or 6 Leagues long, nowhere above one m. or one and a half broad. Divided into 9 Tribes or Cantreds, and to each Tribe is a Burrough. But that of most Fame, and to which the Name of *Ber-*

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Bermudas is most properly ascribed, is in the Lat. of 32 Deg. and 30 m. North. The Air sound and healthy, very agreeable with the *English* Constitution, plentiful in Maize of which they have two Harvests Yearly. There is no Venomous Creature to be found (nor will live) in the Country. It is fenced about so with Rocks and Islets, that without knowledge of the Passages, a Boat of 10 Tun cannot be brought into the Haven, but with the knowledge any of the greatest Ships may come in. Besides these Natural, the *English* have added such Artificial Strengths as makes it almost impregnable. It was first Discovered (accidentally) by *John Bermudas*, a *Spaniard*, in 1522. and thereupon a proposition made in the Council of *Spain* for settling a Plantation therein, as a place convenient for the *Spanish* Fleet in the return from the Bay of *Mexico*, by the Streights of *Bahama*. Yet it was neglected, and without any Inhabitant till the like accidental coming of *Sir Geo. Summers* sent to *Virginia* with some *English* by the Lord *De la ware* in 1609, who being Shipwrack'd on this Coast, had opportunity to survey the Isle, which he liked, and endeavoured to settle a Plantation in it on his Return in 1612. The first Colony was sent over under *Rich. More*, who in three Years erected 8 or 9 Forts planted with Ordnance. In 1616, a new supply was sent under *Capt. Tucker*, who applied themselves to Husbandry, sowing Corn, setting Trees and planting Tobacco. In 1619, Great Lords and Persons of Honour became interested in the Island, *Capt. Butler* was

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ent with 500 Men, who continually suc-
eeding well, in 1623 there were said to
be 3000 *English*, and 10 Ports, having 50
pieces of Ordnance, which still increases
Daily.

All the Isles together represent an Half
Moon, and inclose very good Ports, as the
great Sound, *Harrington Inlet*, *Southampton*
and *Pagets Bay*, with *Dover* and *Warwick*
Ports; having their Names from the No-
blemen who were Undertakers therein.

They abound with Oranges, Sugar and
other Commodities; breeding in their
Mulberry Trees, great store of Silk-Worms,
and have Spiders (not venomous) of di-
vers Colours, whose Webs are so strong
as to entangle small Birds. Their Cedar
trees are different from all others, and the
Wood very sweet.

4. *Lucayes*, a knot of Isles, about 14 in
number, on the S. W. of *Bermudas*, nigh
the Coast of *Florida*, belonging mostly to
the *Spaniards*. The chief of them is *Lu-*
ayone, *New Providence*, (under the En-
lish) *Bahama*, *Ciquato*, and *Guabani* or *St.*
Salvador, the first Discovered of all *Ame-*
rica. These Islands Glory in the Match-
less Beauty of their Women, and Mourn
for the loss of 1000000 of the Inhabitants
by the *Spaniards*.

The other are *Mimbres*, *Abacoa*, *Laha-*
quen, *Bimini*, *Labaquen*, *Gatao*, *Curateo*,
Yuma, *Numelo*, *Samana*, &c.

5. The *Antilles*, are several Isles, S. and
E. of the *Lucayes*. The chief of which
are these 4, viz. 1. *Cuba*. 2. *Hispaniola* or
St. Domingo. 3. *Jamaica*. And 4. *Porto*
Rico.

Cuba,

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Cuba, once *Ferdinando*, a large Island, S. W. of *Lucayes*, 680 m. l. and 100 br. full of Forrefts, Lakes and Mountains. Discovered by *Columbus* in his second Voyage. The People prohibited from eating Serpents, as a Dainty reserved for higher Powers. The Air very temperate, Soil fertile, producing Brass of exact perfection, but Gold somewhat Drossie, it hath Ginger, Cassia, Mastich, Aloes, Cinnamon Sugar, and of Flesh, Fish and Fowl no scarcity. Before the coming of the Spaniards the People were Tennants in common *Mooney* or *Meum* & *Tuum*, being not known by them. It once contained the Provinces of *Maya*, *Bayamo*, *Cuebay*, *Canguay*, *Matanzas*, *Xagua*, *Hubana* and *Ubima*. The chief Towns, 1. *Havanna*, a safe Road for Ships and the Staple of Merchandize. 2. *Santiago*, built and so named by *Jago de Velasco*.

Jamaica, *Jamaco* or *Insula*, *St. Jacob* situate in 17 or 18 Deg. N. Lat. its shape somewhat Oval, being about 150 m. l. and 60 br. in the midst whereof runs a continued Ridge of high Mountains, so that some have compared the Island to a Saddle, from hence flow divers Springs, which cause many Rivers to the great Reliefment of the Inhabitants. It was first discovered by *Columbus*, and is now an English Colony, pleasant, temperate, and considerably Fruitful, abounding with Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Pomegranats and other Fruits, and Cattle as in England, hath store of Cedars and other Trees which are always Green. It is divided into 11 Provinces, viz. *Port Royal*, *St. Catharines*, *St. John*

nd, S. bns, St. Andrews, St. Thomas, Clarendon,
r. ful James, St. Annes, St. Maries and St.
Disco- Georges, many whereof are well Inhabited
oyage the English, (that have there very good
g Ser- plantations) whose Number is not certain-
higher known, but according to survey taken
Sol- d returned into England some Years since,
perfect were were above 1700 Families, and more
t hat an 17000 Inhabitants, which encreased
amon- streamly ever since, and are now treble
o scar at number. The great incouragement
niards gaining Wealth, and a pleasant Life, in-
on Mo- tuing abundance of People to transplant
know themselves from Barbadoes, and other
ovince- English Plantations every Year. There
y, Ma- re reckoned to belong to this Isle of Buc-
the ch- niers, Sloops and Boatmen, at least 30000
Ship- out fighting Men, who daily attempt on
2. S. e Spaniards at Panama, and other places
de V- d sufficiently prove their Valour admi-
ble.

Jacob The ch. Towns are Port-Royal, St. Jago
s Chap- d Sevil.

m. The Laws are like those of England, as
runs the difference of Countries will permit,
so the they having their several Courts, Magi-
a Sa- rates and Officers for executing Justice,
which d hearing and determining all Civil
Re- rel- causes.

arit Di- Hispaniola, Espannola or St. Domingo,
an Eng- lled by the Natives, Haitie, E. of Ja-
nd col- maica, 440 m. l. and 120 br. it lamenteth
Orange the los of 3000000 of the Inhabitants,
s and o- joyeth a temperate Air, fertile Soil,
d, hat- ch Mines, Amber and Sugar, in 16 Days
which a- erbs and Roots will ripen fit to be eaten,
it pre- excelleth Cuba in three things, 1. Fine-
nes, S- ss of Gold. 2. Increase of Sugar, one
John Sugar-

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Sagar-Cane filling 20, sometimes 30 Measures. 3. In Soil for Tillage, the Soil here yielding 100 fold. This Fertility may be caused by 4 Rivers, which enrich the Quarters of the Country, viz. *Juna* the East, *Artibinnacus* the West, *Jacbus* the North, and *Nailus* the South, all 4 flowing from the Mountain, which standeth in the Center of the Country. It was formerly divided into several little Provinces, but now out of use. Chief Towns are *St. Domingo*, ransack'd by Sir Francis Drake, An. 1585. and *Ilcotuy*. It is under the Spaniards, ruled by a Governour which commands all the Isles, some of the W. parts are possessed by the French.

Porto-Rico or *Boriquen*, E. of *Hispaniola*, not far from it, 120 m. l. and 40 br. divided into two parts, the North plentiful in Gold, the South in vital Provisions, as Birds, Cattle and Corn. It is subject to the Spaniards, and hath for ch. T. *Porto-Rico*, ruined by Henry Earl of Cumberland, and *St. Germans*. There are some Rivers the ch. called *Cairobonus*. It was first discovered by John Ponce, a Spaniard, Anno 1527, and was called *Insula St. Johannis*. To the East of this *Porto-Rico*, lies an Isle called *Mona*, and on the W. of it another called *Monico*, both belonging to *Porto-Rico*.

The Islands of the *Virgivan* Ocean, so called, a *Vergendo*, which Sea is also named *Mar del Nort*, from *Noort*, the Dutchman, who first thoroughly canvass'd it, are as follows,

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The *Caribbe* Islands so called, because Inhabited by Cannibals or Man Eating People, at the first Discovery; as the Word *Caribbe* imports; they are a knot of small Isles extending from the Coast of *Paria* to the Isle of *Porto Rico*, lying S. E. from it belonging to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*, and are many in Number, 27 of them known by proper Names. In Nine whereof the *English* are concerned viz. *Y. Barbuda*, Situated in 17 deg. of N. Lat. about 13 m. long. N. E. of *Montserrat*; the *English* in 1685. were reckoned between 4 and 500 Men. The Soil is Fertile, and stored with Cattel and Sheep, and may produce other Commodities if well managed, but subject to the Annoyance of the *Caribbians* of *Dominico*, who commit great Spoils in it making Irruptions Yearly on the *English*, whom they Emulate; Destroying all, if not timely discovered, and Opposed ransacking, and burning their Houses, and carrying all Booty away with what Prisoners they can get. here is the Sensible Plant and Sensitive Trees.

2. *Anguilla*, called also Snake-Island, from its shape, winding almost about, near *St Martins* Isle. Its 30 min. L. and 9. broad plain and even, having not one Mountain in it. In the broadest place there is a Pond, about which 2 or 300 *English* have Seated themselves, and

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and Plant Tobacco, which is esteemed Excellent. The Island is situated in 18 deg. 20. min. on this side the Equinoctial. Before the Discovery of America, there were not to be found in any of these Parts, any Horses, Kine, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Swine or Dogs, but for the better Convenience of their Navigation and supply of Ships in Necessity, they left some of these Creatures in several parts of this New Found World, which have Multiplied, and are now incredibly common.

13. *Mevis* or *Nevis* lies in 18 deg. N. of the Line, is about 18 min. round, having only Mountain, in the midst, very high, and covered with Great Trees up to the very Top, about which the Plantations are settled, beginning at the Sea side to the very highest part of it.

It hath within it divers fresh Springs some making their way into the Sea; One is so hot and mineral, that of it Baths are made, The English possessed themselves here in 1628, and 1685 were 3 or 4000 Inhabitants driving a handsome Trade, with Sugar, Ginger, Tobacco and Cotton, exchanging for other Conveniencies. It is the best governed of all the Caribbee Islands, and hath 3 Churches for the Service of God. It hath a Fort well planted with Guns to command at great distance

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distance, is indifferent fruitful, hath store of Deer and other Game for Hunting.

4. *Antegoa* in the same Lat. of *Nevis*, In Length about 20 m. and much the same breadth; encompassed with Rocks, which makes the Access dangerous to Ships. Heretofore 'twas thought it was not to be Inhabited, supposing no fresh Water there, but the *English* met with some, and therefore to the Number of 8 or 900 Persons planted in it, making Ponds and Cisterns to supply. The Commodities are Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, and Tobacco; It abounds in tame Cattel and all sorts of Fish, of which the Shark Fish is remarkable.

5. *St. Christophers*, so named by *Christopher Columbus*, induced thereto by finding it pleasant, and the shape of the Mountain which hath on its upper part or shoulder, another lesser Mountain as *St. Christopher* is painted carrying our Saviour on his like a little Child. It is situated 17 Deg. 25 Min. on this side the Line, and is about 25 Leagues in compass, the Soil light and sandy, apt to produce all sorts of the Country Fruits. It lyes high in the midst, by reason of some very high Mountains, out of which arise several Rivers, which sometimes suddenly overflow the Inhabitants, thro' the Rains falling down from the

U 2

Moun-

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Mountains. It is divided into 4 *Cantons* or *Quarters*, two possessed by the *English* and two by the *French*. The *English* have more little Rivers in their Division, the *French* more of the plain Country fit for Tillage. The *English* are more numerous than the *French*, who yet have 4 Forts and the *English* but 2. Each have a Guard renewed daily on their Frontiers to prevent differences.

6 *Montserrat*, received that Name from the Resemblance of a Mountain therein, to that of *Montserrat* near *Barcelona* in *Spain*, and hath kept that Name ever since. It is about 9 m. l. and as much broad, being almost round; It is in the lat. of 17 deg. on this side the Line, full of Mountains, whereon grow plenty of Cedars and other Trees; It is chiefly inhabited by *Irish* with some *English*, in all about 6 or 700 Persons, there is in it a very fair and stately Church; the Pulpit Seats and all the Carpenters Work, are of the sweet-scented Wood growing in the Country.

7 *Dominica*, lyes in 15 deg. 30 m. N. Lat. judged to be 40 m. l. and as much broad where it is greatest, it is very mountainous in the midst, which encompasses an inaccessible bottom, where from the tops of certain Rocks may be seen an infinite number of Vipers, Dragons and other dreadful venomous Creatures whom none dare approach unto; yet it hath many fruit-
ful

ful Valleys producing several Commodities especially Tobacco, which is planted by the *English*, who are often enslaved by the *Caribbeans*, being their utter Enemies. On the West of this Isle is a very convenient Harbour for Ships.

8 *Barbadoes* is the most considerable Island the *English* have among the *Caribbees*, It lyes in 13 deg. 20 m. on this side the Equator, and tho not above 24 m. l. and 15 broad, yet many years ago was accounted to have above 20000 Inhabitants besides *Negro* Slaves, who are thought to be a far greater Number. In the Reign of K. *Ja.* 1st a Ship of Sir *William Curteen's* returning from *Fernambuck* in *Brasil*, driven by foul Weather upon this Coast, chanced to fall upon this Island; and anchoring before it, staid some time to inform themselves of the Nature thereof, which was so exceedingly over-grown with Woods, that they could find no *Champaigne* or *Savana's* for Men to dwell in, nor any Beasts but multitudes of Swine; the *Portugal's* put ashore long before for Breed, if at any time they should be cast on that Shore in foul Weather; and the Fruits and Roots that grew there afforded so great Plenty of Food, as they multiply'd abundantly; so that the Natives of other Islands used to come thither a hunting. This Discovery being made, and

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Advice given to their Friends in England, other Ships were sent, and having cut down the Woods and clear'd the Ground, they planted *Potato's*, *Plantains* and *Maize*, which with the Hogs-flesh they found serv'd to keep Life and Soul together; but their Supplies from England coming slow and uncertain, they were oft driven to great Extremities; but in the Year 1627. when they had more Hands, and having Tobacco, Cotton, Indico, Wool and Fustick Wood to Trade with, some Ships were invited by hope of Gain to visit them, bringing for Exchange such things as they wanted as Working Tools of Iron and Steel, Clothes, Shirts, and all sorts of Apparel, and more Planters; so that in a short time they grew very considerable, especially when their Sugar-Canes were grown, and they had learnt the Art of making Sugar. The Inhabitants consisting of *English*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, with some few *Dutch*, *French* and *Jews*, were about 1685, calculated to be above 50000 besides *Negroes*, which were about 100000, so that they can in a short time arm 10000 Men; which with the natural Advantage of the Place, is able to defy the most potent Enemy, as the *Spaniards* have found to their Cost, having in vain Assaulted it several times.

It hath only one River or rather Lake, which runs not far into the Land

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Land, yet the Country lying low and level they have divers Ponds, and are supply'd with Rain-water by making Cisterns in their Houses. The Air is very hot for 8 Months, and would be more insupportable were it not for the cool Breezes which rise with the Sun, and blow still fresher as that grows higher, but always from the North East except in the *Turwado*, and then it chops about to the South about an hour or two, and after returns as before; the other 4 Months are not so hot, but like the Air of *England* about the middle of *May*, and tho' they sweat, find not such Faintness as in *England* in *August*, neither are they thirsty unless over-heated with Labour or strong Drink. Their Bread is made of the Root of a small Tree or Shrub which they call *Cassavy*. The ch. T. are 1 *St. Michael's*, formerly called *Bridge-Town*. 2 *Little-Bristol*, 3 *St. James*, and 4 *Charles Town*, with other Parishes of less note, and several Bays on the Sea-Coasts. The Government is by Laws agreeable to those in *England*, for which they have Courts of Judicature, Justices of Peace, Constables, Church-wardens, and the like. The Island is divided into 11 Precincts wherein are 14 Churches and Chappels, the whole so filled with Houses, that it almost may seem one great Town.

9. *St. Vincent* is about 12 deg. North
U 4 from

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from the Line (according to Sanſon's Map) and about 24 m. long, and 18 broad, wherein are ſeveral high Mounts, between which are very fruitful Plains, yielding (naturally without planting) abundance of Sugar Canes. It is well water'd with Rivers, and hath ſeveral good Harbours and Bays for Ships. The *English* have here ſome Plantations, but they're neither very conſiderable nor powerful herein. It being the moſt populous of *Caribbeans* of any poſſeſſed by them, who have here many fair Villages, where they dwell pleaſantly and without any diſturbance, and tho' they are jealous of the Strangers that live about them, and ſtand on their Guard when they come to their Roads, yet they do not deny *Caffery-Bread*, Water-Fruits, and other Proviſions growing in their Country to them that want them, taking in Exchange Wedges, Hooks, and other Implements of Iron which they much eſteem.

The reſt of theſe *Caribbee* Iſlands having Name are *Negade*, moſt Northward *Kierges*, *St. Croix*, *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Guadeloupe*, *Deſiderado*, *Mari-galante*, *La Martinique*, *St. Alouze*, *Grenadills*, *Grenade*, *Tobago* and many other ſmall and inconfiderable, and of no Note.

7. *Trinidad*, Diſcovered by *Columbus* in his laſt Voyage *An. 1497*, lying againſt

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against New *Andalusia*, in Firm Land, is situate 10. deg. on this side the Line, it is about half as big as *Jamaica* well stored with Tobacco of the best Fashion.

On the N. Shore of *Venezuela* and *Andalusia* in *Terra Firma*, lye several Islands. The chief

1 *Margarita*, deficient in Grass, Corn, Trees, and Waters to that degree, the Inhabitants gladly exchange a Tun of Wine for a Tun of Water. The abundance of precious Stones making amends from whence the Name of *Margarita* is imposed on it. In particular it yieldeth the Gems called *Uniones*, because they always grow in Couples.

2 *Tortuga* plentiful in Salt. 3 *Isle Blanca*. 4 *Orchilla*. 5 *Roca*. 6 *Aves*. 7 *Bonayre*. 8 *Curaco*. 9 *Oruba*. 10 *Monges*.

Between the Island *Jamaica* and *Panama* in *Terra Firma*, lye also several Islands, namely 1 *Seyannilla*. 2 *Quito Suena*. 3 *Serrana*. 4 *Roncador*. 5 *Santa Catalina*. 6 *St. Andrea*. 7 *Pearle Islands* or *Corn Islands*.

In the Gulf of *Honduras* (in New Spain) and B. of *Yucatan*, lye dispersed several Islands on the Shores; the ch. *Cosumel*, *Pantoia*, *Lamanai*, *Guanaja*, *Isledos*, *Baxos*, &c.

In the Gulf of Mexico are *Negrillos*, 3 small Isles or Rocks, and *los Alacrares* 3 more of the same; also *Bernieja*, *Isle de Arenas*, *La Desconocida*, *Triangula* 3 small Isles in Triangle; *La Carras*, &c.

In

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In *Mer. de Brasil*, lies dispersed several small Islands, viz. a knot of Isles called *de Fernenda de Noronha* about 1 deg. S. of the Equinoctial, Isles *de Trinidad*; *St. Maria Agosta*, about 19 deg. S. of the Equator; *Acemcaon*; Isles *de Martin Vaz*, lying 20 deg. S. of the Equator and Isles *des Picas* about 23 deg. S. of the Equator.

In the South Sea are but few Islands (at least discovered) the chief of them is *California* an Island belonging to New Mexico, according to the Maps about 1650 m. long and 450 m. broad, but very little discovered. The N. Parts goes by the Name of New Albion, partly under the English. There is not one Town found in it, only some few Capes. It is parted from New Mexico, by a Streight called *Mar Vermejo*, and Mr. *Dampier* thinks it not to be an Island, but a Peninsula, joined to the Continent of Mexico in the North. The Indians will not permit any Europeans up the Narrow Sea, because to save their Mines of Gold which are here said to be many; and their Plenty of Pearl Oysters, so that little or no Discovery has or can be made to the Certainty, what it is, but *Sansons Maps* make it an Island.

West of *California* lye several considerable Islands (as to their size) the chief as I find 'em in the Maps are 1. Isle *St. Clement*, near which lies *St. Catherine* and

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and St. Martin. two small Isles, 2 *Isle de Parracoe*, 3 *Isle de Ceinta*. These on the shore. On the South of California, *Villao* a pretty large Island, lies 21 deg. N. of the Line, and about 2 or 3 deg. nearer the Line, lies *La Nublada*, and some Leagues E. of *La Nublada*, lyes *Roca partida* about the same Lat. West from *C. Corientes* in *Terra firma* lies a knot of Isles called *Malpelo*, about 5 deg. N. of the Line. and about 10 Deg. more Westward lye another knot of Isles called *Isles de Cocos* or *St. Cruz* in the same Lat. Mr. *Dampier* tells us in his Description of his Voyage round the World, that sailing from Cape *Corientes* in *Terra firma*, to *Guam*, of late named *Maria*, one of the *Ladrones* lying in utmost extent of the *American Ocean*. He spent about 50 Days, being in Lat. 13 12. and the Merid. dist. from Cap. *Corientes* 7302 m. and never touch'd Land or saw one Fish or any sort of Fowl, but at one time a great number of Boobies a Water-Fowl, somewhat less than a Hen, of light grey Colour, with a Bill longer than a Crows, Feet flat like a Duck, and so simple 'twill not stir out of a Man's way. West of *Quiro* lyes a great number of Islands under and on both sides the Equator called the *Gallapagos*, some 4 or 8 Leagues long, but uninhabited. In a large Bay in the Province of *Quiro* lyes *Puna*, an Island 12 or 14 Leagues long, and 4 or 5 broad. About

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About 7 Deg. S. of the Line, on the Shore of Peru, lyes a Knot of little Isles called *I. Roque*.

The rest more Southerly are but few, very small and inconsiderable; the chief *St. Felix* and *St. Ambrose*, which I pass over and running Westward sayl into the Pacifick Ocean where are many Islands. The chief those called *Isula Solomonis* discovered by *Lope Garcia, de Castria, Ann. 1567*, and so named because thought to be the Land of *Ophir*. They are many in number, but the chief are 18, whereof the 3 greatest are *Guadalcanal*, *St. Thome*, *St. Isabella*. The Islanders of a yellowish Colour and go naked.

1. *Isula Latronum*, usually called *La drones* N. of *New Guinea*, they were discovered by *Magellanus*, who gave them that Name, because the Inhabitants stole away his Cock-Boat.

Here are many other Islands dispersed all over the Ocean, as *La Deserte*, *Les Colompes*, *Les Deux Germaines*, *St. Pierre*, *I. Barbudes*, *I. Dos Reis*, *los Vicinos*, *I. Miracomoves*, *Nam de Jesus*, and many others of no great Note.

TERRA INCOGNITA

Besides these 4 Quarters there are several less known Parts that go by the Name of *Terra Incognita*. It may be divided into two Parts which are,

1. *Terra Borealis Incognita*, containing *Tasmania* on the N. of *Asia*. 2. *Nova Zembla*.

bla ; 3 Greenland or Spritzberg on the N. of Europe ; 4 Artick Islands ; 5 New Denmark ; 6 New N. Wales ; 7 New S. Wales ; these on the N. of America ; and 8 Jesso or Zedso on the N. W. of America, &c.

2 Terra Australis Incognita, called also Magellanica ; because Magellanus first discovered it ; Containing 1 The Land of Papous ; 2 New Holland both on the S. E. of Asia ; 3 Terra del Fuego on the S. of America, and South of the Streights of Magellan, and was discovered to be an Island by John Mayre of Amsterdam, and Cornelius Scouter, who began their Voyage June 15th 1615, and the 19th of Jan. following, fell even with the Streights of Magellan ; and 24. had sight of another Streight, which seem'd to separate this Terra del Fuego from the rest of the South Continent. That part of the Land which being entred, the Streight they had on the West, they called Terra Maurini de Nassau ; that on the East Staten-Land ; the Streight Fretum le Mayre. The Entrance is 54 deg. and 30 min. the Waters running into the North Seas with a violent Ebb. This Streight is in length 7 Dutch Miles, or 28 of ours, of a fair and equal breadth, plentiful of good Fish, especially Sea-Calves and Whales ; now from our Parts to the Molocco's thro' this Fretum le Mayre, is but a Passage of 8 Months.

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4 New Guinea, 5 New Zealand, 6 The Land of Quir, which last lye on the South West or West of America with many others.

Joseph Moxon in his Discourse of a Passage by the North Pole to Japan, China, &c. saith; That we have no certainty from the Discoveries yet made, of any Land within 8 Degrees about the North Pole. But on the contrary, he had been informed by a Steersman of a Dutch Greenland Ship, that there is a free and open Sea under the very Pole and somewhat beyond it: For he having sailed into the North Pole, and two Degrees beyond it, found no Ice, and the Weather as warm as at Amsterdam in Summer. Which may be true, since if we consult the Experience of Travellers we are told, That between the Tropicks, nay under the Equinoctial; it is generally as moderate Weather as in England in Summer-time: The Sun being there not above 12 Hours in 24 above the Horizon, and under the Pole, altho' his Beams are not perpendicular, yet remaining 6 Months above the Horizon, must cause a great Degree of Heat; And it is observed that all Land-Breezes are colder than those come from Sea, and the Ice is made about Shores of Land but never in open Sea, coming there only by strength of Currents or high Winds, which

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which carry it some small distance from the Shore.

And he further saith, that by another Relation by one *James Ben*, who sailed to *Japan* with the *Dutch*, in the Year 1668, and afterwards lived in *Wapping* in *London*, he was informed in like manner, That having sailed from *Japan* 400 *Dutch* Miles, which is almost 27 Degrees due North, there was a free and open Sea and no Land, appeared.

And by a Relation which came to the Hands of the Secretary of the Royal Society from *Amsterdam*, sent with a Map of *Nova Zembla* and *Weigats*, as discovered by Order of the Czar of *Muscovy*; It appears that *Nova Zembla* is not an Island, and that the *Mare Glaciale* is not a Sea but a *Sinus* or Bay; the Waters whereof are sweet, and the *Samojeds* as well as *Tartars* do affirm that passing on the back of *Nova Zembla* at a considerable distance from the shore, Navigators may pass as far as *Japan*.

FINIS.

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Note, If any Error of the Press by Mistake of the First or other Letter, in the Names of any Place be found in the Book, it may be Amended by the Tables.

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